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THE TIMES

Tiny Rowland's myths and enigmas, page 14

Nott axes warships, 19,500 men and Chatham dockyard

By Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent

The closure of Chatham Dockyard, manpower cuts of up to 19,500 in the Services, and the disposal of 10 Royal Navy warships, including one of the latest class of aircraft carriers, were among changes announced for Britain's defences by Mr John Nott, *Secretary of State for Defence*, in the Commons yesterday.

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Those were among the more striking results of the much heralded and long awaited defence review whose overall economies were much less savage than many observers had expected.

But Mr Nott refused to put a price on the Government's defence programme for the next decade, apart from saying that the budget will increase by 3 per cent a year in real terms *until* 1985 in fulfilment of Britain's pledge to Nato.

At a press conference he declined to describe, even in the most general terms, any likely reductions in spending. "We would be daft to do it. I do not believe in that kind of open government", he said.

Mr Nott said he had achieved his aim of carving funds from the budget to create a contingency fund as a hedge against future inflation in defence costs. It was much smaller than he wanted, but he would not put a figure on it.

There will be a full debate on the cuts in the Commons on July 7.

The NATO allies were reassured and delighted by the sustained commitment to 3 per cent growth until 1985-86. Alarmist press reports had enabled him to assuage the fears of our American and West German partners, Conservative backbenchers, and the Royal Navy, he added.

The changes which were heard in relative silence by a crowded Commons include the second big reorganization in five years of the British Army of the Rhine (BAOR), where the number of troops is being reduced by about two thousand. More than half the reduction will come from the withdrawal of one of the four divisional headquarters and the telescoping once more of the Rhine Army into three divisions.

But the three divisions in future will have three brigades each, instead of two apiece, although one brigade will be based in Britain.

There will also be a new reserve division held in Britain to reinforce BAOR in a crisis. Improvements to Britain's reserve forces will include an extra 16,000 men for the Territorial Army.

The regular Army will be gradually reduced by 7,000 men over the next five years to a strength of 135,000 trained personnel. Other manpower reductions include 2,500 for the RAF and between 8,000 and 10,000 for the Royal Navy. In terms of equipment losses, too, the Royal Navy seems to have come off worst, although not as badly at first sight anyway, as many had feared.

The Government's decision to procure the Trident nuclear missile to succeed Polaris as Britain's strategic deterrent in the 1990s remains unaltered. So does the present warship building programme for 20 vessels valued, with their weapons, at about £2,000m.

But nine of the 59 *frigates* and destroyers now committed to Nato are to be disposed of, mainly from the County, Leander, and Rothesay classes. That is being done partly to reduce the heavy costs of refitting and maintenance. To refit a Leander frigate costs £70m, Mr Nott said, which is more than the price of the new cheap Type-23 frigates being planned for the navy.

The three Royal Marine commando units will remain, but their amphibious assault ships, Fearless and Intrepid, will be phased out of service more quickly than planned.

Only two of the three new Invincible class aircraft carriers originally intended for anti-submarine missions in the Atlantic will remain in service. And they seem likely to play their main role east of Suez as Mr Nott follows through the Government's plans to help in protecting Western interests outside the Nato area.

Naval losses are also balanced by additions to the RAF's strength. Among the improvements not altogether unexpected is confirmation that the RAF is to have the AV8B strike aircraft, an improved version of the vertical take-off Harrier, which is being developed by British Aerospace and the American company of McDonnell Douglas for the US Marine Corps.

The number of refitted Mark 2 Nimrod maritime patrol aircraft is being raised from 31 to 34 as Mr Nott tries to change the balance of British anti-submarine operations in the Atlantic. The addition of the Sting Ray all-British torpedo will give the Nimrods a much enhanced capability.

The air defence of Britain, for long a matter of concern to successive governments, is identified in the review as a priority requirement and all the present programmes will be maintained.

The number of Hawk trainers to be fitted with the Sidewinder missile to supplement the RAF's purpose-built fighters, is being doubled to 72.

Two squadrons of Phantoms are being continued in service instead of being phased out when the Tornado comes into operation and the Government is studying whether 20 strike Tornados can be diverted to an air defence role.

Mr Nott said in his statement that the manpower reductions in BAOR will enable the Government to afford what he called the "very wide range of equipment projects" now envisaged, although the scale and timing of some of them is being modified.

The Challenger tank will equip four armoured regiments when it comes into service in a few years' time, and the number of Milan anti-tank missiles being bought for the infantry is being increased.

Challenger, which is based on the Shir-2 tank originally designed by Britain for the Shah's Army, is not the only benefit that BAOR will enjoy as an indirect result of the Iranian revolution. The other, announced by Mr Nott yesterday, is the tracked version of the Rapier anti-aircraft missile.

The cuts in the navy's surface fleet are paralleled by the loss of four ships in the Royal Fleet Auxiliary. But last night there was no hint of any resignations from the Admiralty Board, despite rumours during recent weeks that Admiral Sir Henry Leach, First Sea Lord, was seriously considering quitting at one stage of the review. In mid-March, the entire Admiralty Board considered resigning after being presented with "worstcase" options for the size and shape of the fleet in the early 1990s.

The main effect of the surface fleet reductions is the closure of Chatham dockyard by 1984 with the loss of 7,000 jobs. There will also be a sharp reduction in the work carried out at Portsmouth dockyard. It will lose 6,000 posts between now and 1984 and after that date no more surface ships will be refitted there.

The White Paper also hints at the possibility that the volume of work in the dockyard at Gibraltar may not be maintained indefinitely. But if that is so other ways will be considered to help to support the Gibraltar economy.

☐ Mr Nott's defence review, and his preparation and presentation of it, appeared last night to represent a considerable political achievement, after he appeared at a private meeting of the 1922 Committee of backbench Conservative MPs. He received warm applause, and there was barely a critical question (Our Political Editor writes).

Mr Keith Speed, Conservative MP for Ashford, who was dismissed as Under-Secretary of Defence for the Royal Navy after he had criticized the Government's original proposals, said last night: "The outcome is better than had been planned or I had feared. But I cannot pretend I am in any way happy about the reductions".



Ann Hobbs jumps for joy.

Virginia Wade makes early exit

Virginia Wade, the 1977 women's champion, was defeated in her opening singles match at Wimbledon yesterday by a colleague from Great Britain's Wightman Cup team, Anne Hobbs. It was Miss Wade's last attempt at a prolonged run in the championships as she is to spend less time on the tennis circuit and play more for fun.

For Miss Hobbs, from Cheshire, it was victory at the first attempt over Britain's leading player who, at 35, is appearing in her twentieth Wimbledon. The conqueror, 14 years younger than Miss Wade, reached the third round with 6—1, 7—6 victory. Yet Miss Hobbs's triumph was overshadowed from a British point of view by the unexpected defeat of Bettina Bunge, the 13th seed, by Susan Barker, who won after trailing three games to love in the final set.

The major surprise of the fourth day was the dismissal of Roscoe Tanner, beaten finalist two years ago, by Carlos Kirmayr, from Brazil. Tanner's fellow American, Brian Gottfried, was beaten by Jeff Borowiak, bringing the tally of beaten seeds to three, although John McEnroe, also from the United States, progressed towards a repeat of last year's final against Bjorn Borg by eliminating Raul Ramirez.

Reports, page 12

Universities face cut of up to 25 per cent

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent

Some universities are to have their government grant for home students cut by more than 25 per cent over the next three years, while others will get away with a cut of less than 5 per cent.

Any loss of grant for overseas students, which in some cases will be substantial, will be in addition to those cuts.

The numbers of home students in some universities are to be cut by about 20 per cent over the period, while in a few exceptional cases they will be allowed to increase marginally. Those suffering the biggest grant cut will not necessarily be the same institutions as those suffering the biggest loss of students.

Mr Mark Carlisle, Secretary of State for Education and Science, is to make an announcement in the Commons, probably on Wednesday, giving the size of grant for each of the 43 universities for the academic year 1981/82, and provisional figures for 1982/83 and 1983/84.

He will announce targets for the total number of home undergraduate and postgraduate students in each institution for 1983/84, though that may be extended to 1984/85.

He will also discuss the effect on the system as a whole of government cuts in the universities grant for home students of about 9 per cent over the next three academic years, and the effect of the selective distribution of those cuts by the University Grants Committee (UGC) between institutions and subjects.

The committee has promised a major restructuring of the university system, involving a reduction in the range of subjects at some universities, the closure or radical reduction of some departments, and the possible end of some postgraduate teaching and research.

Mr Carlisle's statement will be couched in very general terms, simply explaining which of the 15 or so main subject areas are to be cut back, both in terms of finance and student numbers, and which expanded. Individual institutions will not be named.

The UGC has decided that, given a cut in total university income (as opposed to grant which forms about 80 per cent of university income on average) of between 11 per cent and 15 per cent over the next three years, there will have to be a *small reduction* of around five per cent in the total number of home students over the next three or four years if standards are not to fall too seriously.

The cut in student numbers in a particular area will not necessarily be in proportion to the cut in finance in that area, however. For example, it is

Continued on back page, col 1

Carrington rides out Begin fury

By David Spanier, Diplomatic Correspondent

It was stiff upper lip day at the Foreign Office yesterday with Lord Carrington and his colleagues disdaining a direct response to the attack on them by Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister.

He accused them in a television interview of being no friends of Israel, no friends at all. Regretted as Mr Begin's jibes are the only surprise in London was that it took him so long to get around to castigating the British.

After his recent attack on Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor and M Giscard d'Estaing, the former French President, British Ministers knew it would soon be their turn.

The official view is that in an election campaign, especially one so sharply contested as the present contest in Israel, such personal attacks are to be expected, if not excused.

What has riled Mr Begin so much has been the British *Government's* condemnation of his decision to bomb the Iraqi nuclear reactor, near Baghdad, though even before that, Mr Begin had been extremely critical of the British Middle East policy, in particular its support for the Palestine Liberation Organization entering the peace process.

Asked on Wednesday, if Israel now had even fewer friends under his leadership, Mr Begin said on the BBC programme *Newsnight* that this was quite untrue. "We have more friends than ever, both in America and France, perhaps even in England—besides Lord Carrington and Mr (Sir Ian) Gilmour. They are no friends at all."

As for Mrs Thatcher's condemnation of the Israeli raid on the Iraqi reactor as a grave breach of international law, Mr Begin said: "I am not so sure Mrs Thatcher is an international lawyer. It was a supreme act of national self-defence."

On Lord Carrington's approaching presidency of the European Community's Council of Ministers, Mr Begin was even more scathing. "Mr Carrington, personally he is no friend", Mr Begin said heatedly. "I do not expect anything good from his presidency."

As for Sir Ian Gilmour, Mr Begin said: "He is not only an anti-Zionist, he has negative feelings which go much deeper —I don't want to use other words."

Mr Douglas Hurd, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, said yesterday that Britain would not give up trying to make a constructive contribution in the Middle East along with its Common Market partners. The next stage will be the report by the present chairman, Mr Christoph van der Klaauw, the Dutch Foreign Minister, on his tour of Middle East capitals. This will be discussed next week.

Begin-Peres clash, cartoon, page 10

Sinai peace deal gives US first Middle East opening

From Our Correspondent, Cairo, June 25

Egypt, the United States and Israel today announced preliminary agreement to set up a multinational peace-keeping force to police the borders of the Sinai desert after three wars in the past 30 years.

The accord, which has a strong American profile, gives American troops their first open-ended military commitment in the Arab world.

Although the Americans emphasize that their troops would not be connected with a rapid deployment force, set up to rush to the protection of Western oil interests in the Arab shaikhdoms, the accord still gives the Americans, and other participating nations in the peace-keeping force, access to two advanced air bases in the Sinai peninsula about 15 minutes flying time from the Saudi Arabian oilfields.

The agreement, resulting from six months of arduous intermittent negotiations, must be ratified by the respective Governments, Mr Michael Sterner, the American chief negotiator, said today.

No deadline has been set, and no venue has been agreed on for the final signature, but the force, now expected to number between 2,000 and 3,000 men, including observers, should be in position, in eight months' time, at least 30 days before Israel completes its withdrawal from the peninsula it occupied in 1967.

The accord calls for a civilian American director-general, American observers and American-managed logistics. The United States is also to finance more than half the estimated £100m budget for operations during the first year, but the bill, later running at an annual £50m, would be split equally among Egypt, Israel and the United States.

More Collins' shares go to Murdoch

Mr Rupert Murdoch's News International has paid £873,000 for the stake in publishers William Collins held by Mr Robert Maxwell of Pergamon Press.

This adds to News' 31 per cent stake in Collins and its takeover bid is being increased from 200p per voting share to 225p.

The announcement was made in London last night by Mr Murdoch and Mr Maxwell. It followed a meeting at which they settled a dispute between News International and the British Printing Corporation over the printing of the Sunday Times colour magazine.

On Wednesday, Collins, one of the world's leading Bible publishers, issued a fierce rejection of the unwelcome £22.75m bid from News.

Independence for the 162-year-old Glasgow publishing house has been strongly supported by authors, booksellers and stationers, and employees worried by the disappearance of Scottish-based companies.

Bemrose in merger, page 21

Windfall tax concession gain for banks

The Government has yielded to persistent lobbying by bankers and made some important concessions on the windfall profits tax levied on the banks in the last Budget. The changes are expected to reduce the yield of the tax by around £25m to £375m.

The moves are specifically aimed at reducing the impact of the tax on smaller banks after representations to the Treasury that some small banks could have their profits wiped out altogether. Hardest hit were expected to be National Girobank, the Co-operative Bank and the Trustee Savings Banks. Girobank, the Post Office subsidiary, had argued that it would have paid an estimated £10m in tax on 1979-80 *profits* of £9.5m.

The Government is now proposing that the exemption limit below which the tax would not come into effect should be raised from £10m of current account deposits to £15m.

Yesterday's concession will make *little* difference to the big clearing banks.

720 varieties still means failure

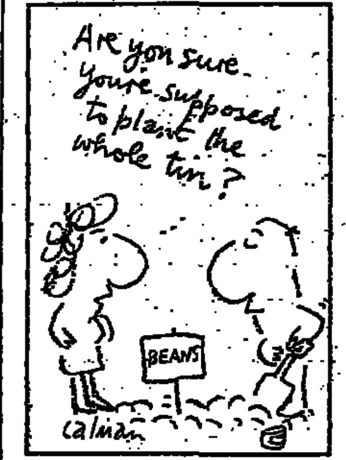
The British baked bean heads for a soggy end

By Hugh Clayton
Agriculture Correspondent

Attempts to breed a British baking bean may be abandoned this year. Breeders have decided after eight years that they cannot produce a bean that will survive British weather and be of the shape, size and blandness demanded in canning factories.

Professor Lindsay Innes, head of plant breeding at the National Vegetable Research Station near Warwick, said: "This will be a make-or-break year for the programme." Breeders have long been attracted by the prospect of producing a British bean to reduce the vast cost of buying the nation's entire stock of baking beans from areas of the United States where they can be grown in a gentle climate.

Dr Richard Hardwick, who presides over more than 3,000 plants of 720 bean varieties at the station, said: "It is a question of cosmetics, not of agronomics." he had bred many beans that were hardy and *edible*, but they were never of the size and colour to match consumers' expectations about the contents of their bean tins.



"We have a variety which year after year gives very good yields," Dr Hardwick said. "But its seeds are brown and large, and they don't look like baked beans."

Visitors to the annual open day at the station tomorrow will be offered surplus seeds from Dr Hardwick's experimental bean plots to grow in their own gardens. "I want to spread them about a bit", Dr Hardwick explained. There would be no formal arrangements for those who accepted the seeds to record their results, but the station would like to hear of any notable successes in home gardens.

Scientists in British research stations believe that some of their best varieties may have a future as exports. Meanwhile Government surveys of food consumption show that baked beans are more popular than other tinned vegetables, and that consumption is rising. Tinned baked beans, unlike such popular home-grown vegetables as peas, have no frozen rivals.

Staff at the National Vegetable Research Station keep a computerized catalogue of bean varieties that are available for exchange with research institutes abroad. In that way they have acquired varieties for experiment from many countries, including the Soviet Union.

SALT TALKS NEARER

Washington, June 25

Negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union on limiting nuclear arms deployed in Europe will begin before the end of the year, the State Department said yesterday.

A date for the talks will be set when Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, meets Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, at the United Nations in September.

External cuts savage, says BBC

By Kenneth Gosling and Julian Haviland

A long-term programme to improve the audibility of the BBC's external services was announced by the Government yesterday. But seven of its 40 language services are to be cut.

In reference to the changes during question time in the Commons, the Prime Minister said it was thought better that some 33 language services were heard properly than that 40 were heard inadequately.

Also to go will be the BBC's transcription services. The BBC said last night the cuts were savage and it would do its best to persuade the Government to change its mind.

The new programme envisages relay stations fed by satellite by 1985, eight modern short-wave transmitters operational in Britain by 1985 with six more by 1987 and new relay stations for East Africa and the Far East.

Substantial plant replacement and a thorough modernization of Bush House, headquarters of external services, is also planned.

Mrs Thatcher was answering Mr Geoffrey Rippon, Conservative MP for Hexham, who told her there should be no reduction today or in the immediate future of the BBC's overseas services, which were an essential part of British foreign policy.

In a statement outside the House, Mr David Ennals, Labour MP for Norwich North and a former Foreign Office minister, *said* the "petty but very damaging cuts" were a further serious blow to Britain's links with other parts of the world, when taken with cuts in overseas aid and in overseas students' fee increases.

The services to go if the cuts are implemented are broadcasts in French and Spanish for Europe; Italian; Portuguese for Brazil; Maltese; Burmese and Somali.

Pledging the BBC's opposition, Mr Douglas Muggeridge, managing director, external broadcasting, said that this represented the seventh successive cut in eight years at a time when all other main international broadcasters were increasing the resources of their overseas services.

Describing the cuts as "savage", Mr Muggeridge said the loss of eight services would undoubtedly endanger the worldwide standing and effectiveness of the external service.

It was ironic, he said, that some of the new transmitters being planned were designed to carry in part the very services it was now proposed to close down.

The French, Italian and Spanish services had four and a half million listeners and there was "a very good audience" in Brazil. It was "a staggering service to cut". A Latin American foreign minister had visited Bush House that day and had been totally appalled by the proposal.

Mr Muggeridge said the saving next year would be about £3m and up to 200 jobs would be lost.

The transcription services, which supply tapes of the best British broadcasts to more than 100 countries, cost about £1m a year to run and provide work for more than 3,000 artists and writers.

Leading article, page 17

Lord Grade is forced to mortgage the Muppets

By Bryan Appleyard

Lord Grade's Associated Communications Corporation has been forced to mortgage future profits from "The Muppet Show" and "Jesus of Nazareth" to pay for its massive losses on feature films.

ACC announced losses of £26.4m on feature film production and distribution with its annual results yesterday. The disastrous performance of "Raise the Titanic" and the poor returns from a crop of films including "Green Ice" were mainly to blame.

The losses were too much for ACC which had net borrowings of £74.9m at its last year-end. The company reacted by selling forward contracts for television programmes, mainly "The Muppets" and "Jesus of Nazareth" to American banks for £23m.

This was enough to hold the fall in the whole group's pretax profits to just £9m, leaving the figure of £2.6m for the full year. However, ACC lost £6.7m at the attributable level compared with a profit of £8.7m last year.

The figures shook the stock market, where the shares fell 11p to 47p. The share price has been supported for some time by speculation that there would be a takeover bid for the group by Australian businessman Mr Robert Holmes a'Court. He has built up a stake now believed to be near 10 per cent.

The problem at ACC began to emerge last December when it reported a 50 per cent fall in interim profits and cut the dividend.

In March the company raised cash by selling its subsidiary Ansafone, which makes telephone answering machines, for £13.5m, though it is now revealed that this deal reduced the company's net tangible assets by £4.5m.

ATV, its television company, increased profits from £3.9m to £4.8m but ACC new faces the problem of cutting its holding to 51 per cent as ordered by the Independent Broadcasting Authority.

Last year's difficulties were compounded by a £4.6m loss from records and tapes, though this division is now said to be profitable after the closure of its record factory.

Commenting on the television deal, Mr Jack Gill, the managing director, said: "The Muppet Show" was a once-in-a-decade success like "Star Wars". He declined to say how much the company might have made if it had not been forced to sell the forward contracts, but one analyst estimated £30m over the four years.

Financial Editor, page 23

Paisley blow to new Ulster talks

By Philip Webster, Political Staff

The Government's hopes of a new political initiative in Northern Ireland were dealt a severe blow last night by the Rev Ian Paisley, leader of the Democratic Unionists, the second largest party in the province.

At a meeting with Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Mr Humphrey Atkins, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, Mr Paisley said that his party would refuse to take part in any talks so long as the Government continued its discussions with the Government of the Irish Republic.

Mrs Thatcher twice asked him to reconsider but Mr Paisley refused, saying that he had been given a mandate by last month's local government elections in which his party almost doubled its seats.

The Democratic Unionists won 142 seats, compared with 74 in 1977, while the rival Official Unionists gained 152, compared with 178 in 1977.

The atmosphere at the talks was said by both sides to have been calm and frank, far different than the fiery confrontation last December when Mr Paisley read out a four-page diatribe to Mrs Thatcher recounting the background of his suspicions over the Dublin talks.

Mr Paisley told Mrs Thatcher that since their last meeting, 27 civilians and 26 members of



Mr Paisley after yesterday's talks with the Prime Minister

the security forces had been murdered. He gave a warning that the Protestants could not accept the situation forever and that there would be a backlash.

He reminded her of her repeated statements that the future of Northern Ireland was a matter for the people of the province and for the United Kingdom Government and Parliament. Her "secretive talks" with Dublin were undermining that commitment.

Mrs Thatcher was said to have told Mr Paisley that the Dublin talks were a matter for the British Government and for that of the Irish Republic.

Despite Mr Paisley's threatened boycott it was being said in official circles last night that Mr Atkins would soon want to talk to Northern Ireland political leaders.

☐ The Government last night closed the loophole in the Representation of the People Bill that would have allowed prisoners in the Irish Republic to stand for election to the British Parliament as a candidate for a Northern Ireland tary Correspondent writes).

By 164 votes to 38, a majority of 126, an amendment to the Bill was passed in the Commons during its committee stage having the effect of extending the disqualification to "the British Islands or the Republic of Ireland".

Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, said that the term British Islands meant the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.

The Bill disqualifies persons serving a sentence of 12 months or more from membership of the Commons. It was introduced to prevent the repetition of the situation in which Mr Robert Sands, the Maze hunger striker, was elected to Parliament for Fermanagh and South Tyrone shortly before his death.

Parliamentary report, page 8

British coal exports set to reach 25-year record

Britain's coal exports this year are expected to reach 10m tonnes, their highest level for 25 years, and to generate foreign currency earnings totalling £300m. If met, the targets will represent a doubling of last year's exports, and also help to reduce the stockpiles held at British pits Page 21

Compensation for prisoner

Compensation is to be offered to Mr John Preece, whose conviction for murder was quashed by the Edinburgh Appeal Court last week after he had spent eight years in prison. An interim payment is to be made while an assessor evaluates the case Page 4

Sikh nurse can wear trousers

The Government is expected to change the rules on nurses' uniforms after a Sikh girl won the right to wear trousers as part of her uniform. Miss Tajwinder Kaur now intends to train with Kingston and Richmond Area Health Authority Page 3

Haig faces fresh controversy

Mr Alexander Haig, the American Secretary of State, is at the centre of a new controversy after a leak to *The New York Times* that he was dissatisfied with his country's handling of the United Nations Security Council motion criticizing Israel Page 10

EEC farm fight

Britain is unlikely to accept the European Community's new scheme to compensate it for financial losses under the Common Agricultural Policy. British officials say farm repayments reform must be linked with fairer budget contributions Page 9

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Left fails to rally TGWU behind Benn's campaign

From Paul Routledge, Labour Editor, Brighton

The vital block vote of the largest affiliate to the Labour Party still eludes Mr Wedgwood Benn after the Transport and General Workers' Union conference voted yesterday to defer a decision on the party deputy leadership.

TGWU leaders, given a free hand by conference delegates, are expected to cast the union's 1,250,000 vote for Mr John Silkin in the first round of polling in the election on September 27.

Left-wing *militants* who wanted the transport workers to be mandated for Mr Benn fell into a carefully prepared procedural trap which drew them into personal conflict with Mr Stanley Pemberton, the wily veteran chairman of the TGWU. Their challenge to his ruling that the conference should not discuss the leadership candidates attracted only about 20 votes out of more than 1,000.

Mr Pemberton ruled that motions demanding support for Mr Benn did not constitute an emergency because the branches which tabled them this week had had an opportunity to put forward an amendment to existing motions. The amendments already tabled on the topic fell because the motions to which they were attached had been withdrawn.

Yesterday's decision does not rule out eventual TGWU backing for Mr Benn. The controversy now goes in to a consultation exercise in the union's branches and regional councils before the executive council makes a recommendation to the Labour Party conference delegation, which has the ultimate say.

The political debate has overshadowed all other issues *except* unemployment this week. Yesterday delegates reaffirmed previous policy favouring withdrawal from the EEC and unilateral disarmament by Britain—both policies endorsed by the Bennite left.

The conference overwhelmingly backed a composite resolution urging the union to campaign and prepare for an early general election to end the divisive policies of the Government.

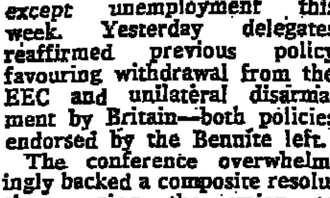
It added: "Tolerance and *understanding of the difficulties* facing a future Labour government in pursuing long-term economic and socialist policies with lasting benefits should be forthcoming from everyone in the movement, which should unite to achieve *this end.*"

Mrs Emma Smith, a delegate from the North-East, reflected the general lines of speeches made to union conferences in recent weeks by Mr Michael Foot, the Labour Party leader, when she called for party unity to "fight the real enemy, the Tory Government".

At bottom, TGWU leaders argue in private that it is not so much Mr Benn and his policies that they oppose, but the strategy of his supporters in seeking to mobilize rank and file delegates against the platform.

☐ The seven-man executive of the Union of Construction Allied Trades and Technicians has decided to back Mr Benn for the Labour deputy leader*ship (Donald Macintyre writes).*

The final decision on how to cast the union's 200,000 block vote will rest with the eve-of-conference meeting of the 26-man Labour Party delegation.



Sir Rupert Mackeson: Charges dropped

Baronet's extradition illegal

Sixteen charges of fraud against Sir Rupert Mackeson, a member of the Mackeson brewing family who worked as a teacher in Zimbabwe, were dropped yesterday when two judges ruled that he had been extradited illegally.

Sir Rupert, aged 39, was flown to Britain in April last year to face charges of obtaining cheques and services by deception.

Mr Louis Blom-Cooper QC, for Sir Rupert, said moves to bring Sir Rupert to Britain were initiated with the illegal regime in Rhodesia before the introduction of direct rule. There was no *extradition* treaty with that regime.

He told Lord Lane, the Lord *Chief Justice*, and Mr Justice Davies, sitting in the Queen's Bench Divisional Court, that Sir Rupert had been unlawfully returned to face the charges, which should be dropped.

The judges rejected arguments from the Director of Public Prosecutions that Sir Rupert had been deported, not extradited—an interpretation that would have removed the obstacle to his prosecution.

Lord Lane said the Metropolitan Police, who sought the baronet's return, had asked for "disguised extradition". He added: "The police, no doubt in an excess of enthusiasm and certainly not due to a conscious intent to do wrong, have transgressed the line."

Deportation by the African authorities because they considered Sir Rupert to be an undesirable resident would have allowed charges to be brought against him when he arrived in Britain. But there was evidence that the real reason for his *flight home* was a *back-door* extradition request by the police, Lord Lane said.

Sir Rupert, who lived in Portman Square, Marylebone, London, before he left Britain in 1977, had been on bail set at £15,000 by Bow Street magistrates.

The Scarman inquiry

Police in riot made repeated calls for help

By Lucy Hodges

The Scarman inquiry into the Brixton riot heard the full details yesterday of the police radio messages which showed a chief superintendent calling repeatedly and increasingly desperately for help as his 60 men were attacked by 300 black youths.

"We are getting a good hiding and we can't hold out any longer," Chief Superintendent Robinson said in one of the messages. He asked for 72 men with riot shields and for as much fire brigade support as possible because between 12 and 20 buildings were on fire around him.

The messages revealed that Mr Robinson was caught in Effra Parade, half way down Railton Road, the centre of the riot on April 11, without any help for about 30 minutes.

Commander Brian Fairbairn, who is in charge of the Lambeth police division and was organizing forces on that Saturday night, told the inquiry yesterday that he was not aware of Mr Robinson's plight. He had given his radio to someone else because of the noise.

In the event Mr Robinson and his men were caught in between two police charges, one led by Commander Fairbairn from the south and the other organized by Commander Leonard Adams from the north.

Between 8.30 and 9 pm he sent out more than six messages. He said repeatedly that he needed ambulances for badly injured men. At 8.49 he said: "We are in very, very serious trouble. If we don't get some assistance soon, we are going to get a very serious . . ."

The inquiry was told that the word had been deleted from the transcript because it was so strong. Mr Robin Auld, QC, leading counsel for the inquiry, said that this message was followed by a somewhat plaintive cry: "Can you tell me when are we getting aid?"

The final message talked again about injured policemen and buildings on fire. "I can't hold the area much longer and I am not, repeat not, going to give it up. When am I going to get some assistance?"

The siege of Mr Robinson's forces ended when the two commanders were able to clear Railton Road soon after 9 pm. As the inquiry learnt on the first day, Mr Robinson had felt it necessary to turn the fire brigade's hoses on the rioters.

Questioned by Mr Auld about whether he would have begun his manoeuvre if he had known Mr Robinson's position, Mr Fairbairn, who was injured during the riot, said he would certainly not have wanted to put more pressure on him. "We would still have had to go through to him to relieve him anyway", he added.

The commander was also asked about references to "trapping" and "grabbing" people revealed on the radio messages. He told Lord Scarman that he had no intention of trapping people, but simply of dispersing them. They could get away through Mayall and Railton Roads.

He said he did not know why the riot happened, but the reactions after the stabbing of a youth on Friday night and the arrest of a youth on Saturday were not untypical of the way blacks reacted to attempted arrests.

The Swamp 81 operation which preceded the riot was not as powerful as other operations the police had mounted in the area previously, yet they had not led to anything.

In the morning the inquiry heard from a young black man, *Mr Anthony Morgan, who had* witnessed the incident which started the riot on the Saturday. He explained how he tried to act as a peacemaker between the mainly black youths and the police and was congratulated by Lord Scarman for his courage.

He said he suggested to the police several times that their presence was only inflaming things and he watched the arrival of riot shields on the scene raise the temperature further. At that point police came under a heavy barrage of missiles, fences were torn up and a barricade set up in Railton Road, he said.

Mr Morgan described how he saw a mini-cab driver's car being searched by two plain-clothes officers to much abuse from the crowd. An officer shouted at one youth: "Why don't you shut up, you effing black bastard", Mr Morgan said.

He saw a man arrested and the violence began. The numbers of police and people swelled. "The impression people had was that the arrest was done in a highly provocative way," Mr Morgan said. "The crowd was very angry."

Science report

Early man may have been a scavenger

By the Staff of "Nature"

Was early man a hunter, or a scavenger like the hyenas? Did he, in fact, eat meat at all? A study of the scratches on bone fragments at two ancient sites is beginning to yield the answers: yes, man did eat meat; and while in one case, 1.8 million years ago, he got to his meal before other carnivores, most of the time he was last on the kill.

The sites were in Africa: Olduvai Gorge in Tanzania and Koobi Fora in Kenya, where archaeologists have found hundreds of pieces of fossil animal bone jumbled up with stone tools at sites between 2 million and 1.5 million years old. But until now nobody has been certain about how these bones came to be broken.

Two young American archaeologists, Henry Bunn of the University of California at Berkeley and Richard Potts of Harvard, have inde*pendently devised methods of* identifying stone tool cut marks on the bones, distinguishing them from a variety of other shallow scratches made, for example, by carnivore teeth, gnawing rodents, growing plant roots and waterborne and windborne rock particles.

Bunn used mainly strong light and the naked eye. Potts and Pat Shipman, a palaeontologist colleague of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, used the scanning *electron* microscope. They refined that technique to such an extent that they could distinguish even different types of tool use, such as slicing, scraping and chopping, on the Olduvai bones.

What they found was that many of the Olduvai bones had both tool cuts and carnivore scratches on them, indicating that man was competing for carcases with other animals.

Who killed the prey first, though, was not so easy to tell, although in one case carnivore bite marks were clearly superimposed on tool scratches, indicating that man got there first at least once. In most cases the scratches appeared to be the other way around, so early man may have scavenged more than he hunted, though the cautious Bunn and Potts are not jumping to conclusions.

Source: *Nature* vol 291, pp 574 and 577 (18 June 1981).

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Three facing charge of girl's kidnap

By Stewart Tendler Crime Reporter

The chauffeur of the 12-year-old Saudi girl held for a ransom of £150,000, and two other men were last night charged with kidnapping.

The men were arrested after a secret operation by police freed Miss Reem al-Harithi, the daughter of a retired Saudi general and diplomat, as the money was about to be paid at a north London rendezvous on Wednesday. Miss al-Harithi disappeared on her way to school in west London on Tuesday morning, and police began a search for her under a news blackout.

Susamcha Karunaratna, aged 37, a Sri Lankan and chauffeur to the al-Harithi family, was charged at Paddington Green police station. Mr Karunaratna, of Luton, will appear in court today with Steven John Whitnall, aged 30, a dustman, of Harlow, Essex, and Yurek Przybysz, aged 33, unemployed, also from Harlow.

Yesterday Mr Shadi Soubra, the Lebanese businessman who handled many of the negotiations to free the girl, said: "She is fine and recovering from the ordeal. We would like to thank the British press for helping us and the police."

Mr Soubra was due to marry the girl's elder sister, Layla, next week but the event was brought forward to yesterday.

Mrs Soubra said: "I am very proud of Shadi, as are all the family. We are all very relieved."

Miss al-Harithi was due to attend the wedding, but she spent much of the day being interviewed by police.

Forte may yet save opera group

By Peter Wilson-Smith Financial Staff

The ailing D'Oyly Carte Opera Company may yet be saved with the help of Sir Charles Forte. It appears that a compromise has been worked out whereby the money Sir Charles has offered will be channelled through the Friends of D'Oyly Carte to the company.

The arrangement has been reached because of the ill-will between some of the D'Oyly Carte trustees and Sir Charles, generated by Trusthouse Forte's unsuccessful bid for the Savoy Hotel group. Both Sir Hugh Wontner and Dame Bridget D'Oyly Carte are directors of the Savoy and trustees of the opera company, and were opposed to Sir Charles's takeover bid for the Savoy group.

When Sir Charles's offer of help was broached at a meeting of the trustees on Wednesday, some of the trustees, including Sir Harold Wilson, are understood to have decided on the compromise formula rather than risk a confrontation. Friends of D'Oyly Carte, while sharing some trustees, is a separate organization.

The trustees of the D'Oyly Carte will not be directly accepting Sir Charles's help. A statement yesterday from the trustees said: "In view of the recent bid attempt by Sir Charles Forte on behalf of Trusthouse Forte to take over the Savoy company, which includes the Savoy Theatre with which the Gilbert and Sullivan operas have always been associated, it is unlikely that an offer to help, if it were made, could be accepted at present by the trustees".

The opera company launched a public appeal for £200,000 in April after being refused an Arts Council grant. It said that the company would close down on July 18, but then gave itself a reprieve until next February.

However, a source close to the company said yesterday that *the formula should ensure the* company's survival for the foreseeable future.

US cash for IRA is condemned

By Philip Webster Political Staff

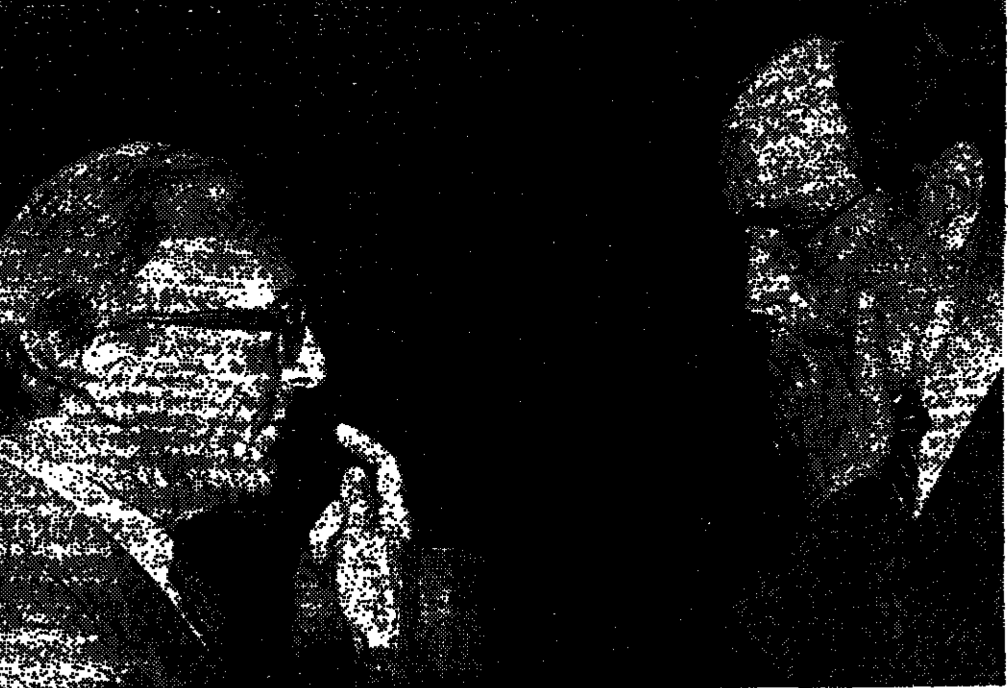
The Prime Minister expressed her anxiety in the Commons yesterday over the success of IRA propaganda exercises in the United States.

Her remarks come after the hostile reception given by Irish-American demonstrators to the Prince of Wales in New York last week. Mrs Margaret Thatcher said the Government was constantly trying to find ways of getting the true message about the Government's position on Northern Ireland across to the American people and regretted that money from the United States was finding its way to the Provisional IRA.

The issue would almost certainly have been raised by the Prime Minister at her talks last night with Mr George Bush, the American vice-president.

In the Commons, she said she hoped that all who contributed to an American organization known as Noraid fully recognized its connexion with the IRA which, she said, had been established by a recent court case.

Mrs Thatcher was replying to Mr Robert Adley, Conservative MP for Christchurch and Lymington, who said that because of biased reports in the United States Mr Bush should be asked to find a method of ensuring that the true position was put across.



Photograph by Malcolm Clarke

Bush stops off for London talks

Mr George Bush, the United States Vice-President (right), with Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, in London yesterday. He broke his journey back to Washington after a visit to Paris "to carry forward the warm and close relationship which was established when Mrs Thatcher visited the United States" (Our Diplomatic Correspondent writes). After talks with Lord Carrington lasting an hour and a quarter, he was the guest of Mrs Margaret Thatcher for dinner at Downing Street. His discussions in London covered all the principal international issues, including the Ottawa summit, Poland and the Middle East. Mr Bush said after the meeting at the Foreign Office, that he had come away "enriched and more knowledgeable". There were no arguments, he added.

Lost deposits worry Warrington

From John Chartres, Warrington

The Warrington by-election, which will probably be held on July 16, is producing considerable administrative problems for the small election staff of the borough council.

Although there will be widespread interest in an election taking place in a constituency that has seldom been in the limelight before, 15 potential candidates have told the town hall staff that they intend to apply for nomination papers as soon as the notice of election is published, probably on Monday.

Notifications include representatives of such organizations as Citizen's Band Radio, the English Democratic Party, a hitherto unknown organization described as WISED, the Anti-Marriage Association, and two representatives of what is said to be the first "Social Democratic Party" with a registered title.

The latter organization, led *by Mr Anthony Keane, a Manchester* barrister, has suggested that he or one of his supporters might change their names by deed-poll to Roy Jenkins, having lost a legal challenge against the SDP for copyright infringement in the title.

One of the main concerns for Warrington borough election officials is that the plethora of fringe candidates could lead to recounts to establish whether deposits had been lost.

In the past Warrington has declared general election results between 10.30 and 11.30 *pm*. But the recounting could make the night of July 16, or the early morning of July 17, even more of a cliff-hanger.

The by-election will be fought on the territory of the old, pre-1974 local government reorganization County Borough of Warrington, which occupies a third of the new borough.

It will be important to all those assessing prospects to understand that the constituency boundaries, containing 44,466 voters on the latest register (compared with 43,921 *in May, 1979), bear even less* relationship to the "new borough" of Warrington than to the generally accepted notion of Warrington, which includes a successful new town created in a sort of circlet around the old town boundaries.

It will also be important to observe that Warrington is not, as some living south of Watford seem to think, a great blob of Coronation Streets with unemployed chaps leaning over street-corner railings.

Warrington was created as a "nodal" town because one of the first crossings of the River Mersey was bridged there.

Its new town has been successful because it *stands* at the junction of two motorways. Civic leaders say it is the only growth point in the economically depressed North-west.

As a warning note to those depending on out-dated reference books it lies in Cheshire not Lancashire. Its early reputation was based on the manufacture of wire and its pre-eminence in the world of rugby league. In later years it *has* added an image as the place where they make Varrington Wodka.

Labour hopeful admits free lunches idea

Mr Rudy Narayan, the barrister who is campaigning to become a parliamentary Labour Party candidate at the next general election, admitted yesterday that his supporters had been planning to offer free lunches to people canvassing for him.

He said the free lunch had been offered in a leaflet prepared by the committee to elect him as candidate for the Birmingham, Handsworth, constituency.

The selection procedure has been frozen while the Labour Party's national executive holds an inquiry.

Mr Narayan said: "The moment it came to my attention it was stopped by me. No lunches were given by anyone to anyone."

He alleged the complaint about the free lunch offer had been made to the NEC by Mrs Audrey Wise, former MP for Coventry, after she had been beaten by him during the first voting for the Handsworth selection on May 20.

He said his supporters had been carried away with some over-enthusiasm when they prepared the leaflets, and that he believed the offer could contravene party rules.

He added: "I have nothing to fear from an inquiry and I welcome it." He said he would continue his campaign to stand for Handsworth once the inquiry had been completed.

£8m FOR OFFSHORE RESEARCH

By Pearce Wright Science Editor

Seven grants totalling more than £8m for two-year research programmes in marine technology have been made by the Science and Engineering Research Council to universities.

The Cranfield Institute of Technology receives £357,000 for work on welding and the behaviour of materials in the ocean. Glasgow University receives £946,000 for work that includes the examination of offshore structures under harsh conditions.

A *programme* costing £1,498,000 at Heriot-Watt University includes the development of a free-swimming underwater vehicle, the safety of tankers and studies of oil well damage.

An award of £2,437,000 to Imperial College, London, is for a combined programme with University College London, pioneering new structural forms and methods of construction, designs, maintenance and repair of offshore *buildings*.

Newcastle University has £565,000 for marine transport and seabed projects, and a special method of underwater inspection and maintenance is part of Strathclyde University's £530,000 grant.

A collective award of £1,930,000 to Manchester University on behalf of the North West Universities Consortium, covers political, legal and economic aspects of offshore development.

LABOUR'S PLANS TO QUIT EEC

Mr Denzil Davies, Labour Party spokesman on Europe and MP for Llanelli, launched a pamphlet yesterday which claims to have worked out how the party would withdraw from the EEC.

He said that withdrawal would be an integral part of Labour government policy if they won the next election.

The pamphlet, entitled *The Common Market—The Way Out*, was published by the party's Common Market Safeguards Committee which is supported by 100 MPs, including Mr Michael Foot, party leader.

Ratepayers take Camden to court on cash waste

By Christopher Warman, Local Government Correspondent

Camden council's policies had led to "wasteful, inefficient and extravagant handling of ratepayers' money over a long period"; three representatives of Camden Ratepayers' Association claimed in the High Court yesterday.

They are seeking a declaration that 30 Labour councillors acted in breach of their duty to the ratepayers, and asking that they should repay the council the money taken in a supplementary rate demand last winter.

They also want a declaration that the council is a trustee for the ratepayers for the money collected from the supplementary rate.

The case is brought by Mr Norman Barrs, Mr Edward Alden and Miss Dianna Yach, against the 30 councillors and the council.

Mr Gavin Lightman, QC, for the defendants, asked Mr Justice Warner to strike out the claim because there was no reasonable cause and because the ratepayers had no legal standing. He said their action was scandalous, frivolous or vexatious.

In their claim, the ratepayers said that in matters involving the income and expenditure of Camden and the levying of rates, the councillors owed a duty to the ratepayers. But the council's policies had included no rent increases, no cuts in services, and no reductions in the size of the council's direct labour force.

They alleged that "expenditures have been unreasonably, improperly and/or unlawfully increased and the income and receipts of Camden have been unreasonably, improperly and/or unlawfully reduced or lost".

By forcing Camden to implement those policies, the councillors had paid no regard or insufficient regard to the interests of the ratepayers.

The councillors had determined by their policies to defy and dispute with the Government, and as a result lost grant of £6m for 1980-81. To make good the loss, the council levied a supplementary rate of 6p, and in addition their conduct caused Camden to lose rate support grant of £20m for 1981-82.

The councillors knew that the manner in which they conducted the council's affairs was "unreasonable, improper or unlawful", because both the council's chief executive and the District Auditor had warned.

The hearing was adjourned until today.

Heseltine faces censure over housing transfer

By George Clark, Political Correspondent

The Opposition will move a motion of censure on Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, in the Commons on Tuesday. The move carries forward a dispute which has already involved the new Labour leadership of the Greater London Council.

At issue is Mr Heseltine's decision to compel the GLC to transfer its remaining housing stock to eight Greater London boroughs which so far have refused to collaborate. They are Labour-controlled.

Mr Gerald Kaufman, MP for Manchester, Ardwick, and former Under-Secretary of State for the Environment, will lead for Labour. He said last night: "The Minister's Order is against the will of the boroughs concerned and, since Labour gained control of the Greater London Council, it is against the will of the GLC. So both parties, the donor and the recipient, are opposed to this move, yet Mr Heseltine persists with compulsion."

Mr Kaufman said that when the GLC was still controlled by the Conservatives, Mr Heseltine *told the House of Commons*: "If Sir Horace Cutler [then chairman of the GLC] should ask me to withdraw this compulsory Order, I should, of course, be prepared to do so."

When Labour gained control of the GLC, Mr Kaufman said, it immediately asked Mr Heseltine to withdraw the Order. Labour believed that he would take just as much notice of a Labour chairman as a Conservative.

"Mr Heseltine refused to do so, which means that he *is* saying that it is not the principle of the thing or the wishes of the GLC which matter, it is a question of political control over the councils concerned", Mr Kaufman added.

"We regard his refusal to honour his commitment to the House to withdraw the Order if requested to do so, as a grave breach of faith."

Conservatives said last night that the Opposition was making political capital out of a remark by Mr Heseltine which was an obvious one for a Conservative Minister to make, knowing the history of the affair.

It was the GLC, under the Conservatives, which asked the Government to make the Order compelling the housing transfer on those Greater London boroughs which had refused to take part in the scheme.

Once the Government decided on the principle of transferring *the houses to the boroughs*, it became necessary to ensure that it was carried through. When Mr Heseltine referred to Sir Horace Cutler and said he would be willing to respect his wishes, it was in the definite knowledge that Sir Horace would never make a request for the Order to be withdrawn.

THATCHER STAYS ON COURSE

By Our Political Staff

The Prime Minister yesterday promised a Conservative backbench critic that the Government will not be changing course.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, in a written *parliamentary* answer to Mr Hilary Miller, MP, for Bromsgrove and Redditch said that long-term recovery required four things: continuation of monetary discipline; holding down public spending *and borrowing as a proportion* of the national product; improving the performance of the nationalized industries; and greater realism in pay bargaining and manning levels.

She told Mr Miller, who resigned last month as a parliamentary private secretary in protest at Government treatment of private steel-makers: "*We shall be adhering to our* present monetary policies".

Mrs Thatcher's message was driven home last night by Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade and former Chief Secretary to the Treasury.

Interviewed on the BBC2 programme, *The Pursuit of Power*, he said the Government and the Prime Minister had the determination to pursue their policies through the lifetime of this Parliament.

He had no doubt the policy was unpopular but what was needed today was a government which having made a diagnosis, stuck with it.

Mr Biffen said the public believed it was high-time Britain had a government which, even at the risk of losing an election, saw its policy through to the end of a Parliament. There was no likelihood of a sudden dumping aboard of policy in the hope of spending their way to full employment.

Police-free traffic speeds up

By a Staff Reporter

The rush-hour traffic experiment in Bristol in which motorists *have* been left to *go* at their own pace free of police of warden control is to be extended for a further three months because of its encouraging start.

Chief Superintendent Paul Harris, head of Avon and Somerset Police road traffic division, said yesterday: "So far it has worked very well and the traffic is moving better."

The verdict has vindicated the view of some motorists that police control of traffic caused congestion.

Chief Superintendent Harris said: "It is not the fault of the officers and wardens on traffic duty. They were doing a good job individually. But we *haven't* the *equipment for overall* monitoring so that it could work as a whole."

COIN ST RULING NEXT WEEK

Mr Justice Gibson will give judgment in the High Court next Wednesday on whether a public inquiry into the future of the Coin Street site on the South Bank of London should be immediately reopened.

On June 4, Mr Victor Radmore, the inquiry inspector, adjourned the hearing until September 8, at the request of groups opposing planning proposals put forward by Greycoat Estates and Commercial Properties. The company appealed against the adjournment.

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Sikh girl wins the right to train as nurse in trousers

By Frances Gibb

The Government is expected to change the rules for the uniform worn by nurses after a Sikh girl yesterday won the right to wear trousers as part of her uniform.

Miss Tajwinder Kaur, aged 19, who wants to train as a nurse with the Kingston and Richmond Area Health Authority, withdrew her application at the Court of Appeal yesterday after the authority agreed to allow her to wear grey trousers and a white tunic.

She had been seeking leave to appeal against a ruling of the Employment Appeals Tribunal in June that the authority was not guilty of an offence under the Race Relations Act, 1976, by refusing to allow her to wear trousers, in accordance with Sikh custom, with her uniform on a course as a trainee nurse.

Miss Kaur, who has been offered a place in the next training course starting on October 18, said yesterday: "I am very happy with the outcome. But I would have preferred not to have gone through with all this. After a year's delay to my career, we have arrived at the solution which I proposed in the first place."

The General Nursing Council said yesterday that it had asked the Department of Health and Social Security to change the rules under the Nurses Act, 1957, so that instead of all the stipulations on dress, an area health authority could decide what uniform was appropriate. It is confident the recommendations will be accepted.

Mr. Reginald Pine, acting registrar of the council, said: "We are very pleased about this decision, which will enable this girl to enter the nursing profession".

The council has been aware, some time employers had been ignoring the rules. But there had been no problem until the ruling of the tribunal. He said: "In effect, that meant that health authorities all over the country were in the wrong".

The rules, which had been laid down by the council, were out of date. They stipulated, for instance, that nurses should wear tricorn hats with a "cockade embroidered device".

Supported by the Commission for Racial Equality, Miss Kaur took her case to the Court of Appeal on Monday. Although Lord Justices Lawton and Shaw indicated that they would grant leave to appeal, a decision was reserved pending a meeting on Tuesday of the authority.

Lawyers for the authority said yesterday that a resolution had been passed that "where an applicant for any grade of nursing post is unable to comply with the wearing of the standard uniform—protective clothing issue because of cultural or religious reasons, the individual's request will be considered sympathetically. Normally an issue of grey trousers and a white tunic will be provided by the authority in place of the standard uniform."

Mr Geoffrey Bindman, solicitor for Miss Kaur, said he was delighted. If the tribunal ruling had stood, Miss Kaur would not have been able to enter her chosen career. "This was a clear case of indirect discrimination, even if unintentional."



Photograph by Jonathan Player

Setting the wheels in motion for Ride a Bike Week

A tricycle made for two: Cyclists on a fun ride in Hyde Park, London, yesterday to mark the launch on Sunday of national Ride a Bike Week which coincides with the week-long International Festival of Cycling at Harrogate. The Labour administration at the Greater London Council has ambitious plans for cyclists and is expected to set up a cycling unit with a budget of £2m a year to establish special bicycle routes.

Barlaston Hall repairs ordered

By John Young
Planning Reporter

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, is to use his reserve powers to order immediate repairs to Barlaston Hall, Staffordshire, a Grade 1 listed building. It is the first time such action has been taken by a minister under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1971.

The house is owned by Josiah Wedgwood & Sons Ltd, the pottery group and is attributed to the eighteenth century architect, Sir Robert Taylor. It has been empty for nearly 30 years, and Wedgwood have twice applied to demolish it. The second time was only three months ago when it was alleged to be dangerous because of subsidence.

The company, which a few years ago refused the offer of a £100,000 grant from the Historic Building Council, will be expected to meet the bill for the repairs.

In a statement yesterday it said that the implications of Mr Heseltine's action required most careful consideration, "particularly in the light of our application for consent to demolish this highly dangerous building.

"It would seem to us to be more sensible to await the outcome of the Secretary of State's decision on demolition before embarking upon what is bound to be an expensive structural building project."

Conservationist groups reacted with predictable pleasure. Mr Jeremy Benson, chairman of the Georgian Group, said he was delighted. Mr Marcus Binney, chairman of Save Britain's Heritage, hoped Mr Heseltine would follow up his action with compulsory purchase of the building for a minimal sum which would reflect its poor state.

However, unless the Government decides to buy it or a private purchaser can be found, it appears that a public inquiry will still have to be held into the latest application for demolition.

House of Wedgwood, page 16

Methodists report rise in roll to two million

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

Opinion in Britain towards institutional Christianity had changed considerably in its favour in the recent past, Dr Kenneth Greet, president and secretary of the Methodist Conference, said in London yesterday.

"There is no doubt about a turn in the tide for British Christianity generally," he said. "There is an increase in theological competence, and very much less negative slamming of the church as an institution, with recognition that, for all its faults, we can use it."

There had been a steep upwards turn in the graph of candidates offering themselves for the ministry year by year, and many of the churches were beginning to experienec a growth.

He was commenting on the agenda and reports for the Methodist Conference, which starts at the end of this month. The latest returns show a considerable decline in the rate at which Methodist figures had been falling, the loss for 1980 being the smallest since 1965.

In the past three years there was a progressive increase in the number of Methodist baptisms. In 1980, for the first time in years, the church gained more members than it lost by death.

The "Methodist community", including regular church attenders and those wishing to be counted among the church's supporters through the "community roll", was estimated on November 1 last year at two million, the report to the conference on ministry says.

The most contentious item on the agenda, judging from resolutions sent from local groups, is likely to be the proposed new Methodist hymn book.

The conference will be urged to give its provisional approval to the covenant with the Church of England and other churches, and will debate the manner in which Methodism should incorporate a system of bishops into its structure.

Civil Service pay

Board of doomed unit still backs comparability

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

The Civil Service Pay Research Unit, which is expected to be wound up at the end of the year, was established in 1956 after recommendations of the Priestley Royal Commission into Civil Service pay.

Priestley said the overriding aim of the Civil service pay system should be the "maintenance of a Civil Service recognized as efficient, and staffed by members whose remuneration and conditions of service are thought to be fair, both by themselves and the community they serve".

The unit, which operates from Westminster and employs about 70 specialist staff, mainly seconded from the Civil Service, collates information on the pay of jobs comparable with Civil Service grades in outside industry.

The Government instructed the unit not to release the results of its pay surveys last year, which would normally have been used in this year's negotiations, because the Cabinet had decided that cash limits should determine this year's increase.

Union leaders tried unsuccessfully in the High Court to be allowed to see the reports, which they believed showed Civil Servants were owed increases of between 15 and 20 per cent to catch up with their counterparts in the private sector.

The unit has been the starting point for pay negotiations in the Civil Service since Priestley, except during periods of incomes policies. The Pay Research Unit Board was established in 1977 by the Labour government to make the unit more accountable to the public.

There had been much criticism of the unit's operations, in particular there were suspicions that the jobs in the private sector user for comparison were chosen to benefit Civil Servant's rates of pay.

As a trade-off with the unions for reintroducing the pay research system, which had been suspended during the social contract with the trade union movement, the Callaghan administration insisted on having an independent board oversee the pay research unit's operations.

Lord Shepherd, a former Labour minister responsible for the Civil Service and present chairman of the National Bus Company, was appointed chairman of the board although he was not the first choice proposed by Downing Street.

The Callaghan administration wanted a chairman with experience in industry and suggested that perhaps a former chairman of a big manufacturing company could be approached to take on the job. That met with hostility from the Civil Servants, who said that an industrialist's approach to manning levels would not be appropriate.

Lord Shepherd was suggested and because he was popular with the unions and was a former Labour minister, Mr Callaghan would have had great difficulty in vetoing his appointment.

Yesterday's annual report from the board suggests that there is still a place for comparability in any new pay system which may be devised in time for the 1983 negotiations, and indeed Lord Soames, Lord President of the Council, has told the unions that comparisons with pay outside the service would be a feature of next year's negotiations.

In spite of this, Mrs Margaret Thatcher has made no secret of her distaste of comparability as shown by the decision to scrap the Clegg Comparability Commission for the public services.

Pay action has lost BA £40m

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

Strikes by air traffic controllers in support of the Civil Service pay dispute, now in its ninth week, have cost British Airways £40m and a serious los of confidence among the business community, Mr Roy Watts, chief executive of the state airline, said yesterday.

He said that if the dispute continued until the end of August, after taking into account savings such as fuel costs made by not operating, the loss would reach £90m.

British Airways, which is thought to have lost at least £100m during the last financial year hoped to return to profitability this year. But the continuing dispute could keep the airline in the red.

Mr Watts said yesterday: "It is especially sad coming at the beginning of a new financial year that was beginning to show a glimmer of a picking-up of traffice."

Although British Airways has in fact lost only 5.3 per cent of its services because of the strikes, it and all the other British airlines operating scheduled services have become victims of a loss of confidence among the business community.

The Civi lService unions normally gibe only 24 hours' notice that they will withdraw their members from a particular airport or air traffic control centre. To avoid being stranded, many executives are travelling by chartered aircraft, train, car or boat, or are doing business over the telephone.

In fact, the airlines have become adept at rescheduling their flights as the weeks have passed, although one chief of operations said yesterday: "This has only been done at the cost of gallons of a well-known product which covers up grey hairs".

Most airlines have established committees that notify passengers of delays before they leave for the airports, and arrange for buses to meet diverted incoming flights and for replacement airliners to be brought up to take the place of those held up overseas.

Airports such as Hurn, Bournemouth, and Stansted, Essex, have seen a sudden increase in traffic as airlines have switched flights while air traffic controllers at Heathrow are on strike. Some pilots have had to take circuitous routes using airspace controlled by local authority air traffic controllers, who are not involved in the dispute, and by the Services.

British Caledonian Airways said yesterday that its losses attributable to the strike have reached £2m. Laker Airways said it was impossible to estimate losses at this stage, but re-routing meant each flight across the north Atlantic was taking an average of two hours longer.

Aid sought as egg prices drop sharply

By Our Agricultural Correspondent

Chicken farmers called for government aid yesterday as egg prices fell sharply for the first time in a year. Farmers blamed cheap French imports for the drop and said they were also threatened by imports of cut-price French poultry meat.

Mr Douglas Thow, secretary to the livestock committee of the National Farmers' Union, said members feared that eggs were not being inspected thoroughly at ports and might be labelled as English when they had come from France.

Ministers have been advised by a team working under Sir Derek Rayner, the Prime Minister's consultant on waste, to cut the number of state egg inspectors by about a third from its present total of 41.

Mr Frank Powell, marketing director of the Goldenlay cooperative of farmers, said: "Once you put a tray of eggs out on a market stall, and you put Farm Fresh Eggs on them, who is to know where they come from?"

His group, which is the largest egg marketing organization in Britain, announced changes that will lead to price cuts in shops of 3p a dozen on the largest eggs and 6p on the smallest.

SOUTH-EAST ITV SWITCH

After canvassing viewers in the Tonbridge and Tunbridge Wells areas of Kent, the Independent Broadcasting Authority is to attach the local relay transmitter at Pembury Hill to the South and South East ITV region from January.

The transmitter forms part of the London region but the IBA found the majority in favour of seeing the South-east local programme service, to be provided by Television South, the contractors appointed to succeed Southern Television for the new enlarged area.

WOMAN OF 92 ATTACKED

A woman aged 92 was recovering in hospital yesterday after the latest in a series of attacks on the elderly in Liverpool.

An intruder pulled a cloth over her head and flung her to the floor before searching her house for valuables

He ran off when the woman's screams attracted neighbours.

Scores of recent attacks and robberies against old people in Merseyside have caused public outrage, and have been condemned by Mr Kenneth Oxford, Chief Constable of Merseyside.



Moonies to send Britons home

By Our Religious Affairs Correspondent

A scheme to bring young British members of the Unification Church, known as the Moonies, back from the United States to restore family relationships has been agreed by church leaders there and in Britain. The church has also agreed that recruits should finish their education in Britain before rejoining the movement in the United States.

The first case under the scheme concerns a former pupil at Marlborough College, Wiltshire, who has a university place waiting for him in Britain. He is expected home on Monday, according to an agreement made with Dr Mose Durst, the American head of the Unification Church who is based in New York.

The scheme is the culmination of months of strenuous effort by two members of the staff at Sevenoaks School, Kent, the Rev Peter Hullah, the chaplain and Mr Casey McCann, housemaster of the school's international centre. They say the church has at last recognized the damage to its reputation in Britain caused by the distress of parents whose teenage children join the church, abandon their education, and as far as their families are concerned, disappear.

Mr McCann has visited New York and California several times, initially to investigate what had happened to two former Sevenoaks pupils. They had joined the Unification Church and withdrawn from their university courses without explanation. He eventually persuaded them to see their parents and return to Britain. One has left the church.

Word of Mr McCann's efforts became known and further cases were referred to him and Mr Hullah by other schools. They have details of about 50, and evidence that the total number of such cases may be more than five times that figure.

Mr McCann has negotiated for the return of the young man due back on Monday, and has secured from Dr Durst an undertaking that similar cases on the Sevenoaks School list will be treated in the same way.

Mr McCann said he believed the American branch of the church had failed to take parental concern sufficiently seriously, through failing to understand the attitudes and expectations of British parents for their children.

Mr McCann and Mr Hullah aim to supervise the return of young members until it becomes a normal part of the Unification Church's policy. The principal stumbling block appears to be the possibility that Dr Durst's writ does not run throughout the American Unification Church, as the Californian side of its tends to go its own way.

Substantial award for prisoner cleared of murder

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

Compensation, expected to be substantial, will be offered to Mr John Preece, whose conviction for murder was quashed last week after he had spent eight years in prison. An interim payment is to be made while an assessor evaluates the case.

The decision to pay compensation was announced yesterday in a statement from the Scottish Office.

Mr Preece was freed on Friday by the Court of Appeal in Edinburgh. He was convicted in 1973 of the murder of a Scottish widow. In the appeal the judges found evidence given by Dr Alan Clift, a Home Office scientist, to be discredited.

Mr Preece, a lorry driver who lives in Stoke-on-Trent, was not available to comment on the compensation yesterday. He was preparing for a reunion party with his relatives being held last night.

The decision to offer compensation, which is tax free, comes less than a week after a record award was made to three young men convicted in connexion with the murder of Mr Maxwell Confait, a transvestite, in 1972. The three boys were released in 1975 and have been awarded £65,000 between them.

At the time it was suggested that £15,000 of the awards in each case was for hardship and the rest was for the cost of fighting the case and loss of earnings. The highest individual payment among the three was £25,000 to Mr Colin Lattimore, aged 28. The other two were offered £18,000 and £22,000.

The largest award until last week in England and Wales was £21,000 offered to Mr Albert Taylor, who spent five years in prison after a conviction for murder.

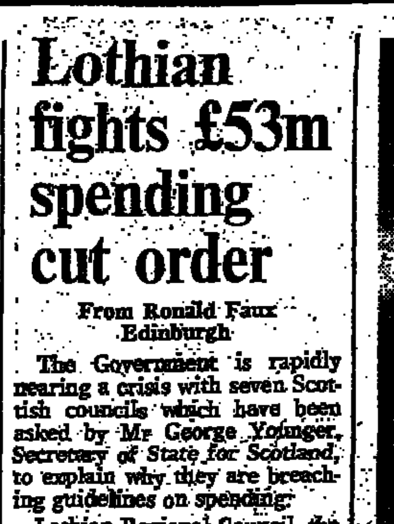
The largest award in Scotland was a total of £7,500 to Mr Patrick Meehan, who was convicted of murder in 1969 and received a royal pardon in 1976. The compensation is still the subject of negotiation.

In both England and Scotland there is no legal obligation on the Home Secretary or the Secretary of State for Scotland to make a payment. It is pointed out that acquitted defendants can take recourse through the civil courts against the police or witnesses.

But the practice of payments has grown in England where there are exceptional circumstances such as misconduct by the police or a public authority.

The Scottish Office declined to name the assessor studying Mr Preece's case. In England and Scotland an assessor can be called in to advise on the amount to be offered. In Whitehall it is often someone with experience of criminal injuries such as the chairman of the Criminal Injuries Board and in Scotland the assessor is likely to be a *senior civil servant* or lawyer.

Their decisions are clearly influenced by the length of time spent in prison and factors such as loss of earnings and hardship suffered by a prisoner and his family.



Lothian fights £53m spending cut order

From Ronald Faux
Edinburgh

The Government is rapidly nearing a crisis with seven Scottish councils which have been asked by Mr George Younger, *Secretary of State for Scotland*, to explain why they are breaching guidelines on spending.

Lothian Regional Council, the Labour-controlled authority at the centre of the dispute, has been ordered to trim £53m from its present budget. The council says that cannot be done without big redundancies and cuts in services.

The Scottish Council of the Labour Party has called a conference tomorrow of all groups in local government and the union movement to work out a response to the government restriction on local authority spending.

A party official told *The Times*: "The authorities have only a few days left to respond but their position is very serious. The Government has quite arbitrarily picked out these councils for special treatment."

In a furious attack during a meeting of the Scottish Grand Committee at Westminster on Tuesday, Mr Bruce Millan, Opposition spokesman on Scottish Affairs, said the Government's behaviour had made a collision with local government inevitable.

Mr Millan said after the meeting: "Of the 65 local authorities in Scotland, 59 have budgeted above the guidelines and of those 28 are more than 20 per cent over, which shows the guidelines are ludicrous. The result of this degree of cuts, in which the Government seeks to claw back £100m in the current year, is bound to affect every Scottish authority whether they keep to the guidelines or not."

Labour leaders predict that 6,000 teaching jobs in Scotland will be lost.

The party has taken legal advice and discovered that local authorities have been cleverly hamstrung by the Government. According to Scots law there is no provision for bringing in a commissioner to take over control unless an emergency Bill is introduced.

Under the new regulations local authorities are barred from borrowing their way out of a temporary shortage of funds without Mr Younger's approval. If the Secretary of State proceeds as expected with an order from Parliament, the monthly rate support grant payments to offending local authorities would be cut immediately.

The Labour Party official added: "There is no way an authority can balance its books except by cutting expenditure and Lothian, for example, cannot do that without declaring massive redundancies and going back on contracts that have already been signed."

The Conservatives are showing every sign that they would allow the region to go bankrupt rather than permit spending at present levels. Some members of the Labour Party leadership have reservations about the strong stand taken by *the left-wing group on Lothian* Regional Council which has flagrantly flouted Mr Younger's guidelines with an expanded programme of social and welfare services.

The weapon of strike action by local authority workers is blunted by the ironic thought that the longer and more widespread the strike became, the more the Government would be able to save in wages.

The Labour Party official said: "We have to know the exact legal position a council would be in if, effectively, the Government forced it into bankruptcy. We must also be sure the Government is prepared to go that far down the road."



Photograph by Ian Wright

The six greyhounds chasing their supreme prize

Ready for the off: The six dogs competing tomorrow night at White City in the 29 seconds of frantic action that make up the £25,000 Spillers Greyhound Derby, the sport's richest prize. The favourite is Parkdown Jet, fourth from left, who clipped seven-hundredths of a second off the track record for the 500 metre event in his semi-final. The other runners, from left, are Prince Spy, Barleyfield, In Flight, Rahan Ship and Clohast Flame.

Public paths stay open for beef bulls

By Our Parliamentary Staff

An Opposition attempt to reach a compromise on a clause in the Wildlife and Countryside Bill which would allow beef bulls to be at large in fields crossed by public footpaths was defeated yesterday.

The clause, agreed to by a standing committee in the Commons, prohibits the keeping of bulls on land crossed by public rights of way. But it does not apply to bulls aged under 10 months or bulls which are not of a recognized dairy breed and are at large in a field with cows and heifers.

However, the Government accepted a series of Opposition amendments to list in the Bill the seven breeds of dairy bull which were prohibited. The compromise was rejected by eight votes to six. It would have banned bulls from fields crossed by footpaths unless they were of a recognized beef breed, provided that the field was more than 25 hectares in area or it was impossible to create a temporary diversion.

It laid down that no bull should be allowed to be at large in such a field for more than four months in any one year.

Mr Hector Monro, Conservative MP for Dumfries and an Under-Secretary of State for the Environment, said there had been increasing pressure to move away from local by-laws towards national legislation. The Government believed a solution should be based on a reasonable balance between path users and farmers, which reconciled the conflicting requirements of agricultural production and public safety.

There was no question of the Government breaking an agreement made in 1979 between the Ramblers' Association, the National Farmers Union and the Country Landowners Association.

CHEMICAL PLANT HAZARD

By Ronald Kershaw

Charges that the Government's Health and Safety Executive had refused to back up with legal action advice about risks from a possible chemical plant explosion in central Middlesbrough were rejected by the executive yesterday.

Middlesbrough borough council and Cleveland county council had asked the executive for advice on redevelopment of an area in North Ormesby, where Carless Chemicals process and store ethylene oxide, a highly explosive chemical.

The executive said that even though the risk of explosion was small development should be limited up to 600m from the plant and that housing near it should be phased out.

In a statement, the two authorities said: "The executive has refused either to use its powers to prohibit what it calls a hazardous process or, alternatively, to declare that the precautions taken by the firm make the plant safe and there is no unacceptable risk in going ahead with normal development of the nearby urban area."

The executive last night rejected suggestions that it had legal powers without responsibility. The executive has powers under the Health and Safety at Work Act of 1974 which it has fully and competently discharged at the Carless chemical site."

Improvements it had requested had been carried out, in some cases beyond the company's legal obligations.

There was a remote chance of an accident and Middlesbrough was told it would be prudent not to build more houses nearby because of the risk to people who might live there.

The executive emphasized that in planning matters it had an advisory rather than a statutory role.

Pill-cancer link still not certain

By Our Medical Correspondent

Doctors cannot yet say for certain whether women who use oral contraceptives have an increased risk of cancer. Two reports published today in the *British Medical Journal* give what is described as muted reassurance on the issue; but it may be 20 years before a verdict is possible.

The first report, from the *Royal College of General Practitioners*, is based on follow-up since 1968 of 23,000 women using oral contraceptives and a control group using other methods. Seventy-five women on the pill had been found to have breast cancer as against 58 in the control group, and when account was taken of the number of years on treatment that difference was not statistically significant.

Only in the subgroup of women aged between 30 and 34 at the time breast cancer was diagnosed was there any suggestion of an increased risk of breast cancer *among* pill-users.

In the second study, from a research group at Oxford University, 72 cases of breast cancer occurred in 17,000 women, and this time the risk was marginally lower in the pill-users—though again the difference was so small that it had no statistical significance.

Taken together, the two studies found no convincing evidence of any link between breast cancer and the pill. A leading article in the same issue of the journal reminds doctors, however, that breast cancer is known to be influenced by hormonal factors and that no final reassurance can yet be given.

Oral contraceptives have been in use in Britain for 20 years, so why can a verdict not be given? The first difficulty is that breast cancers develop very slowly; the estimate is that it takes between 20 and 30 years.

The second difficulty is disentangling the factors known to affect the risk of breast cancer from those such as the use of oral contraceptives, that only might be important.

In particular, the age at first pregnancy is known to be of crucial importance: the risk increases with time.

IN BRIEF

Welsh language chief jailed

Wayne Williams, aged 28, chairman of the Welsh Language Society, was sentenced at Bristol Crown Court yesterday to nine months' jail after denying conspiring to damage broadcasting equipment.

Tomos Owen, aged 20, was sent for borstal training after admitting damage and Arwyn Sambrook, aged 22, was given a suspended sentence after admitting possessing equipment for causing damage. The court was told that £43,000 of damage was caused to television transmitters in Somerset and Sussex.

Channel swims fail

Two attempts to cross the Channel in aid of charity were abandoned yesterday. Heavy seas stopped six men from villages near Bath from crossing in a raft, cramp stopped an Army relay swimming team.

Shoeing offence

From November 1 it will *be a crime in Scotland for a* person not registered with the Farriers Registration Council to shoe horses—except in the Highlands and islands.

No aid for Poussin

Trustees of the National Heritage Memorial Fund decided yesterday not to contribute to Manchester City Art Gallery's appeal to buy the Chatsworth Poussin, the Holy Family.

Detectives suspended

Two South Yorkshire detectives, a sergeant and a constable, have been suspended in connexion with drug offences.

Yacht wrecked

A yacht was wrecked in the early morning darkness off the Norfolk coast yesterday when the couple on board mistook a light on a groyne for a marker buoy. Edmund Luksch and his wife, Waltrod, from Essen, were unhurt.

Fire blocks road

The A38 Exeter-Plymouth Road was closed for two hours yesterday when a lorry carrying 18 tons of coal caught fire on Haldon Hill. The driver was uninjured.

Controlling public purse-strings

Thatcher confirms new watchdog

By Peter Hennessy

The Prime Minister yesterday confirmed the appointment of Mr Gordon Downey, aged 53, a Treasury deputy secretary, as the next Comptroller and Auditor General. Mr Downey's preferment, which was forecast in *The Times* yesterday, means he will succeed Sir Douglas Henley as Parliament's spending watchdog, on October 1 this year.

The 115-year-old post has become increasingly important in recent years with the reawakening of parliamentary interest in controlling public expenditure and securing value for money.



Mr Gordon Downey: Unrivalled insight into Whitehall inefficiency.

The comptroller's job is to provide MPs on the Commons Public Accounts Committee with loaded pistols to fire at Whitehall permanent secretaries summoned before them to account for their financial stewardship. The briefs provided to MPs by the comptroller's Exchequer and Audit Department have kept it the single most powerful Commons select committee.

Mr Joel Barnett, Labour MP for Heywood and Royton, former Chief Secretary to the Treasury and chairman of the committee, was consulted by the Prime Minister about the Downey appointment under a pledge given initially by Mr James Callaghan and reaffirmed by Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

Mr Barnett had wanted to find a new comptroller from outside Whitehall with wider *accountancy and audit experience* than that provided by government departments. For that reason Mrs Thatcher's initial suggestion of Sir Anthony Rawlinson, Second Permanent Secretary in charge of the Treasury's Public Services Sector, was not taken up.

Mr Barnett made it clear yesterday that he "did not reject or veto" Sir Anthony. But no suitable outsider could be tempted as the most successful private accountants earn about four times the £33,170 salary for the comptrollership.

Mr Barnett and Mr Downey worked *closely together in the* Treasury during Mr Barnett's period as Chief Secretary before Mr Downey moved to the Cabinet Office in 1978 as number two in the Central Policy Review Staff, the Cabinet's "think tank". Both spoke warmly of the other yesterday.

Mr Barnett said: "I have worked with Gordon Downey as Chief Secretary and I am confident that we can work together in the continuing battle to get value for money in public expenditure."

Speaking after the announcement of his appointment Mr Downey *said*: "Apart from being a very nice person, I do admire the way in which Mr Barnett concerned himself with public expenditure matters while he was in the Treasury and since he left. I would hope that this would be a very fruitful partnership."

Mr Downey took a degree in economics at the London School of Economics and has been at the heart of policy making since the 1950s when he was private secretary to three successive Chancellors of the Exchequer—Lord Butler of Saffron Walden, Mr Harold Macmillan and Lord Thorneycroft.

Architects' new chief has changes in mind

By John Young
Planning Reporter

Next Wednesday Mr Owen Luder will take over as the new president of the Royal Institute of British Architects, the first in nearly 60 years to have gone *through* a *contested* election.

His successful challenge to the convention whereby the institute's senior vice-president automatically succeeded to the presidency was motivated, he says, by a growing feeling among rank and file architects that a shake-up was overdue. "I stood because I was asked to," he adds.

There have been internal grievances over such matters as architects' liability to clients and the increasing complexity of standard contracts, and concern that not enough was being done to promote architecture and educate the public.

In 1963, Mr Luder was a leading critic of the institute's code of conduct which, until recently, not only prohibited advertising but also forbade architects accepting directorships in the construction industry.

"That meant that if an architect was a good businessman and was bright enough to reach the top, he had to resign his professional status," he says. "A few years ago I had to remove myself from a company making office furniture, because it was allegedly part of the building industry. It was absurd.

"I am convinced that, if more architects become directly involved in the industry, then it will benefit both industry and architecture."

He favours architects broadening their interests to include wider environmental issues. He has recently been acting as consultant to the National Coal Board over the design of the installations for the projected Belvoir field.

He believes interior design is also a natural extension of architecture, but something that architects have habitually *spurned as outside their professional* scope.

Like his colleagues, he is defensive about the quality of modern architecture and feels that much of it has been unfairly castigated. There are many excellent buildings which fulfil their purpose very well, he maintains.

"Architecture reflects society; it always has done. If you have a revolutionary society, you will get revolutionary architechture. A conservative society will be reflected in conservative buildings. A change in the spirit of a society may produce a renaissance. An uncertain society, such as we have in this country at the moment, will be reflected in uncertain architecture."

But archiects are also forced, much of the time, to labour under the twin pressures of planning controls and the desire of developers to reduce costs and maximize profits, he points out. "Most of them would say that if they were given the chance to do what they really wanted, the results would be very different."

Whether or not he is any more successful than his predecessors in persuading the Government to ease the present plight of the construction industry, Mr Luder seems to have the sort of credentials needed for a radical, reforming president.

He is 53 and was born in the south-east London docklands. He won an LCC technical scholarship to the Brixton School of Building, where he did courses in bricklaying and plumbing. He qualified as an architect through evening studies and, after working as an office boy and junior assistant in a City practice, opened his own office in Pimlico in 1958, with his wife as part-time secretary.



Mr Owen Luder: Motivated by rank and file feeling for a shake-up.

BROADMOOR TV FILM DEFENDED

A documentary film about Broadmoor was defended by ATV, its makers, yesterday after it had been called unbalanced by Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services.

The film, *I was in Broadmoor*, televised on Wednesday, included interviews that alleged brutal treatment. Mr Jenkin said it had not been a true reflection of life inside the hospital or of the staff's devotion.

Mr Richard Creasey, ATV's head of documentaries when the programme was made said yesterday the project had included interviews with many more former patients and staff than were shown to gain a balanced impression.

Patients' outing cash went on nurses' drinks

From Our Correspondent, Nottingham

Two staff nurses who went drinking in two public houses leaving 31 mentally handicapped patients on a coach, were each given suspended prison sentences of six months and fined yesterday.

The two men, whose drinks and snacks were paid for out of the patient's spending money, were told by Mr Robert Wilkinson, Newark Magistrates' Court chairman: "It is despicable that nurses who regard their profession as a vocation should treat their charges in this way."

The court was told that Brian Luckett, aged 26, and Malcolm Bryan, aged 41, both of Dale Crescent, Balderton, near Newark, Nottinghamshire, were among nine staff taking the patients from Balderton psychiatric hospital on an outing to Sheringham, Norfolk.

Mr David Blundell, for the prosecution, said that Brian Walker, the nurse in charge, drew some money from the area health authority to buy sweets and ice cream for the patients.

But instead he took the nurses in shifts into a public house in Sheringham and then into another public house on the homeward journey. He bought the drinks, sandwiches and salads with the patients' money, Mr Blundell said. Walker was given a suspended prison sentence earlier this year.

Luckett admitted dishonestly receiving £5 and receiving food and drink. He was also fined £300. Bryan, who admitted receiving the food and drink, was also fined £250.

Mr David Payne, for the defence, said Luckett had been dismissed and Bryan had resigned from the nursing service.

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Architects' new chief has change in mind

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Commons sketch

Nott's defence strategy carries the day

By Hugh Noyes, Parliamentary Correspondent, Westminster

No Conservative MP worth his salt could afford not to be seen leaping to his feet in the Commons yesterday after the defence review statement by Mr John Nott, to ask learned and incomprehensible questions about the comparative virtues of Sidewinders, Phantoms, Hawks, Tornados, Buccaneers or Nimrods.

At one point the Speaker intervened to plead anxiously with MPs and to point out that three quarters of the House seemed to be wanting to speak. At that rate they would be continuing into the middle of next week.

Indeed, so exotic and sophisticated has the modern armoury of destruction become that the more humdrum of the MPs joining in yesterday could well be excused for apparently not being too sure of the difference between a Tornado and a Tournedos.

At the end of it all Mr Nott will have been congratulating himself on having carried the day with his colours flying high. High, that is, except in the constituency of Rochester and Chatham and that of Gillingham, where Mrs Peggy Fenner and Sir Frederick Burden, Tory MPs for these areas, seemed to be threatening to tear up their party membership cards.

But the House of Commons is not what it used to be. Gone are the ancient generals and admirals demanding that we should advance our frontiers to the Himalayas. Gone are such terrifying figures as Rear Admiral Morgan-Giles or Lieutenant-Colonel Bromley-Davenport, whose very presence in the House would make any Secretary of State for Defence think twice before cutting even a rowing boat or a hand-grenade from his arms budget, let alone Chatham dockyard or HMS Ark Royal.

As it turned out Mr Nott's campaign over the past few weeks and months has been carried through with the expertize of a Napoleon or a Wellington. Starting with the horrific rumours that he would be leaving the nation's defences with little more than a couple of Horse Guards outside Buckingham Palace and a flotilla of rowing boats on the Serpentine, the Secretary of State gradually scaled down his review until the result yesterday was greeted with relief and some cheers from his backbenches.





Above: Mr Keith Speed, dismissed for "mutiny". Below: Dr David Owen: praise for minister.

"As you can see", Mr Nott said, with an innocent expression on his face, "it is nothing like the catastrophic change which some newspapers were predicting."

Only the mournful face of Mr Keith Speed, the Minister for the Navy, now reposing on the backbenches after being dismissed for mutiny half-way through the exercise, seemed to suggest that something rather more catastrophic might once have been in the wind.

But all his pleadings that the Government was not cutting defence costs and that he was really spending more and that it was all going into our front line capability instead of on support costs, did little to reduce the wrath of Mrs Fenner and Sir Frederick. Mr Nott looked suitably saddened as she asked him whether he thought that the people of Rochester and Chatham elected her to support a Government that would do this to the dockyard.

"He need not answer that", Mrs Fenner roared. "They did not and I do not."

Sir Frederick took up the cry. This was the most distressing day he had experienced during his 30 years in the Commons. Unless Mr Nott could give an assurance that there would be no war in the next 20 years, this cut in the Royal Navy was very dangerous.

But apart from these explosions, and a few lesser rumbles from the Portsmouth and Southampton areas, Mr Nott escaped more or less unscathed. To his credit, the Secretary of State could not be accused of political bias in his choice of closures. Indeed, his reward was congratulations from Dr David Owen, one of the leaders of the Social Democrats, for coming to grips with reality. The dockyard at Plymouth, Devonport, (Dr Owen's constituency), was, of course, not being closed.

As was to be expected, Mr Nott's main concern was pacifying his own backbenches. Mr Brynmor John, Opposition spokesman on defence, is probably the most uncomfortably positioned politician in the House of Commons, placed as he is between the Scylla and Charybdis of the left and right wings of his party, which are probably farther apart on defence than on most other issues, Mr Wedgwood Benn apart.

About the only thing on which Mr John could hope for agreement was the general dislike of the Trident missile, and he made the most of it. How was the wretched Mr John expected realistically to deplore mothballing a few frigates or abandoning Nato priorities when a considerable number of Labour MPs would like to mothball the entire fleet and get out of Nato altogether?

So joy on the Opposition benches was confined yesterday to the words of Mrs Fenner and Sir Frederick, and the declaration that the next Labour government would cancel the Trident missile.

Bring back Bromley-Davenport.

Parliamentary report, page 8
Leading article, Letters, page 17

Reaction

Navy towns feel job loss is catastrophic

By Staff Reporters

Reaction from the country areas most affected by the defence cuts was one of bitterness and surprise.

☐ Sir John Prugeon, leader of Kent County Council, said: "This decision is a catastrophe. Sadly I see no hope now of getting it reversed.

"What we must do is make every effort to cushion this terrible blow. I will be getting together a delegation to see appropriate ministers to discuss how the crippling effect of unemployment can be lessened.

Mr Don Rush, head of the Manpower Services Commission in mid-Kent, said: "The closure will cause a colossal increase in unemployment. It will mean 20 per cent of the people in Medway being out of work, which will put it on a par with the worst depressed areas of Britain."

A spokesman for the Whitley Committee, which coordinates all the unions in the yards, said: "We are stunned, shocked and totally bemused. It is a terrible tragedy that is going to destroy this area. All the workers are as depressed as it is possible to be."

Mr Michael Lewis, Conservative leader of Gillingham Council said: "The Government must not be allowed to wreck the economy of the 250,000 people living in the Medway towns. It is too frightening to think about."

☐ In Portsmouth, Mr John Marshall, leader of the city council, said that he was appalled by the decision to run down the dockyard.

"It's a very, very bad day for Portsmouth. The city's historical role is about to come to an end. These ill-conceived measures will affect Portsmouth very seriously. It will create misery and human suffering."

Six thousand jobs in the dockyard would go and the effect on the city was catastrophic. He said an all-party meeting had been arranged with Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, on Tuesday, with representatives from the whole of the Portsmouth area.

Mr Marshall added that Portsmouth would be affected worse than most cities because of its level of dependence on the Navy and the dockyard.

"These are major strategic decisons which could be irreversible, made for short-term economic reasons."

Mr Michael Hancock, Portsmouth councillor and leader of the Labour group on Hampshire County Council, said: "It is no consolation that the dockyard is not to close. The effects of these measures will be diabolical and devastating. We are going to pay a very high price for Trident."

He said that Portsmouth's economic life would suffer because of the fall in the numbers employed by the Navy.

Rear Admiral Morgan Morgan-Giles, former MP for Portsmouth, said: "All is not lost for Portsmouth. I for one reading the press thought that Portsmouth would be the one to close."

Mr Hancock said: "We need some firm steps to be taken and a firm decision must be taken on the future of jobs for the people here.

Work welcomed

New order for submarine

By Peter Hill

☐ British Shipbuilders last night welcomed orders for a nuclear submarine, a type-22 frigate, and five patrol craft for Hongkong which, it said, would maintain employment at its yards at Barrow-in-Furness, Scotstoun on the Clyde and at Aberdeen.

The state shipbuilding corporation also welcomed the Government wish to proceed with a new diesel electric submarine and the type-23 frigate.

The corporation is heavily dependent on naval work. About half of its 70,000 employees work on warship construction.

The difficulty of lack of orders from the Navy over the past two years has been exacerbated by the failure of the corporation to attract orders from foreign navies.

The corporation submitted its latest plans to the Department of Industry at the end of last month but they contained many gaps because of the uncertainty over the defence review.

Trident

Tories say 'Yes, but' to new missile system

By Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent

MPs on the Commons Defence Committee have split along party lines over last year's government decision to spend at least £5,000m on the Trident nuclear missile system.

The main report, backed by the committee's Conservative majority, supports the choice of Trident to succeed Polaris as Britain's strategic deterrent in the 1990s. But the document published yesterday, after 15 months' study by the committee, contains a minority report from dissenting Labour members.

The majority report accepts that a deterrent based on cruise missiles, which has received influential support from some quarters, did not offer a credible alternative to the less vulnerable Trident.

There was no evidence to suggest that Anglo-French cooperation could have produced a comparable option either, given the available time and money. Trident, a ballistic missile with up to eight independent warheads on each launcher, endowed Britain with a greater capability than was needed, but that was just a by-product of choosing the only cost-effective system available.

The main report is not without doubts and criticism. It expresses regret, if less strongly than its Labour rival, over the Ministry of Defence's reluctance to discuss the effect that the Trident deal might have on other parts of the defence programme: the so-called "opportunity cost".

Against the background of the ministry's review of Britain's commitments, published as a White Paper yesterday, it was hard to see how top priority could be given to Trident except at the expense of other items of equipment unless there was a big improvement in the economy.

The report doubts whether the Government would be justified in spending a further £600m on a fifth submarine (at present there are to be only four).

A decision is expected by the end of next month on the design of the Trident submarines. The design will partly depend on whether the Government decides to change its mind and go for the bigger, more expensive, Trident 2 or H5 missile, or the Trident I or C4 on which prenent plans are based.

The main report concludes:



Trident: A £5,000m national investment.

"We can see no case for the cancellation of the Trident programme by any future government. For Britain to abrogate the Trident agreement would be seen as withdrawal from the commitments to the alliance which have been constant since 1949. Cancellation would also have serious consequences for relations with the United States and other Nato allies."

Labour members, led by Mr John Gilbert, himself a former junior minister for defence, agree in their report that the most important effect of cancellation could be on the attitude of the Americans. For that reason any future cancellation should be accompanied by a reaffirmation of Britain's commitment to Nato and by a revitalization of the country's conventional forces.

They add that they feel unable to recommend that any future government should continue with the Trident programme

Both reports tabulate the spending on Trident as envisaged at present as follows:

	£m	% of total
Missiles	600	12
Submarines	1,500	30
Weapons systems equipment	800	16
Shore construction	600	12
Warheads (British)	1,500	30

Between £700m and £800m is planned to be spent in 1980-85; between £2,000m and £2,500m in 1985-90; and between £1,700m and £2,300m in 1990-95.

☐ At a Commons press conference yesterday, Labour members of the select committee emphasized the firm pro-Nato stance of their alternative report and made clear that they were not unilateral disarmers opposed to nuclear weapons under any conditions, but preferred a multilateral approach to disarmament. The crux of their case against Trident was its opportunity cost in terms of other parts of the defence programme that would have to be forgone to pay for it (Peter Hennessy writes).

Mr John Gilbert said the penalties imposed by the cost of Trident on the conventional defence budget were unacceptable.

Fourth Report from the Defence Committee: Strategic Nuclear Weapons Policy (House of Commons paper 36; Stationery Office, £10.60).

The Way Forward: Fewer people but better technology

By Our Defence Correspondent

Manpower reductions of nearly 20,000 in the Armed Forces, the loss of nine frigates or destroyers and one of the Royal Navy's new anti-submarine carriers, and the closure of Chatham dockyard in three years were among the changes in Britain's defences announced by Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, yesterday. There will also be a very sharp reduction in the work carried out in the dockyard at Portsmouth.

The British Army of the Rhine (BAOR) is being reshaped for the second time in five years and there are expansion plans for the reserves, including an extra 16,000 men for the Territorial Army.

The Trident nuclear missile is among the resources that are being retained. The Government's commitment to raise defence spending by an annual 3 per cent until 1986 is another principle that has survived. The text in part is as follows:

The first duty of any British Government is to safeguard our people in peace and freedom. In today's world that cannot be done without a major defence effort. The international scene is in several areas unsettled and even turbulent.

Soviet military power, already massive, continues to grow in size, quality and reach, and the Soviet leaders continue to demonstrate their readiness to use it brutally. The North Atlantic Alliance remains vital to us, and neither its strength nor its cohesion can be maintained without our crucial contribution. This is at the top of the Government's priorities.

Our policy is translated into practice initially through decisions on resources. Britain already spends 5.2 per cent of its gross domestic product on defence—one of the highest figures anywhere in the Alliance, even though we are not among the wealthiest members and continue to face sharp economic difficulties.

The Government attaches such importance to its security responsibilities within the Alliance that defence expenditure is already 8 per cent higher in real terms than three years ago. It was announced in March, and has recently been reaffirmed, that the defence budget for the next two years (1982/83 and 1983/84) will reflect further annual growth at 3 per cent, in full implementation of the Nato aim.

The Government has now firmly decided to plan to implement the aim in full for a further two years —1984/85 and 1985/86—and the programme will be shaped accordingly. This may well mean that defence will absorb a still higher share of our gross domestic product.

To be managed in cash terms

Defence, like other programmes, will now be managed in cash terms: the intention will be provision for 1985/86 21 per cent higher, in real terms, than actual expenditure in 1978/79. In a setting of economic difficulty, and given the Government's determination to hold down total public expenditure, there could be no clearer or more concrete demonstration of resolve to maintain our vital priorities and our Alliance contribution.

The Government's appraisal of the defence programme therefore in no way rests on a desire to cut our defence effort. On the contrary, it reflects a firm resolve to establish how best to exploit a substantial increase, which will enable us to enhance our front-line capability in very many areas.

Defence spending, on the scale we have decided is a heavy burden on the British people, but one which in our judgment they are prepared to bear. It is then however all the more incumbent upon the Government to ensure that resources are spent to the very best effect in terms of security.

It has become clear that meeting this responsibility in the future calls for change in the defence programme. There are two main reasons for this.

First, even the increased resources we plan to allocate cannot adequately fund all the force structures and all the plans for their improvement we now have. One reason (not peculiar to Britain) is cost growth, especially in equipment. Our forces need to be equipped, operated, trained and sustained to the standards imposed by the mounting Soviet effort and the increasing sophistication of weapons.

Our current force structure is however too large for us to meet this need within any resource allocation which our people can reasonably be asked to afford. The effects—at a time moreover when economic recession led to intensified activity in industry on defence work and so caused extra difficulties in managing the defence programme—were seen in 1980-81, when harsh measures to cut back activity and stop placing orders on industry still could not prevent a substantial overspend; and similar problems, which will call for urgent corrective action, are already emerging for 1981/82.

The second reason for change, partly related to the first, concerns balance within the programme. Technological advance is sharply changing the defence environment. The fast-growing power of modern weapons to find targets accurately and hit them hard at long ranges is increasing the vulnerability of major platforms such as aircraft and surface ships.

To meet this, and indeed to exploit it, the balance of our investment between platforms and weapons needs to be altered so as to maximize real combat capability. We need to set, for the long term, a new force structure which will reflect in up-to-date terms the most cost-effective ways of serving the key purposes of our defence effort.

The best ways of enhancing the deterrent effect of our armed forces, for example, in raising the nuclear threshold, is to give more resources to their hitting power and staying power in combat. This means that the structure we set must be one which we can afford to sustain with modern weapons and equipment, and with proper war stocks.

This is less glamorous than maximizing the number of large and costly platforms in our armoury, but it is far the better way of spending money for real security value. Moving in this direction will mean substantial and uncomfortable change in some fields. But the alternative, of keeping rigidly to past patterns, would be a recipe for overstretch, inadequacy and waste—it would leave us the certainty of attempting too much and achieving too little.

We cannot go on as we are. The Government has therefore taken



Strengthening battleground air defences: The Tracked Rapier missile.

a fresh and radical look at the defence programme. We have done this in terms of real defence output—the roles our forces undertake and how they should in future be carried out—and not in terms of organization. It is increasingly essential that we tackle the business of defence this way, and manage it in terms of total capability rather than Service shares.

We have now four main roles: an independent element of strategic and theatre nuclear forces committed to the Alliance: the direct defence of the UK homeland; a major land and air contribution on the European mainland; and a major maritime effort in the Eastern Atlantic and Channel.

We also commit home-based forces to the Alliance for specialist reinforcement contingencies, particularly on Nato's European flanks.

Finally, we exploit the flexibility of our forces beyond the Nato area so far as our resources permit, to meet both specific British responsibilities and the growing importance to the West of supporting our friends and contributing to world stability more widely.

There can be no question of abandoning our contribution in any of these roles, especially in face of a growing threat. The issue is not whether to undertake them in the future, but how best to do so from our growing resource allocation. Within this key objective, the review has taken nothing as exempt or sacrosanct. The rest of this White Paper sets out the Government's broad conclusions.

We intend to maintain and modernize our present nuclear role in the Alliance.

We intend accordingly to proceed with our plans for Trident. Certain aspects of the programme are still being studied, but however these are resolved expenditure over the next few years will remain comparatively modest.

Review of all the options confirms that Trident remains by far the best way—indeed the only cost-effective way—of modernizing the crucial strategic element of our capability. In the Government's firm judgment, no alternative application of defence resources could approach this in real deterrent insurance. The operation of the strategic force will remain the Royal Navy's first and most vital task for Britain's security.

We cannot reduce our effort in direct defence of the United Kingdom homeland.

More fighters are essential

In air defence, we will maintain all the major improvement plans already announced.

It is however essential to provide more United Kingdom based fighters. Two Phantom squadrons will be retained instead of being phased out as Tornado F2 comes in. For local air defence a further 36 (making 72 in all) of our Hawk advanced trainer aircraft will be equipped with Sidewinder air-to-air missiles.

We are also considering whether to switch to the air defence configuration the last 20 Tornados planned in the strike version. A VC10 squadron is already planned to enhance our tanker force, which effectively multiplies our fighter force by prolonging patrol time and range, and we plan to modify additional VC10s for use as either transports or tankers, replacing the Victors if fatigue repairs become uneconomical. By 1986 the total force will have increased by a third.

We will continue to build up a balanced mine counter-measures force, and we will proceed with new minehunters.

The Government is determined to make more use of reserve forces. We now plan a further substantial expansion of the Territorial Army for use both at home and in Germany, where last year's Exercise Crusader vividly demonstrated its readiness and efficiency. We plan to increase strength progressively from 70,000 today to 86,000, and provision for training days will be increased from the present average of 38 a year to 42.

We plan to acquire new minesweepers for the Royal Naval Reserve, though it will not be financially possible to place orders this year. The use of Royal Auxiliary Air Force Regiment squadrons for ground defence of airfields in the United Kingdom will be expanded.

The Government has considered with especial care the future of the large proportion of our land and air forces we maintain permanently in the Federal Republic of Germany, backed by a very extensive commitment for rapid reinforcement from the United Kingdom in emergency.

Despite all the financial pressures on our defence effort, the Government has decided that this contribution is so important to the Alliance's military posture and its political cohesion that it must be maintained. The Central Region is the Alliance's heartland in Europe, the forward defence of the Federal Republic is the forward defence of Britain itself.

The full fighting strength of First British Corps is needed to guard the vital 65-kilometre sector assigned to it. We will therefore stand by our Brussels Treaty commitment of land and air forces, and the figure of 55,000 troops which we have upheld under it for over 20 years now.

We propose to reorganize the main regular structure of the corps from the present four armoured divisions each of two brigades to three armoured divisions each of three brigades; the overheads of the fourth stationed division will thus be saved.

The total number of brigades in the Federal Republic will be sustained at eight; one of the nine regular brigades will be held normally in the United Kingdom, as will a new reserve division formed primarily from the Territorial Army and committed to the reinforcement of 1(BR) Corps. Our ability to reinforce BAOR rapidly will be substantially increased when the new Individual Reinforcement Plan comes into effect on July 1, 1981.

We will maintain the wide-ranging set of major projects we have in hand for progressive re-equipment of BAOR. The scale or timing of some of the new equipment projects will need to be modified, partly to restrain total cost but also to provide room for further enhancement of war stocks and ammunition to improve the combat endurance of 1(BR) Corps; in particular we plan to increase the buy of Milan anti-tank missiles.

The planned buy of Challenger will be enough to equip four armoured regiments. There will be a programme of qualitative improvements both to the present Chieftain and in due course to Challenger.

The key elements of the improvement programme for the Blowpipe air defence missile system will continue, but we will not proceed with the towed version of the quadruple launcher. We will however greatly strengthen battlegroup air defences by equipping three batteries with the tracked version of the Rapier missile system. The introduction of the big Chinook helicopter for rapid logistic support and troop movement will continue.

We intend to provide new and better aircraft with the unique vertical and short take-off and landing (V/STOL) capability which gives exceptional survivability and responsiveness in the support of forward troops. On the final conclusion of satisfactory terms of collaboration with the United States the new aircraft will be the AV8B development of the Harrier, produced jointly by McDonnell Douglas and British Aerospace, with Rolls-Royce engines.

Operationally, the new aircraft will bring a big advance in manoeuvrability, range, endurance, and weapon-carrying ability; industrially, there will be a great deal of work—worth perhaps a billion pounds at current rates—for British industry in orders for the United Kingdom and even larger orders for the United States We envisage buying 60 AV8Bs.

Deployment of the Tornado strike aircraft in Germany will proceed as planned, and the JP 233 project for air-delivered weapons to neutralize enemy airfields by cratering has been confirmed. We shall seek subsequently to acquire further advanced weapons for attacking enemy armoured forces and suppressing air defences, to exploit Tornado's capability more fully.

It is clear that we shall not be able to afford any direct and early replacement for the Jaguar force in Germany and at home. We are however continuing work and discussion with potential partners on future combat aircraft. Possibilities will include both advanced V/STOL and Tornado-related developments.

As the Government's review work proceeded it became clear that the most complex and difficult issues concerned the future shape of Britain's maritime contribution. All the major weapons platforms of maritime warfare—aircraft, surface ships and submarines—have a continuing part to play, complementing one another.

The Government believes that a shift in emphasis is inescapable for a country like Britain which simply cannot afford to maintain large numbers of every type of platform at the highest standards which the adversary's developing capability requires.

If we are to maintain and improve these capabilities, we cannot at the same time sustain a surface fleet of the full present size.

Nevertheless, there will remain a wide range of tasks in peace and war for which surface ships are uniquely suited; and we must therefore retain a large and versatile ocean-going surface fleet.

We have already in hand in British shipyards a major programme of ship orders worth, with their weapons, over two billion pounds and due to bring into service some 20 new surface warships over the next five years. All these orders will go ahead.

But sustaining the fleet at its present size under our present practice requires in addition a massive and costly continuing programme of refit and modernization, backed by a very extensive infra-structure. (Typically, modernizing a Leander frigate can cost £70m, which is more than our target cost for the new Type 23 design.) A rather smaller but modern fleet with less heavy overheads will give better value

It is clear that the maritime patrol aircraft remains a highly effective instrument; that in the Nimrod, particularly with the extensive Mark II conversion, we have an exceptionally capable aircraft for the role; and that the very advanced Sting Ray lightweight torpedo will give it a great striking power against submarines.

We plan to increase the Nimrod fleet by completing and bringing into operation, with the full Mark II equipment, the three remaining Mark I airframes, making a total of 34 Mark II Nimrods. For attack on surface ships we shall provide a new air-launched guided missile of substantial range. Subject to the satisfactory completion of contract negotiations, we intend to order British Aerospace's Sea Eagle system.

Increase in the Nimrod fleet

We intend to retain the Buccaneer as the carrier of this missile; the missile's own capability for location and attack will make it unnecessary to rely on the more advanced penetration capability of Tornado, which can thus be used in maximum numbers for other roles (though we do not exclude the possibility of its maritime use with Sea Eagle). The enhancements in the United Kingdom-based interceptor and tanker forces noted above will be available also for maritime application.

Our most powerful vessels for maritime war are our nuclear-propelled attack submarines (SSNs), soon to be equipped with the anti-surface-ship guided missile Sub-Harpoon. There are 12 at present in service, and the fleet will build up further to 17. An order worth £177m is now being placed for the next Trafalgar-class boat to be built by Vickers (Barrow).

We intend also to proceed with the new class of diesel-powered submarines (SSKs)—which may have considerable export potential —and will if possible introduce these at the rate of one per year. Both SSNs and SSKs will be equipped later in the 1980s with a new heavyweight torpedo of high performance; we are considering the choice of design.

The new carrier Ark Royal will be completed as planned, but we intend to keep in service in the long term only two of the three ships of this class. The older carrier Hermes will be phased out as soon as the second of the new ships is operational.

Final decisions have yet to be taken on whether to procure a new large anti-submarine helicopter to replace the Sea King.

We have at present 59 destroyers and frigates declared to Nato. We shall now seek to sustain a figure of about 50. The change will be made mainly by disposing early of older and more manpower-intensive ships, for example from among the Rothesay and Leander classes, and timing their withdrawal so far as possible to avoid refit or major modernization.

We will place some ships, without further modernization, in the standby squadron, where they will still be available as part of our force declaration to Nato. There will be a reduction of four operational Royal Fleet Auxiliaries by 1985, in step with the contraction of the combat fleet.

We shall accelerate to the maximum possible extent the entry into service of anti-submarine frigates to a new design, the Type 23. This will be simpler and cheaper than the Type 22, and its characteristics will be framed with an eye to the export market as well as Royal Navy needs.

Meanwhile another Type 22, the seventh, is being ordered from Yarrows on the Clyde at a cost of £125m; further study is needed to determine whether there should be subsequent orders, and if so how many. There will be no more orders for Type 42 air defence destroyers after the seven now being built, and plans for major mid-life modernization of those already acquired and for a successor type will be abandoned.

The Sting Ray torpedo programme will provide powerful new anti-submarine weapons for our surface ships and their helicopters, as well as for the Nimrods.

Changes in many areas of the world, together with growing Soviet military reach and readiness to exploit it directly or indirectly, make it increasingly necessary for Nato members to look to Western security concerns over a wider field than before.

The Royal Navy has a particularly valuable role. We intend to resume from 1982 onwards the practice of sending a substantial naval task group on long detachment for visits and exercises in the South Atlantic, Caribbean, Indian Ocean or further east. We intend to make particular use of the new carriers, with Sea Harriers and helicopters, in out-of-area deployment.

Some reduction is necessary in manpower targets, reflecting changes in the front line. Royal Navy numbers required will be reduced by between about 8,000 to 10,000 by 1986, partly through the surface fleet contraction and partly through cutting out posts and establishments ashore and undertaking more training afloat.

Over the same period Army numbers will be reduced by up to about 7,000 and Royal Air Force numbers by about 2,500. All these reductions will be made so far as possible through natural wastage and careful control of recruitment.

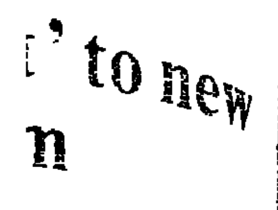
It will be impossible to sustain or justify a dockyard organization of the present size, in view of the great reduction in refits and mid-life modernizations. The Government has concluded that the naval base and the Royal Dockyard at Chatham will have to close in 1984; and consideration will be given to alternative ways of fulfilling the Government's obligation to support the economy of Gibraltar if it is decided that the dockyard work there cannot be kept up indefinitely.

In addition, there will be a very sharp reduction in the scope and volume of dockyard work at Portsmouth.

We shall have to close a substantial number of naval stores and fuel depots, including those at Deptford, Invergordon, Llangennech, Pembroke Dock and Woolston.

The United Kingdom Defence Programme: The Way Forward (Cmnd 8288; Stationery Office, £1.70).

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1902

"PHOTOGRAPHY IS A MAGIC THING... NOTHING WILL EVER BE AS MUCH FUN."

Jacques-Henri Lartigue, aged 7.

Photographers tend to disagree about everything, particularly photography.

They'll spend hours arguing about what they see as black and white.

Mention the pictures of Jacques-Henri Lartigue though, and they'll voice their respect as one. He is a true doyen. The photographer that all others take their hats off to.

As for Monsieur Lartigue, he dismisses his celebrity with a refreshing sense of perspective. "Recognition lets me ride in fancy cars" he laughs, "it is very nice but not important."

What is important to him is his photography.

It has been ever since the summer's day in 1901 when, as a boy of seven, he led his mother and father into the garden, plucked the cork from the lens of his plate camera and counted three. That night he scribbled excitedly in his diary the words you see above.

It's extraordinary enough that he should have started taking pictures at such a tender age, even more remarkable though is the fact that he is still taking pictures today.

But take pictures he does, mostly with his Olympus OM2.

Why an OM2? Do the technical capabilities help him take better pictures?

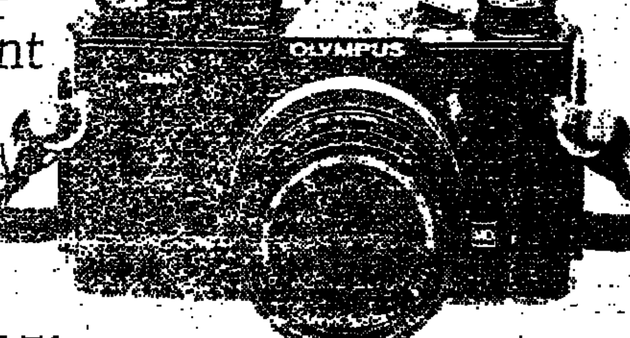
"No not at all," he patiently explains, "in a sense the camera is incidental to the picture. The picture is taken with the eye... the heart. The most advanced camera in the world will never replace this.

That said, I enjoy working with the OM2 because it is light, small, and quiet – very pleasing characteristics.

In essence though, all I ask is that a camera be as obedient as a magician's prop, so far my OM2 has been."

If you'd like to see the kind of magic Lartigue has been creating recently, you have a rare opportunity. From 23rd June to 31st July, (with the exception of 29th July) Monday to Friday, between 10 and 5.30 there will be an exhibition at the Olympus Cameras Centre, 151 Piccadilly, London W.1. The show, called Contemporary Lartigue, features 39 of his latest prints.

When David Bailey saw them, he was more than a little impressed. "They'll probably be around for ever" he said, "only he can turn a snap into a work of art." If you want to see what he means, you won't miss the exhibition.



OLYMPUS

For further information on the OM System contact: Olympus Optical Co. (UK) Limited, 2-8 Honduras St, London EC1Y 0TX. Tel: 01-253 2772.

PARLIAMENT June 25 1981

Chatham to close in defence shake-up

STATEMENT

The manpower strength of the Royal Navy is to be cut by between 8,000 and 10,000 by the end of 1984 and the Army by 7,000 under the major reorganization of Britain's defence forces outlined in the Commons today in a statement by Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence.

Mr Nott announced that the base and dockyard at Chatham would have to close in 1984 and work at *Portsmouth dockyard would contract* severely although the naval base would be retained.

Subject to final negotiations, Britain would sign in Washington *an agreement for the joint manufacture* with the United States of the AV8B, the advanced Harrier. *Britain* would order 60 aircraft for close support and there should be *about £1,000m of work for British* industry.

There would be five more nuclear powered attack submarines and he announced the order for *the next boat costing £177m* had been placed today with Vickers at Barrow.

As for surface ships, it was intended to go ahead with existing *orders for 20 new warships valued* at £2,000m and would place the order for a further Type 22 anti-submarine frigate costing £125m with Yarrows on the Clyde.

The Ark Royal would be completed but the carrier Hermes would be phased out.

Mr Nott said: The Government has reviewed the defence programme; and a full account of our conclusions is contained in a White Paper.

The Government intends to honour the Nato aim of 3 per cent real growth in defence expenditure and has, exceptionally, taken a firm decision now to plan to implement the increase until 1985-86, a full four years forward—and two years beyond the published plans for public spending generally.

This may mean that defence absorbs an even greater share of our gross domestic product; and while it will be necessary to curb several of our forward plans and aspirations, the additional funding should enable us to enhance our front-line capability above its present level in many areas.

The House knows of our basic problems, which are not unique to Britain. We have a defence programme which is unbalanced and over-extended. Last year we suffered from severe cash problems; and similar difficulties are already emerging in the current year.

We cannot go on like this. We have no choice, in the longer term, but to move towards a better balance between the various components of our effort—front-line numbers, quantity and quality in equipment, and military and civilian support.

And we must determine this balance in terms of real defence capability, rather than as the out*come of a debilitating argument* over each Service's budgetary share.

We have looked first at the defence of the United Kingdom *itself especially in its role as a* crucial reinforcement base for Nato.

For some time we have felt the need to give greater emphasis to our reserve *forces.* For the Territorial Army, whose readiness and efficiency were vividly shown in Exercise Crusader, I intend a progressive increase in numbers of some *16,000* men and women and there will also be an increase in training days from 38 to 42 a year.

We will order new minesweepers for the Royal Naval Reserve as soon as resources permit; and we will expand the use of Royal Air Force Regiment reserves in airfield protection.

In United Kingdom air defence—a priority requirement—we will sustain all the programmes already in hand, including the Nimrod early warning system and the doubling of modern air-to-air missile stocks.

As a new enhancement we will provide Sidewinder air-to-air missiles for a further 36 of our Hawk aircraft, making 72 Hawks in all *available to supplement our fighter* force; we will run on two Phantom squadrons instead of phasing them out as had earlier been planned when the air defence ver*sion of Tornado comes in; we will* examine the possibility of switching 20 Tornados to the air defence rather than the strike version; and we will substantially increase the *VC10 tanker fleet which multiplies* our fighter force by prolonging patrol time and range.

Around our coasts, we will increase our capability to counter enemy *mining,* and we have set aside funds for enhancing our defensive mining capacity, to help secure our ports and maritime routes.

I turn next to our major land-air contribution on the Continent of Europe. BAOR's manpower, which *is* above our Brussels Treaty commitment of 55,000 men, will return to that level. But we will retain in Germany our full present combat fighting strength of eight brigades and our responsibility for the forward defence of a *vital* 65 kilometres of the central front.

We intend however to withdraw from Germany one divisional headquarters and other supporting staff *with a consequent reduction in the* number of locally employed civilians; and this, together with other necessary economies, will enable us to move over the next *five years towards a slightly smal*ler Regular Army of 135,000 trained men, 7,000 less than at present, but partly balanced by the increase in the Territorial Army.

Suggestions have been made, I know, that we should go for a much greater reduction in our troops in Germany. *But* quite apart from the fact that there is no one else to perform our task of defending 65 kilometres of the central front, it would be much more expensive to bring the *troops* home, because we simply could not house or train them here without a massive new infrastructure programme.

Joint manufacture of new Harrier

Only disbandment would relieve our budgetary pressures and we cannot prudently cut our army below a certain minimum level.

But the small reduction in regular army manpower which I propose will help us to afford, as is our intention, the very wide range of reequipment projects now envisaged for BAOR.

The scale or timing of some of the projects will be modified, partly to restrain costs but mainly to provide for a further increase in war stocks and ammunition, to improve the combat endurance, the staying power, of 1st British Corps, which will be substantially enhanced.

We plan for instance to increase further the buy of Milan anti-tank missiles.

The Challenger tank will equip four armoured regiments. New night sights for missile systems *and tanks will be introduced and* improvements will be made both to the present Chieftains and in due course to Challenger.

We will bring into service the *second Chinook helicopter squad*ron to enhance Army logistic support and mobility.

We shall introduce the tracked version of the Rapier missile system and the TOW anti-tank missile launched from Lynx helicopters.

I am glad to announce, subject to final negotiations, we should shortly be signing, in Washington, an agreement with the United States Government for the joint manufacture with the United States of the AV8B, the advanced Harrier. This has turned out to be an agile and effective aircraft, with a substantial weapon-carrying ability; and we plan to order 60 aircraft for close air support.

Within the total Anglo-American programme of some 400 aircraft we are looking for a 40 per cent share for British Aerospace, and *a 75 per cent share for Rolls-Royce* on the engine. There should be something like a billion pounds' worth of work for British industry, the bulk of it for export to the United *States.*

I have decided that we cannot afford early replacement of the Jaguar, though possibilities remain open for new combat aircraft in *the longer term, perhaps through* international collaboration.

On the other hand, we must exploit our investment in Tornado—some £10,000m at current prices. *We will continue with the JP233* system for neutralizing enemy airfields and we shall seek also to acquire new weapons to equip Tornado in an anti-armour role *and for suppressing enemy air* defences.

At sea, the Royal Navy will continue with the key task of providing a strategic nuclear force by the modernization of the Polaris force with the Trident system. We have maintained one Polaris boat on station continuously for the past 12 years.

One Trident submarine, invulnerable to any pre-emptive strike, will carry up to 128 independently targeted warheads which can hold at risk targets over a vast area of the Soviet Union. No enhancement of our conventional forces could possibly prove of equal deterrent value. In a world where nuclear weapons cannot be disinvented, *it is the United King*dom's surest way of preserving peace.

But we must also keep strong the three conventional elements of power at sea.

In maritime air, in addition to present plans, we will fit a further three Nimrods, making 34 in all, to the full Mark II equipment standard, which *is as great* a leap in technology over the Mark I as the Mark I was over the Shackleton. Armed with our Sting Ray torpedo the Mark II will have great *striking* power against submarines.

We will proceed with a new stand-off anti-ship missile to be delivered by Buccaneers—which we will keep on *for this task*—or by Tornado.

Subject to the satisfactory completion of contract negotiations, we intend to acquire British Aerospace's Sea Eagle anti-*ship missile.*

We will *increase* our fleet of nuclear-powered attack submarines, newly equipped with Sub-Harpoon—from the present twelve to seventeen; I have *today* confirmed the order with Vickers at Barrow of another submarine at a cost of £177m.

We will also proceed as fast as possible with a new and more effective class to replace our present ageing diesel-powered submarines; these should also have a market overseas. We will acquire a new heavyweight torpedo for all our boats, and are considering alternative British and American designs for this.

Overall our maritime air and submarine capability will be much enhanced.

As regards surface ships we will go ahead with all the very large orders—20 new warships, to a value, with their weapons, of about £2,000m—already in hand in British shipyards, and shall be placing an order for a further *Type 22* anti-submarine frigate at a cost of £125m, which will sustain work at Yarrows on the Clyde.

We are placing an order for five patrol craft with *Hall Russell* of Aberdeen for service in Hong Kong.

But I believe we must make changes here in a number of ways.

First, if we want to build a reasonable number of new ships in the future, we must devise much cheaper and simpler designs than the *Type 22 frigate.*

We must accelerate urgently, and I have provided funds in this programme for this, a new type of anti-submarine frigate, the Type 23 built with an eye to export as well as to Royal Navy needs, for we have not sold a major British warship of Royal Navy design for over a decade.

I intend to pursue as well the possibility of still more cost-effective, smaller, ships than the Type 23.

Ark Royal to be completed

Second we only maintain our surface fleet at its present full strength through a continuous programme of refits and major mid-life modernisations of older ships, requiring a huge and costly dockyard infrastructure.

Typically it can now cost up to *£70m to modernise an old Leander* frigate which is actually more than our target for the new Type 23 frigate.

If we are to be able to build *new ships in our shipyards* and fulfil other priority defence tasks, we simply cannot afford to sustain



Nott: Orders for ships and aircraft.

such a policy of refit and modernization—or for that matter maritime air defence at present level, where the planned forward investment in major *equipment for the air defence of* warships at sea has been about double that for the air defence of the United Kingdom itself.

It is for reasons like these that whilst we shall complete the new Ark Royal, we intend to keep in service in the longer-term only two of the ships of this class, with their heavy demands on supporting *anti-submarine air defence* escorts. The older carrier Hermes will be phased out as soon as the second of the new carriers is in operation.

Overall we will try to *hold* the destroyer and frigate force declared to Nato at around 50 *ships* compared to 59 ships at present. This will be achieved by *disposing early of* older and more manpower-intensive ships, for example from the County, Rothesay and Leander classes, and timing their withdrawal so far as *possible to avoid major refit or* modernization.

We shall place some of these ships, without *further modernization,* in the Standby squadron *where they will still be available,* though at longer notice, as part of our force declaration to Nato. There will be a consequential reduction of Royal Fleet Auxili*aries.*

On present estimates the reduction in target numbers of the Royal Navy will be between 8,000 and 10,000 men by the end of *1986, rather more than the reduc*tions of 7,000 in the Army. We will maintain the three Royal Marine Commandos since we place great value on their unique capa*bility*; but we will *dispose* of the two specialist amphibious ships rather earlier than planned.

In consultation with the United States Secretary for Defence about these changes, I have indicated our wish to play an enhanced role alongside our allies, outside the boundaries of the Nato area.

We envisage resuming the deployment of naval task groups—centred sometimes around a carrier, sometimes around destroyers or frigates—for substantial periods on visits and exercises out of area. We have made specific provision in our programme for the extra costs of such deployment.

We are continuing with our plans designating an Army field command to plan out of area contingency tasks; for providing an extra stockpile of equipment *and giving our Hercules aircraft* the equipment needed for a coordinated assault by parachute troops.

As regards support, the change in policy on refits which I have described earlier will mean that we cannot justify keeping a dockyard organization of its present size.

I regret to inform the House that the base and dockyard in Chatham will have to close in 1984; work at Portsmouth Dockyard will contract very severely, though the Naval base will be retained; and consideration will be given to alternative ways of fulfilling the Government's obligation to support the economy of Gibraltar if it is decided that the dockyard work there cannot be kept up indefinitely.

We shall consult closely with the Gibraltar Government about how best to deal with the situation.

Much more naval training will take place at *sea,* and there will be a reduction in shore-based naval establishments, stores and fuel depots. Overall civilian numbers in the Ministry of Defence will fall by between 15,000 and 20,000 as a result of all our measures.

Our total workforce will in due course be significantly below 200,000. Redundancies will, *I am* afraid, be inescapable.

I have described to the House the main thrust of what we propose—and the substantial enhancement of our frontline capability in very many areas, *but with a major* reduction in the supporting infrastructure of defence.

Dockyard MPs united in opposition to cutbacks

QUESTIONS

There were grave *implications for the nation's defences* in the statement just delivered by Mr Nott, Mr Brynmor John, chief Opposition spokesman on defence, said when questioning the Secretary of *State for* Defence.

He said: The question of funds available and what we can afford has been the subject of debate, yet in no particular did Mr Nott men*tion one single* figure.

How much is all this exercise going to save, as compared with the published programme of the Conservative Government?

How much is going to be saved next year, up to the year 1985 and up to the end of the *decade* when the Trident costs will start to bulge?

What percentage of the *gross* domestic product does he envisage defence having in the programme years? He said it might need a high percentage. Given that under the *dead hand of the Tory Government* GDP is not likely to rise in the immediate future, how much of the GDP which is available is going to be taken up by defence?

He has announced what appeared to be a reduction of 59 to 50 ships, but he will know that the gross number of ships in the Navy is irrelevant. What is important is how many ships are in the front line and how many in reserve.

Will he confirm or deny that all of the 50 ships will be in the front line, or will some be put in mothballs to be called if necessary, or are we reducing our total front fleet to the 30 surface ships talked about in the press?

Are the three through deck cruisers to be sold or scrapped?

On the 8,000-10,000 naval redundancies, and the 7,000 in the Army, will he say how he proposes to deal with these redundancies? Where are they coming from? Are they coming across the board?

Does he have any plans to get rid of the extraordinary numbers of senior naval officers still in the Admiralty despite the fact that the fleet size *has shrunk so crucially?*

On the job implications of the closure of Chatham dockyard, we see in that area an unemployment rate of 14.3 per cent. If Chatham is closed that will be up to 25 per cent, and with the indirect consequences may be up to 33 per cent. At the same time we will be losing the greatest source of expertise in SSN refitting in the Navy.

What does he propose to do about this, and about Portsmouth? Does he propose to have any special schemes to be launched for their *redeployment? Is* any alternative industry going to come, or are they going to be cast aside as monuments to the Government's monetarist folly?

What are the *implications* for British Shipbuilders? How many of the 20 ships are already ordered and how many are new If, as I suspect, there are no new orders for British *Shipbuilders*, what effect will that have upon British Shipbuilders? Will that mean their corporate plan has to be scrapped?

It is clear to even the most loyal thinking and pliant Government supporter that what we are hearing is the first instalment which conventional defence has to pay because of the Trident missile system fitting into the defence review.

This defence review has been shamelessly rigged in that the Trident efficacy has never been called into question. What we are doing, by lowering our conventional warfare and conventional capability, is lowering the nuclear threshold.

We are abandoning the Nato priority which is that of strengthening non-nuclear force as opposed to nuclear.

If he will not cancel this piece of nuclear folly, will he take note that the next Labour Government will?

Mr Nott: We are not attempting to save anything. We are spending more on defence, which was the central part of my statement. On the percentage of GDP, that depends on how fast GDP grows. (Labour laughter.)

All 50 ships will be available to Nato and will all be in the Nato *operational category,* although it is true to say that eight of them will be on the standby squadron. All 50 will be regarded as being in the Nato operational category.

We *do* not need to take any decisions on the carrier at the moment. HMS Ark Royal will not be completed until 1985-86 and we will have to take a decision around that time about the third ASW carrier.

The reducion in numbers will take place as far as possible by natural wastage. I cannot exclude some redundancies because it is essential that we keep the balance of the forces correct, and that we have a good balance of recruitment *and professional* skills within the forces.

I regret the closure of Chatham. The refit of the nuclear submarines and other nuclear refits will in *future be done in Devonport* and Rosythe. I announced new shipping orders today which will be welcomed by British Shipbuilders.

On Trident, over the whole *period of this Government* between our achievements already and our forward plans for defence spending, and the implications of the Labour Party policy of reducing the *share of our GDP* to the European Nato average, the difference in the amount of money between our proposals and the Labour Party's proposals of the *European* Nato average is £20,000m.

That is enough to pay for Trident four times over. How he can have the temerity to talk to me *about jobs in the defence industry* and about our inability to abandon Trident. I simply do not understand.

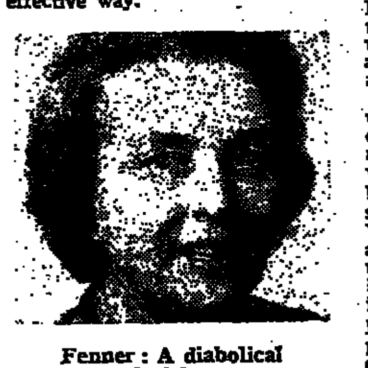
Mrs Peggy Fenner (Rochester and *Chatham,* C): *Does Mr Nott* believe that the people of Rochester and Chatham elected me to support a Government that would do this to their dockyard? *He need not answer that.* They did not and I do not.

What are his plans in terms of the time factor? How long have we to fight this *diabolical* decision?

What are his plans for the 7,000 workforce and their great expertise—45 per cent of their work *dedicated* to submarine refitting? How does it happen in the realignment of the surface fleet, that this refitting is removed from Chatham when they have worked up such expertise in this matter?

Mr Nott: Our plans are for the dockyard and naval base at Chatham to close in 1984. I quite understand Mrs Fenner feels strongly and I naturally regret I have had to make this announcement.

Over the next few months we will have discussions with the employees and their representatives to see how we can do this rundown in the fairest and most effective way.



Fenner: A diabolical decision.

Mr Edward Du Cann (Taunton, C) chairman of the Conservative back bench 1922 Committee: While strongly supporting the determination of Mr Nott to obtain continuously value for money in defence expenditure which is much needed and often reported upon by Commons select committees, notably the Public Accounts Committee in the last Parliament, he should give us two clear assurances.

First, that our maritime capacity, including the capacity for *refitting, is adequate to safeguard* Britain's *maritime* trade routes upon which the economic performance of this country will always depend in peace and war.

Second, *that hydrograhpic de*partment of the Royal Navy, which is important for strategic and commercial reasons, will not only be maintained, but extended.

Mr Nott: We will retain an adequate capacity for refitting the fleet over the next decade. I cannot undertake that the hydrographic fleet will be extended, but I would like to deal with *this* matter when we have the debate.

Mr Bonner Pink (Portsmouth South, C): The closing of Chatham and the reduction at Portsmouth will have severe repercussions in both ports. He should ensure Ministry of Defence contracts are placed in the Portsmouth area, in particular with Vosper Thorneycroft and Marconi.

He should continue close collaboration with local representatives to ensure the least hardship is suffered in these most regrettable reductions.

Mr Nott: The only way we can afford to go and build new ships for the Royal Navy is by cutting down on the support costs of the existing arrangements.

Portsmouth will remain a major naval base and there is a tremen*dous concentration of* the defence industry there. One of the things I have attempted to do is to avoid substantial cut backs on procurement. I can only do that if I look *to savings in the support structure* and this is what I have done.

Mr Frederick Mulley, (Sheffield Park, Lab), a former Secretary of State for Defence: Can he give the reasons why *he thinks it wise* to reduce the Army by 7,000 in the light of the enormous burden of Northern Ireland?

How many of the M23 frigates have been ordered? *We will not* sell any unless we have them already down the line and have a shorter delivery time. Does he intend them for export or for the *Royal Navy*?

What is he doing to encourage our Nato allies to increase expenditure? What are their feelings about our expensive Trident programme which *is* not justified against Britain's general economic background?

Mr Nott: That might be his view, but it *is* not the view of our Nato *allies who welcome the Govern*ment's decision to modernize the strategic nuclear deterrent. While he was Secretary of State, he was himself modernizing the *strategic* deterrent with Chevroline.

Of course I would prefer to increase the size of the Army rather than diminish it, but I regret that it simply is not possible, with cost escalation of equipment as it is at the moment, both to maintain the enhancement of our weapons system in Germany and also to retain the full present size of the regular army.

The Type-23 frigate is still at the design stage and we are trying to get plans ready as soon as possible, but it will be somewhere between a year and 18 months until we can place the first order.

Mr Peter Griffiths (Portsmouth, *North, C*): *The use of the term* "contraction" about Portsmouth Dockyard is no comfort to the thousands of people who will lose their jobs with no prospect of *alternative employment in the* area.

The deterioration in morale within the dockyard which will ensue from today's statement will *mean that an orderly contraction* will be difficult to obtain.

Mr Nott: I agree it will be a severe contraction at Portsmouth. We will try to make it as orderly as possible. *I believe that* when the economy picks up, there will be additional jobs to be obtained in that area.

Dr David Owen (Plymouth, Devonport, SDP): Despite the painful consequences of some of these decisions, Mr Nott is to be congratulated for at long last, after two years of total unreality in the defence budget, grappling with the central need to start to control it.

He will be supported in that, and in particular in his decision to slim down the British Army of the Rhine and to concentrate the dockyards.

How can he justify his decision to reduce the *surface* ships and yet *not* increase the building rate of the hunter-killer nuclear submarine?

If the economy continues to decline, it will be hard to justify *even the present spending on* that basis, and we still feel that he is wrong to pursue the Trident modernization programme.

Mr Nott: I do not think I can comment further on Trident at the moment as there will be a debate. On the SSN hunter-killer nuclear submarine, it was proposed it would be in the fleet by 1990, not how many orders we would place between now and then. We now have 12 and will have 17 by 1990.

There is a contraction in the overall size of the surface fleet, but this was not a strategic decision. It was merely a consequence of feeling that we could no longer afford the dockyard infrastructure of the size we have got and therefore the continuing modernization of the old Leander frigates.

If you take capability as opposed to *separate service votes*, I have calculated that over the next



John: Grave implications of first instalment

decade, as a result of these proposals, we can expect a shift *in* planned allocations of only about 3 per cent from maritime to land/air capabilities. The shift is not as great if you look at capability as opposed to actual service *boxes.*

Mr Kenneth Warren (Hastings, C): What is being done within the Ministry of Defence to improve efficiency and particularly in *examining* the terms, conditions and specifications which are imposed on suppliers?

Mr Nott: There is a great deal of change and improvement needed in contracts and the manner in which we procure new equipment. We need to bring in industry earlier with its own views.

Mr Robert Brown (Newcastle upon Tyne, West, Lab): The corporate plan presented by British Shipbuilders to the trade unions was conditional on approximately *18,000* employees being transferred from merchant shipping to naval work. How can the corporate plan in those terms proceed?

What future can he offer to workers of Swan Hunter on the Tyne? He could scrap the navy completely and rebuild it with modern purpose-built ships for the cost of Trident.

Mr Nott: There is bound to be in the next few years a shift into new defence technology which is less labour intensive, away from labour *intensive* warship building investment.

Mr Stephen Ross (Isle of Wight, L): Mr Nott is sacrificing our East Atlantic defence on the altar of Trident and many jobs and *ship*yards are at stake as well.

Mr Nott: In terms of money, the amount that Trident is going to cost in the next few years is not more than a couple of hundred million pounds on average against a total budget of £12,500m.

It is simply nonsense to suggest that if we do not have Trident, that programme and the changes which I have announced today would not have been essential.

Mr Keith Speed (Ashford, C): *What number of destroyers and* frigates will be disposed of or placed into reserve over the next five years? I do not think it is just a question of 59 to 50.

Mr Nott: By the mid-1980s we will have got *rid of* most County and all the Rothesay class and some of the Leanders. That is about 20 old ships in all. We expect *to place some eight Lean*ders in the standby squadron.

The 20 ships that will go in the next five years will have reached the end of their life. They will be replaced by 20 ships which are in the shipyards now and the new ships which are coming forward.

Of the reduction from 59 to 50 service ships, some of these—eight—will be in the standby squadron. I do not seek to hide there will be some reduction in the overall readiness because the standby squadron is at 30 days' readiness of the fleet.

Mr Nott added that there would be an increase year by year in the amount spent by his depart*ment with British industry.*

The defence industries (he said) will welcome the increase in expenditure which the Government will be making in buying defence *equipment in the future.*

Sir Frederick Burden (Gillingham C), who said Chatham Dockyard was in his constituency, went on: This is the most distressing day I have *had in the 30 years I have* been in the Commons. The dockyard is to be closed. Over the years it has built up a service to the nation, especially to the Fleet.

I believe there is a gut reaction among *many* people against the cuts he is making in the Royal Navy. Unless he can give an assurance there will be no war within the next 20 years, this cut in the RN is very dangerous. I cannot support this defence policy.

Mr Nott: I understand that *he finds this a distressing day.* It is a very distressing matter for Chatham and I genuinely regret it. The job losses will be about 7,000.

We will do our best to hold the *surface fleet above the 50 figure.* It will vary year by year.

Succession rights in farming

AGRICULTURE

In the face of assertions by Labour MPs that plans for changes in the agricultural holdings legislation would result in two classes of tenant farmers, Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, appealed for a bipartisan approach towards the proposals put forward by the National Farmers Union and the Country Landowners' Association.

Mr Walker (Worcester, C) said that the Secretary of State for Wales (Mr Nicholas Edwards) and himself had met the presidents of the *NFU and the CLA* earlier this month to discuss the joint proposals of the union and the association for changes in the agricultural holdings legislation. There was a *constructive discussion,* in particular on the importance of improving the opportunities for young farmers to enter agriculture.

Mr Thomas Torney (Bradford, South, Lab): If these proposals were carried into legislative form they would result in two classes of tenant farmers—one with succession rights and the other with *those succession rights* expressly excluded.

Mr Walker: I hope before MPs on either side come to firm conclusions on this, they will realize that *both the* majority of tenants and the majority of landowners agreed a balance of proposals which they considered were good for the industry.

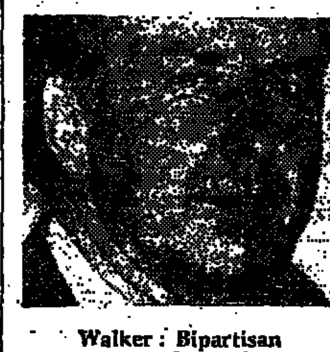
We should carefully examine these proposals and try to come to a solution which is good for the industry.

Mr Iain Mills (Meriden, C): There is a burning need to help young farmers to obtain opportunities in farms. There is also a need for a bipartisan approach to give stability to young people's future in farming.

Mr Walker: This is an important aspect. Almost the first people to have come to us calling for urgent action were the young farmers clubs, many of which would like opportunities that at present are not available.

Existing tenants and tenants of the future should have a basis which they are satisfied and agree upon. All of us who are interested in the future of British agriculture should examine *these joint propo*sals carefully.

Mr Gavin Strang, an Opposition spokesman on agriculture (Edinburgh, East, Lab): The agreement *as presently constructed envisages* two classes of tenancy—one protected by Labour legislation where the son would have the right to succeed the tenant farmer on his death, and the *other* protected by Conservative legislation where the family would have no right to follow the deceased tenant farmer.



Walker: Bipartisan approach sought.

Mr Walker: I do not think that is an accurate description. As yet there is no Conservative legislation. I have not accepted these proposals. I have asked that we should have a detailed examination of every one of the proposals and of the consequences that would result.

I have *not* come to *a conclusion* on the form the legislation would take.

We want to see opportunities for young people to enter the industry *we also* want a basis for tenants which are both effective and sensible.

Sir William van Straubenzee (Wokingham, C): There is goodwill in many quarters behind these discussions in the hope that we shall be able to get away from the rigidity of the present law *which is not only inhibiting to the* potential young tenant farmers, but inhibiting to the landowners, some of whom are large corporate landowners, who would like to do *more to help young farmers.*

Mr Walker: When two years ago we took office we found there were firm proposals advocated by the representatives of the landowners *as to what legislation should take* place. The Government took the view that there was no way we would proceed with legislation if there was not the agreement of the *NFU and the CLA.*

NCB in talks on heating of glasshouses

The Government was having talks *with the National Coal Board to* see what could be done over heating for the glasshouse industry in the Yorkshire area, Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, *Fisheries and Food, said during* Questions.

Mr Stephen Hastings (Mid-Bedfordshire, C) has said it was clear that the Dutch Government was determined *to dominate* the market in Northern Europe by any means fair or foul.

The minister should consider the imposition of countervailing *changes if the glasshouse sector* was to survive.

Mr Walker: We want to see if there can be improvements made in capital grants and if it can be used for *glasshouse heating* in that area on an economic and sensible basis.

Already some power stations supply heating for the glasshouse *industry. There are a range of* measures being examined at present.

In fairness to the Dutch Government, they had recently put up gas prices *substantially.* Later proposals might well compensate for that. If they did, *it* would be wrong and the Government would have to consider what action the Commission and the Government would take.

It was important not to enter a war of countervailing duties which *could do considerable damage* to United Kingdom trade in Europe and to the industry here.

But I am not (he said) going to use them irresponsibly.

Terrorists in Republic jails barred

ELECTORAL LAW

Prisoners serving a sentence of 12 months or more in the Republic of Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man would also be disqualified from membership of the Commons, Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, said when moving an amendment to the Representation of the People Bill at its committee stage. The amendment was carried by 164 votes to 38—Government majority, 126.

Mr Whitelaw (Penrith and the Border, C) *said in moving the amendment to Clause 1 (Disqualifi*cation of certain offenders for membership of the House of Commons) that the purpose was to extend disqualification for elec*tion, nomination and membership* of the Commons to the Republic of Ireland.

Originally the Government believed it right for the Bill to *cover prisons under its control in* the United Kingdom. But there had been strong feeling in the second reading debate on the Bill that it should be extended. For the *sake of completeness the amendment* had been extended to the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.

Mr Roy Hattersely, chief Opposition spokesman on home affairs, *(Birmingham, Sparkbrook, Lab)* said that without the amendment, the Bill would have been a nonsense.

He could understand the Home Secretary's initial reluctance to include the Republic. An extraordinary state of affairs had been reached where the government of a foreign power had the ability to disqualify a man or woman from election in the United Kingdom.

The Home Secretary should tell the House in some detail exactly how he imagined the Republic would exercise the power it was being given and what procedures would be gone through.

For the first time in our history (he *said*) we are *providing* a foreign power with the opportunity to determine who or who does not stand in a British parliamentary election. I think that is wrong in principle, as I think the Bill is wrong in principle.

Sir John Biggs-Davison (Epping Forest, C) said that he welcomed the amendment. The Republic had a unique relationship with the United Kingdom. *It* was menaced by the same terrorism.

Mr James Dunn (Liverpool, Kirkdale, *Lab*) said he supported the intention of the amendment. Unless the loophole was closed there would be ridicule heaped upon the Commons, the Government and the Home Office.

Mr Michael Mates (Petersfield, C) said that this country would depend upon the good will of the Republic to operate properly the part of the Bill dealing with the disqualification of people serving sentences there.

The United Kingdom had a close relationship with the Republic and there was no question that if and when the time came for such a request, *it would not be met and* answered in the most friendly fashion.

Mr Douglas Hogg (Grantham, C) moved an amendment that the disqualification from being nominated should not be effective until the appeal of a person convicted had been heard.

He said this was not intended to frustrate *the purposes* of the Bill, but to cure an injustice. It was not right that a person should be disqualified when his conviction might subsequently be quashed or *the length of his sentence reduced.*

Mr Patrick Mayhew, Minister of State, Home Office, agreed that it was not possible to serve completely the interests of justice and at the same time the *interests* of practicality.

What had to be considered was the time scale. Although the time for apeal in Epngland, Wales and Northern Ireland was 28 days, leave could be given to appeal out of time. Then there were further processes of appeal and even with the cooeration of the courts, this could stretch out to more than a year.

The amendment would also result in the incongruous situation
ifweemrqhooe
of someone who was actually serving a prison sentence of more than a year being able to campaign because he could say he was going to appeal against conviction or sentence.

Mr Battersley said that Mr Hogg has made the strongest possible case. Many MPs who supported the Bill in principle would regard it as *right to* provide this element of protection.

Mr Mayhew said that the Government would consider what had been said. He had never acknow*ledged this* would be other than rough justice.

The amendment was rejected by 137 votes to 53—Government majority, 84.

The clause as amended was carried by 151 votes to 45—Government majority, 106.

The report stage was concluded and the Bill read the third time by 144 votes to 36—Government majority, 108.

Censure move on Heseltine

The main business in the House of Commons next week will be:

Monday: Debate on the problems of Yorkshire and Humberside.

Tuesday: Debate on the conduct of the Secretary of State for the Environment.

*Wednesday: Debate on the car in*dustry.

Thursday: Motions on Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) Act 1978 (Continuance) Order and *Interim Period Extension Order.*

Friday: Debate on the disabled.

The main business in the House of Lords will be:

Monday: Armed Forces Bill and Zoo *Licensing (No 2) Bill,* second readings. Debate on discounted air tickets.

Tuesday: Employment and Training Bill and Representation of the People Bill, second reading.

Wednesday: London Dockland Orders. Forestry Bill, third reading. Criminal Attempts Bill, report.

Thursday: Representation of the People Bill, committee and remaining stages. Transport Bill, report (first day.)

Friday: Disabled Persons (No 2) Bill, report and third reading. Town and Country Planning (Minerals) Bill, Commons amendments.

Parliament today

Commons (9.30): Debate on report of committee on obscenity and film censorship. Lords (11): Private Members' Bills: Indecent Displays (Control) Bill, report and Horserace Betting Levy Bill, third reading.

Ex-defence chief attacks savage reduction in RN

HOUSE OF LORDS

There could be no strategic assessment of the threat which could conceivably justify this savage reduction in the Royal Navy, Lord Hill-Norton, former First Sea Lord and Chief of the Defence Staff, said during questions in the House of Lords where Viscount Trenchard, Minister of State for Defence Procurement, repeated Mr Nott's statement. A debate on defence has been arranged for Monday, July 20.

Lord Peart, Leader of Opposition Peers (Lab) said it was a grave and serious statement. Trident would



Hill-Norton: Threat not assessed

distort defence policy.

Lord Kennet (SDP): Trident is a monstrous and lethal pet which *will* be devouring everything in succeeding years.

Viscount Trenchard: Expenditure on Tornado over the whole period at £10,000m, twice the estimate on Trident, merely shows that all modern weaponry is highly expensive.

The Trident cost includes the whole cost of bases, including those ashore, and in the Tornado costs, we are no t including airfield costs.

The Bishop of Rochester (The Right Rev David Say) said the closure of Chatham Dockyard was grievous news, not only for the Royal Navy, but for employment in the Medway Towns.

Lord Hill-Norton: Whatever may have been said to the Secretary of State in the United States, Bonn or Brussels, it is within my knowledge that there is no other navy which can fill the gap which, within three years, according to the statement, will appear in the North Atlantic especially in that part of it for which this country has been responsible since the North Atlantic treaty was signed 32 years ago.

Viscount Trenchard: He suggested that the cut falls on the Royal Navy. This is a cut in numbers caused by the enhancement of fire power which modern weapons and the modern threat make necessary.

The suggested cut is in the surface fleet. Expansion will continue in submarines and maritime aircraft.

The majority of service and civilian *advisers of the Secretary* of State, within the budget constraints of a 3 per cent increase, have shown support for the kind of emphasis the Secretary of State has decided *upon.*

No VAT relief for Carlton Club

The Carlton Club would not be considered similar to a trade union, Lord Boyd-Carpenter (C) a member of the club, was told. He had asked why subscriptions paid t o non-profit-making clubs were not exempt from VAT as union subscriptions were.

Lord Cullen of Ashborne, a Lord in Waiting, said the National Liberal Club and the Carlton Club, though they had political tests for *membership, would not be con*dered similar to a trade union.

The Education (Scotland) Bill, which establishes an assisted places scheme, deals with special educational needs and provides for parental choice, was read a second time.

The British Telecommunications Bill and the Milfor dDocks Bill were read the third time and passed.

The Countryside (Scotland) Bill passed report stage.

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Kania backs hardline candidates in poll

From Dessa Trevisan
Warsaw, June 25

Mr Stanislaw Kania, the Polish Party leader, has given his personal support to all hardline candidates to ensure their election to the party congress scheduled for July 14.

Yesterday he appealed to the party conference in Poznan to accept the nomination of several personalities who previously were not selected at lower party level.

Today he travelled to Katowice, the capital of Silesia, to help in the reelection of Mr Andrej Zabinski, the first secretary of the region, who is facing several rival candidates.

Mr Kania today recommended him personally for the post but, at the same time, he said that it was up to the electorate to decide as the Politburo can only recommend and not impose the choice.

Mr Kania's new image is increasingly self-confident since an attempt was made to unseat him during the last Central Committee meeting earlier this month.

His ptrsonal standing has been enhanced and he has now emerged as a politician who knows the rules of power politics, and a man who is also swinging the party his way.

This is especially important at election time when some of the controversial figures associated with a more conservative line are being reluctantly accepted to the party rank and file.

Katowice is of particular importance, and Mr Kania in recommending Mr Zabinski emphasizes that he had personally appointed him first party secretary of the region which means that he enjoys Mr Kania's confidence.

Soviet leaders in their recent letter to the Central Committee have complained that good Communists are being swept away by alleged anti-socialists.

Since then it has become essential to retain some of the people Moscow wants as a guarantee that the Polish Communist Party will not swing entirely to the side of radical reforms.

But, already, more than half of the first party secretaries in the regions have failed to be reelected and those who replaced them have)now been elected to higher party posts for the first time. Lower down, the change due to genuine elections is almost total.

The result, however, is not a foregone conclusion and 1967 delegates to the congress will decide eventually who will be elected to the Central Committee as well as to the ruling Politburo.

In Poznan yesterday the party conference which was due to elect further delegates to the congress refused to accept the recommendation of several people to run for the election on the grounds that onl those who have first been elected by their basic organizations are eligible to run for the election to the party congress.

But Mr Kania intervened and in the end his recommendation was accepted, though the candidates who have been recommended by central party authority are yet to pass the test.

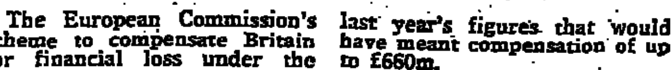
Allies echo Soviet disquiet

☐ Poland's East European allies have echoed Soviet anxieties and warnings in letters which have been arriving at the Polish Central Committee.

Patterned on the Soviet letter sent earlier this month, which prompted the Polish leadership to convene the Central Committee, they are clearl yintended to keep up the pressure while the preparations for the party congress are in course.

The general trend among them is strongly against any kind of intervention, and disapproval of concessions.

Britain unlikely to accept EEC farm repayment plan



From Michael Hornsby, Brussels, June 25

The European Commission's scheme to compensate Britain for financial loss under the EEC's common agricultural policy, is unlikely to be politically acceptable to the Government. It does not look like yielding enough by itself for full redress of the budgetary grievance.

The Commission proposes that each year Britain should be compensated for the gap between its abnormally low share of agricultural expenditure and its much higher share of the EEC's gross domestic produce (GDP), which is taken as a rough measure of our contribution to the Community's total wealth.

Although the Commission produced no figures yesterday it is possible to show what sums of money would have been produced if this mechanism had been applied last year—the following calculation being based on sterling's average exchange rate last year.

Britain's share of the EEC's GDP last year was 18.6 per cent. If its share of farm spending had been the same it would have received £1,259m from a total of £6,769m. In fact, Britain received only £487m or 7.2 per cent—a difference of £772m.

The Commission does not propose that this gap should be completely cslosed but that there sehould be "a fairly high level of compensation". Perhaps as high as 85 per cent. On last year's figures that would have meant compensation of up to £660m.

This compares with the £703m Britain was reimbursed last year under the temporary three-year deal agreed on May 30. It seems inconceivable that Britain could accept a permanent solution less beneficial than the existing arrangements. Ideally it would want something better.

So it seems certain that Britain will want the measures to offset inadequate farm receipts to be supplemented by action to reduce its gross contribution to EEC revenue. The Commission has left open the possibility of renewing an existing instrument, in modified form, to achieve this end if it is needed.

There is also some vagueness about the Commission's proposals for financing the British compensation. Extra revenue could be created by lifting the current binding one per cent limit on member states' value-added tax contributions. But Britain is strongly opposed to that.

Alternatively, a special levy, weighted acorded to size of per capita GNP could be imposed on member states' farm receipts. This would put the main burden on Denmark, Holland, Belgium, France and West Germany but it might not exempt a relatively poor country with big farm receipts, like Ireland, from making a nominal contribution.

Judge halts Perón case proceedings

From Andrew McLeod
Buenos Aires, June 25

A federal judge has ordered a stay of proceedings in the case against former President Maria Estela Perón for the alleged mishandling of presidential funds.

Señor Narvaiz, the judge, said Señora Perón's continued detention at her estate in San Vicente was due to her alleged involvement in the Peronist solidarity crusade fraud and for the illegal transfer of property to the Justicialist (Peronist) Party.

The judge also made it clear that the stay of proceedings was only temporary, as the case was to remain open until other people, allegedly involved in the mishandling of presidential funds, could be questioned.

These included Señor José López Rega, the former Social Welfare Minister, and Señor Carlos Villone, the former presidential press secretary, who have left Argentina and are wanted by police.

The Government meanwhile is continuing its crackdown on dissent, with the arrests last night of more than 60 politicians and 12 journalists—including reporters from the United Press International and Associated Press news agencies, and a correspondent for the Brazilian daily, *Folha de Sao Paulo*.

They were detained during a multi-party gathering in a Buenos Aires hotel, and all had been released by early today. The journalists received an apology from a senior police official, who said identity checks would not be necessary for them.

Among the politicians who were arrested were Señor Luis Leon, secretary-general of the Radical Party's national committee, Señor Emrique de Vedia, head of the Popular Christian Party, and Señor Simon Lazara, leader of the United Socialist Party. Several Peronist leaders were also arrested.

Pakistan plans increase in defence spending

From Hasan Akhtar, Islamabad, June 25

Mr Ghulam Ishaq Khan, Pakistan's Finance Minister, today announced a deficit Government budget with increased spending on defence. He said the Afghanistan crisis posed an added threat to the country's security.

The defence allocation for the new fiscal year is 17,712m rupees (£886m) as against the budgeted defence allocation of 14,500m rupees for 1980-81. The next year defence allocation claims nearly 48 per cent of the estimated current expenditure of the Government.

Mr Ishaq Khan said that the Afghanistan crisis had also imposed a heavy financial burden on country's strained resources as the number of Afghan refugees in Pakistan had risen above two million in the last 18 months. In addition to internal efforts to provide a credible defence, Pakistan was seeking external assistance.

President Zia ul-Haq stated last night he was hopeful that the United States congress would approve the arms and economic package deal offered by the United States Administration earlier this month.

The United States aid was expected to start flowing in October next year but meanwhile Pakistan would make arms purchases of its immediate needs against cash payments partly provided by Saudi Arabia and other Islamic countries.

The Finance Minister increased taxes to collect an additional revenue of 5,600m rupees

☐ **Punishment prescribed:** Punishment of imprisonment and fines has been prescribed for the Pakistani Muslims who are found offending the Islamic sentiments by not observing the sanctity of the month of fasting, by an ordinance issued here today by General Zia.

The ordinance prohibits eating and smoking in all public places and the serving of food and drinks in restaurants and hotels during the hours of fasting from dawn to dusk in the Islamic month of Ramzan, beginning next week.

The ordinance empowers not only magistrates and police to arrest those found violating the new law but the heads of local bodies and members of the new Zakat committees to report and arrest the law-breakers.

The ordinance also prohibits cinema and theatre shows for three hours after the end of the fast in the evening.

Those found eating and smoking in public or serving food or drinks in restaurants and hotels are liable to be sentenced to three months imprisonment and fines while the cinema and theatre owners could be sentenced to six months in jail and fined.

Although executive action has been taken in the past to enforce observance of religious duty during Ramzan, this is the first time that General Zia, who is single-mindedly engaged in introducing Islamic reforms, has issued a special order for this purpose.

☐ **Delhi:** For the first time in 20 years a senior Chinese official will visit India tomorrow to talk about border problems, Soviet influence in Asia and how to bring the world's two most populous nations together (UPI reports).



Looking to the future: Smiling Cambodian children who have survived the horrors of the Pol Pot regime facing adulthood in a country still beset by poverty and disease. Few homes have electricity or water and corruption is widespread.

Ship blast puzzles Dutch experts

From Robert Schuil, Amsterdam, June 25

There is still no explanation for the explosion which is thought to have killed six British maintenance workers yesterday on board the 72,000-ton Greek ore carrier Agios Ioannis in Rotterdam harbour.

But investigators said they had the impression that the nine-man maintenance crew had worked with naked flame, despite strict orders to the contrary from the ships master, Captain Ioannes Theodorakis.

Police have so far found one unidentified body and are still searching for five missing men in the badly-damaged vessel.

The six men feared dead were named as: M. J. Pritchard, aged 45; B. J. Bellowe, 41; M. L. Hayward, 39; B. E. Hearne, 35; A. Bowers, aged between 40 and 45, and B. Bolton, aged about 40.

A seventh maintenance worker, Mr J. E. Harnetty, aged 38, is in hospital with severe burns. His colleague named only as Mr Muldoon, aged 41, was released last night after being treated for a hand injury. The ninth member of the maintenance crew, who has not been identified, escaped practically unhurt from the explosion.

The Britons are all said to be employed by Industrial Maintenance and Engineering, a London-based firm. Experts of Smit-Tak, the Rotterdam salvage company, are discussing salvage plans for the vessel with its British owners.

Court tells women to fall out

From Nicholas Hirst
Washington, June 25

he objection by Congress to women being drafted into the armed services has been upheld by the Supreme Court.

President Carter reintroduced registration for possible call-up. It had been dropped after the end of the Vietnam war in response to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. In line with pressure to treat men and women equally he included women. Congress rejected the idea.

But a suit originally filed in 1971 by anti-Vietnam war protesters at the University of Philadelphia was revived. It sought to show that since women were excluded, all compulsory military service was unconstitutional. A district court ruled that if men were drafted, then women should be too.

Three judges dissented at the Supreme Court hearing which overruled the lower court. One, Justice Thurgood Marshall, said the majority decision "excludes women from a fundamental civic obligation".

The case reflected the continuing battle in the United States over the Equal Rights Amendment which seeks to enshrine women's equality with men more firmly in the Aerican Constitution.

Opponents of the amendment have claimed that it was the intention of its supporters to have women forced to do military service.

After early success which won support from all but three of the states required to put the amendment into the Constitution, it ran into strong opposition. The chances of success, before it runs out of time under the procedure for constitutional changes, look slender.

Diggers lose out on love

From Ray Kennedy
Johannesburg, June 25

Digging trenches all day is a back-breaking job and when Zulu housewife Mrs Ntombane Mathonsi finished work she is too tired for anything—even for love. "Luckily, my husband understands," she said.

She is employed by a private firm in Soweto, outside Johannesburg, digging trenches for cables that will carry electricity into the black township, a priority government project.

But now the firm has slashed her wages and those of 200 other trench diggers, men and women, from 90 cents (53p) for every yard of 3ft-deep trench dug to 60 cents.

The firm, under contract to the West Rand Administration Board, the government-appointed body that controls Soweto, claims it is losing money—and the trench diggers have been on strike for four days.

Mrs Mathonsi said she came to Johannesburg from Zululand to stay with her husband for a few months and to try to earn money to support their family: "We earn very little, yet we work so hard. Now we are told our wages are to be reduced," she said.

Like most of the others in the pick and shovel brigade, Mrs Mathonsi is not "registered"—which means she has no legal right to be in Soweto.

HANOI MEETING

Bangkok.—Vietnam's seventh National Assembly opened in Hanoi to choose an executive head of state, expected to be Mr Le Duan, the General-Secretary of the Communist Party.

Bush plays down criticism of the Mitterrand team

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, June 25

Mr George Bush, the American Vice-President, who left Paris for London this morning, in a statement at Orly airport played down the impact of the State Department statement last night which suggested that relations between France and the United States might be affected by the participation of Communist ministers in the Government.

He went out of his way to emphasize his confidence that the talks he had had yesterday with President Mitterrand, M Pierre Mauroy, the Prime Minister, and M Claude Cheysson, the Foreign Minister, would make it possible to pursue the close and cordial relations between Paris and Washington.

Mr Bush refused to be drawn on the subject of Communists in the French Government, beyond suggesting that the interpretation, given by the news media, of the State Department statement, was not accurate.

He said: "Of course there are differences between us. But I felt we could discuss these differences freely and frankly. I have been a diplomat. I know what frank and cordial mean in the United Nations. But I can go back to President Reagan and tell him that our discussions were good."

A visit to Washington by President Mitterrand would be discussed at the Ottawa summit next month. He would be given a "very warm reception" by President Reagan.

Mr Bush stated that the high American interest rates had been discussed. "I made it clear to French leaders that the best way to alleviate the pressure caused by these high interest rates was to enact the fiscal programme of President Reagan as rapidly as possible. Ours is not a policy of high interest rates. It is the result of the policy pursued in the past with which we disagree."

M Cheysson, in a radio interview today dismissed the State Department statement as intended primarily for domestic consumption. He also described as a "James Bond type of story" the reports on one American television network that President Reagan had received assurances from President Mitterrand that the Communist ministers would not be privy to defence secrets.

The appointment of Communist ministers has undoubtedly created a malaise between Paris and Washington. According to informed sources, France henceforth will be "under observation". And it is expected that the Reagan Administration will have to find some concrete expression to its objections and misgivings, if the State Department statement is not to remain purely platonic.

This might mean cutting off France for a while from some of the military information exchanged in Nato. In any case, Paris is prepared for some difficulties in Franco-American relations in the months ahead.

A great deal will depend on what assurances M Mitterrand can give to Mr Reagan on security when they meet in Ottawa next month, or in the autumn, when the French President goes to Washington.

The advantages of having the Communists in the Government, and thereby ensuring peace on the labour front, to a certain extent more than outweighed, in President Mitterrand's view, the drawbacks in terms of adverse reactions abroad and difficulties with the United States and other Nato members.

Joint Cabinet responsibility in France is far less extensive than it is in Britain, and all ministers do not have access to all government papers.

Le Quotidien de Paris points out that it will be difficult to explain to the allied military leaders that to place a Communist in charge of transport is an anodine matter which concerns France alone. "To see in every Communist an agent of Moscow partakes of an obsession. But the conversion of the leaders of the Communist Party is too hasty to be sincere."

The four Communist ministers have been at pains to deny that they would be the eyes and ears of Moscow in the inner councils of government, as many Frenchmen, both of the right and of the left, are inclined to suspect.

There is a good deal of controversy whether the posts given to Communist ministers are merely technical ones and not political. M Paul Laurent, a leading member of the Communist Party secretariat, rather let the cat out of the bag by insisting today that they were "decisive branches of national activity, which involved millions of wage earners, and concerned tens of millions of Frenchmen".

Apart from the expected warnings of the Giscardian and Gaullist opposition, the strongest objection to the appointment of Communist ministers has come from the moderate Force Ouvrière trade union organization. It warmly welcomed the election of M Mitterrand on May 10, but now, in a declaration signed by all 12 members of its executive committee solemnly condemned the inclusion of Communists in the Government.

Leak lands Haig in hot water

From Michael Leapman
New York, June 25

Mr Alexander Haig's stormy passage as Secretary of State has been through another buffeting this week in an odd row concerning Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick, the United States representative at the United Nations.

It began, as many of Mr Haig's troubles have done, with what seems to have been a calculated leak to a reporter. The *New York Times* yesterday carried a report from Honolulu, where Mr Haig was travelling, that his "aides" criticized Mrs Kirkpatrick's handling of the Security Council debate on Israel and Iraq and of negotiations leading to a resolution criticizing Israel.

The remarks were made on board Mr Haig's official aircraft, as well as in discussions at Wellington, New Zealand. Their thrust was that Mrs Kirkpatrick had to be dissuaded from accepting a resolution containing harsher criticism of Israel, and that Mr Haig had succeeded in getting it toned down by personally telephoning Mr Saadun Hamadi, the Iraqi Foreign Minister, from Manila.

Specifically, the aides are reported to have said that Mr Haig succeeded in having left out of the resolution a section calling on countries to review their arms sales to Israel. The Iraqis had originally wanted such a passage as a price for not calling for sanctions and a formal arms embargo, demands which the Americans would certainly have vetoed.

Mrs Kirkpatrick is in France on holiday but such criticism, seeming to have come from her superior Cabinet officer, will naturally have wounded her.

She was proud of her diplomacy in the Security Council last week and makes a point in all her public statements that her priority is to carry out the policy of the Administration. She has often criticized Mr Andrew Young, who held the United Nations job under President Carter, for taking independent policy initiatives.

So Mr Haig hastened to repair the harm caused by the airborne leak. "I am shocked and disappointed that such a story should be written and, more importantly, that it should be attributed to one of my aides or more," he said in Honolulu.

"Any such statements by my aides are misinformed or they have been misinterpreted. Ambassador Kirkpatrick did a superb job, which has been characteristic of her performance at the United Nations from the outset."

President Reagan, travelling in the west, was not amused either. He telephoned Mrs Kirkpatrick in France to tell her she had done a grand job last week.

A White House aide is reported as having said: "We don't want to fire back. We don't want a wedge between ourselves and Haig with him half way around the world. We're not going to take after Haig and his aides."

Everyone involved is anxious to avoid yet another controversy over the peppery Mr Haig, who has proved by far the most controversial of President Reagan's Cabinet appointments. His troubles began on inauguration day in January, when he failed to get Mr Reagan to sign a document giving him wide policy-making powers.

A week later, Mr Reagan was shot and Mr Haig was criticized for an emotional appearance in the press room of the White House saying that, with Mr Bush in Texas, he was in charge.

Since then, efforts have been made to avoid public disputes, and until this week they had largely succeeded.

Trudeau shrugs off the French Communists

From Our Own Correspondent, Paris, June 25

The participation of Communist ministers in the French Government would not affect relations between France and Canada, Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, said after his arrival in Paris today.

Mr Trudeau, who is in France for discussions on the Ottawa summit of July 20, said after lunch with President François Mitterrand that "this participation, from our point of view, has no importance whatsoever".

He also said he understood the political reasons for which President Mitterrand had brought the Communists into the Government, "although he was not obliged to, since he has a majority".

Mr Trudeau paid a courtesy call on M Pierre Mauroy, the Prime Minister, before going to the Elysée Palace for lunch.

He insisted that the main purpose of his visit was to discuss the Ottawa summit. He and M Mitterrand had agreed that economic and monetary problems should be thoroughly discussed there, including the American policy of high interest rates, which he added, "has noxious effects on other countries".

The two also discussed the North-South dialogue and on the need to establish a new type of relations with the industrialized countries on which the Canadian and French governments have the same approach.

For Mr Trudeau, the objective of the North-South dialogue should be not only a more equitable sharing of wealth between the industrialized and developing countries—including a recycling of petrodollars—but also a sharing of power, as he pointed out during his visit to Paris last autumn.

The Ottawa summit, he said today, must establish firm objectives for the North-South dialogue. Among them is the working out of a new mutually acceptable code of conduct concerned not only with aid, but also with trade, capital and decisions.

This is very much the approach of President Mitterrand and M Claude Cheysson, the new Foreign Minister.

Two hanged in Turkey for killing US Navy man

From Sinan Fisek, Ankara, June 25

Two leftist extremists sentenced to death for the murder last year in Istanbul of an American Navy diver and his driver were hanged today at Pasakapisi prison on the Anatolian coast.

Ahmet Saner and Kadir Tandogan, members of the Marxist Lenist Armed Propaganda Units, shot dead Chief Petty Officer Alberto Novello and his Turkish driver, Mr Ali Sabri Baytar in April, 1980.

The two extremists went to the gallows chanting slogans as their lawyers watched and close relatives waited outside the jail. There have now been eight executions since the coup last September.

Their chief victim, Chief Petty Officer Novello, was an underwater rescue and salvage expert at the Turkish Navy diving school in Cubuklu, Istanbul.

Meanwhile, the prosecutor of the martial law courts in Istanbul announced today that he would seek the death sentence for Abdullah Basturk, chairman of the liberal trade union movement Disk, and 51 other leading members.

Colonel Suleyman Takkeci said at a press conference that the leader of Disk and his comrades would be accused of "attempting to abolish or forcefully modify the Turkish constitution, and the Grand National Assembly created by this law", at their forthcoming trial.

The movement had about a million members before it was abolished by Turkey's military leaders after the coup.

☐ Geneva: Prospects for a return to democracy in Turkey are rated as slim indeed, in an analysis by the International Commission of Jurists of events there since the military takeover (Alan McGregor writes).

Its report, produced specially for the Council of Europe says many of the regime's legislative changes are irreversible—barring revolution.

A constituent assembly, scheduled to meet in September or October for assisting in the drafting of a new constitution will be composed of people largely amenable to the military's wishes, says the report.

The militady law commanders, released from responsibility towards civil authority and with their activities coordinated by the military hierarchy alone ade empowered to impose censorship and to ban trade union activities and strikes.

The new law also eases restrictions on use of firearms by police. Official sources say 115 people were killed in clashes with the police and security forces during the new regime's first six months.

While recognizing that the anarchy, with a score of political killings a day, prevailing before the military intervened was intolerable, the commission asserts that the legislation already existing was more than adequate to cope with any circumstances.

Now, under the new laws, habeas corpus is seriously affected. For example: 15 days' detention incomunicado—90 days under state of siege—is allowed before a suspect is brought to trial.

Reagan accuses Democrats of sabotage

From Nicholas Ashford, Los Angeles, June 25

Like a character in one of his films whom audiences know will eventually triumph, President Reagan made it clear that he intends to force through his economic recovery programme despite its setbacks in Washington.

Arriving in Los Angeles for his first visit to his California political base since his inauguration, the President fired a broadside against Democrats in the House of Representatives, accusing them of sabotage and back room politics. It was a sad commentary on the state of the Democratic Party, he said, when they had to resort to "a parliamentary tactic to thwart the will of the people".

The President was reacting to an attempt by the House Rules Committee yesterday to force his proposals to cut federal spending to be considered as six separate votes rather than as a single vote.

Mr Reagan's tough line, backed up by a series of long distance telephone calls last night and this morning to conservative Democrats in the House of Representatives, paid off. Today the House narrowly voted in the President's favour.

This means that the President's entire economic package has a far better chance of being approved. Earlier, Mr Reagan had said the package could not be surrendered "to back room politics in the Hall of Congress".

Mr Reagan is in California, where he was Governor for 13 years, as part of a five-day tour to drum up popular support for his economic recovery programme and to take a brief holiday at his Santa Barbara ranch.

He has made it clear that his economic package must be given priority and that he wants it approved before Congress starts its summer recess at the end of next month.

Today he was addressing a meeting organized by the California Taxpayers Association and a local business lobby.

In the audience were the chief executives of California's 50 largest corporations who are determined to see that Mr Reagan is able to fulfil his election pledges.

Israeli television encounter

Peres finally shows his teeth

From Christopher Walker, Tel Aviv, June 25

With more than 20 per cent of Israeli voters still undecided, Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, and Mr Shimon Peres, leader of the opposition Labour Party, tonight engaged in a 40-minute televised debate that could be crucial in determining the outcome of next Tuesday's general election.

Although much of the opportunity for point scoring was removed by the strictly controlled studio format, Mr Peres launched a bitter attack on Mr Begin, whom he held responsible for whipping up the mob violence which has marred the campaign and led to more than 200 arrests.

Speaking more forcefully than at any time in recent weeks, Mr Peres accused the Prime Minister of indulging in character assassination. He said that Mr Begin had incited his young supporters to violence by making false and irresponsible claims that a Labour Government would leave Israel vulnerable to attacks by Palestinian terrorists.

"I was present at many election meetings", Mr Peres said. "I saw the tomatoes, I saw the lumps of wood, I saw it with my own eyes: I heard these cries 'Begin, Begin'. I saw these young people but they are not to blame. I want to say—and this withouet any embellish-this without any embellish-man who caused it".

Mr Peres alleged that the last four years of right-wing rule had been the worst in Israel's 33-year history, leading to a total inflation over the period of 1,210 per cent, a collapse in industrial development, a drying up of Jewish immigration and, most recently, a violent andi-democratic election campaign.

Mr Begin, looking fit and confident, appeared to be deliberately trying to play down the image of extremism that his Labour opponents have been emphasizing in the closing stages of the campaign.

He avoided personal abuse of Mr Peres, but gave a warning that the Labour Party's "Jordanian option" could lead to a situation when Katyusha rockets would be landing on targets in Tel Aviv.

Among political commentators who were given an early showing of the recorded debate, there was a general feeling that the result was a tie with both men emerging equally from the seven identical questions they had to answer. It was noted that Mr Begin had not scored the easy victory which he enjoyed during a similar pre-election debate with Mr Peres in 1977.

The debate took place with all the Israeli opinion polls showing the ruling Likud coalition in the lead and Mr Begin well ahead of Mr Peres in all surveys of personal popularity.

Until the next findings are published it will not be clear whether the debate has helped Labour to reverse the pro-Likud trend but early reactions indicated this was unlikely.

By the toss of a coin it was decided the debate would be filmed at the Likud television studios in a holiday village outside Tel Aviv. Both parties agreed in advance to firm rules which reduced the chance of embarrassment and personal squabbling.

The leaders separately answered questions put to them by an Israeli journalist and the cameras were forbidden from showing reaction shots of one man listening to the other.

As expected Mr Peres adopted a more diplomatic approach to security matters, attacking Mr Begin's decision to sanction the shooting down of two Syrian helicopters which precipitated the Lebanon missile crisis.

Mr Begin was asked to outline the main achievements of his Government over the past four years. He singled out two events which he said were at opposite ends of the spectrum: the 1979 peace treaty with Egypt and this month's destruction of the Baghdad nuclear reactor.

CEASEFIRE FOR ZAHLE IS AGREED

Beirut, June 25.—Lebanon and Syria today agreed on a new ceasefire for the area of Zahle, the rightist-held Lebanese town which has been under siege for more than 12 weeks, official sources in Beirut said.

The ceasefire was due to take effect at noon, and about 40 minutes later the heavy shelling of Zahle appeared to have given way to sniping, security sources in the town said.

The shelling was the town's worst in several weeks and broke out last night within hours of a peace call by four Arab foreign ministers meeting in Saudi Arabia. The right-wing Phalangist radio said six people had been killed and 40 injured in the shelling.

☐ Mr Philip Habib, the United States special envoy, said the danger of military action over the Syrian missile crisis had receded. He left today for Washington after his second round of talks with Arab and Israeli leaders. He said he would consult with his government and return in early July.—Reuter and AP.

Egypt seeks to reassure PLO over West Bank

From Robert Fisk, Cairo, June 25

With agreement reached in Cairo today to set up a multinational peace-keeping force along the old Egyptian-Israeli frontier, the Egyptian Government is seeking to reassure the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) that it will honour its commitment to Palestinian autonomy on the West Bank and in Gaza.

Mr Kamal Hassan Ali, the Egyptian Foreign Minister, told *The Times* today that the PLO still had "a very essential role in the peace process" and called for mutual recognition between the PLO and Israel.

The Times has learnt that several senior PLO officials have held secret meetings with Mr Hassan Ali over the past few weeks. The PLO men, with full knowledge of their leader Mr Yassir Arafat, have met Mr Hassan Ali at the minister's private residence in the Cairo suburb of Heliopolis.

At their talks, they have been assured that Egypt intends to press the Israelis on the issue of Palestinian autonomy now that the Israeli army is preparing the last stage of its withdrawal from Sinai.

Although neither the PLO men nor Mr Hassan Ali have ever disclosed publicly that their talks took place, the Palestinians have privately expressed their satisfaction at the minister's assurances.

All Mr Hassan Ali would say officially today was that the Egyptian Government "has its contacts with the PLO"; but he refused to comment when asked about the meetings at his home.

It seems clear, however, that the PLO—which has noisily condemned the Camp David treaty as a betrayal of Palestinian rights—is more interested than it cares to admit in the Egyptian-Israeli peace process.

It would be going too far to say that the Palestinians are using the Egyptians to pass messages to the Israelis, as Egypt would not wish to be cast in the role of messenger boy for Mr Arafat, but the Israelis must be well aware of the contacts and presumably approve of them.

The Camp David treaty at no point refers to the PLO—it refers only to the "Palestinians"—but when Mr Hassan Ali spoke today of the PLO's role "in the peace process and in solving the Palestinian problem", he was implying that Mr Yassir Arafat's organization could ultimately become involved in autonomy talks.

No mutual recognition could take place between the PLO and Israel, he said, "unless Israel starts in good faith resolving the autonomy talks for the Palestinians".

According to Mr Hassan Ali, both the present Israeli Government of Mr Menachem Begin and Mr Shimon Peres's opposition want to resume the Palestinian autonomy talks with Egypt shortly after the Israeli elections.

"For our part", Mr Hassan Ali said, "we are showing our interest in getting a correct definition of autonomy before we start the resumption of the talks. Our definition is the international definition—to prepare the people of any area to take their future in their hands. The Israelis have not shown interest in a definition so far.

Mr Hassan Ali is a small man with a smart moustache and a balding head, constantly smiling—a visual combinatiion of Kojak and King Faruk. He welcomes all questions as if he does not see the traps contained within them.

When you ask him if another peace treaty might be necessary if Camp David reaches exhaustion point, he replies: "Why not implement Camp David, then if it is not enough, let us start after implementing this, to come to another agreement."

Arrigo Levi: A Personal View

Rearming yet ready to talk with Russia

"Old people like me have surely seen worse Germans than pacifist Germans." This was Herr Willy Brandt speaking at a European-American *workshop* in Bonn on current security issues.

In two days of intense debates, this was one of the most striking statements heard. Many of the things said had been said before, which is not surprising, considering that there must have been by now dozens of similar European-American conferences since President Reagan won his great victory.

In Bonn the general atmosphere was one of reciprocal reassurance: there was perhaps even too much of it, to the point of unwillingly leaving some lurking suspicions about the hidden dangers that may still threaten the cohesion of the Great Alliance.

The main American contribution, by Mr Lawrence Eagleburger, Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs, offered a simple message. He repeated *ad nauseam* one single concept. "We Americans", he said, "want to negotiate arms control agreements with the Soviets; we believe that allied security may be enhanced through arms control; we have said that we shall negotiate; we are preparing with our allies for the negotiations; we are indeed beginning to negotiate; we will negotiate with all the vigour, skill and wisdom at our command."

"We believe you", said the Germans, even though, as Herr Schmidt, the Chancellor put it, "noises from the sixth or seventh rank" were heard from time to time which needed to be denied by the first rank.

The Germans then went on to explain the meaning of the pacifist tendencies of German youth. They spoke of their angry young men with affection more than with annoyance. It is up to us, they said, to explain to them those things which we have known all along, but which they have not yet learnt and which they seem to ignore, out of faulty idealism or inexperience.

In spite of all the doubts and protests of the young and the Protestant circles (Herr Schmidt was just back from his courageous, able defence of his policy at the Hamburg Church Day), the Social Democratic leaders left no doubt that they would stick to the "double track" decision of December, 1979. The construction and deployment of the Euromissiles would go ahead, along with the negotiations. If the decision to rearm was abandoned, they said, there would be no negotiations.

As Herr Schmidt put it: "In this part of the world, military equilibrium is a necessary prerequisite for keeping our freedom. While it is not a complete recipe for peace, it is an indispensable foundation for a peace policy."

The Americans seemed to be convinced by these reassurances, although the noises of pacificism are loud in today's Germany. But, of course, most of those present were the "right" Americans, belonging to the category of those already convinced of the need for consultations and cooperation between the allies, as well as of negotiations with the Russians. Still, they included high level, authorized officials of the Reagan Administration.

In explaining American attitudes, Mr Eagleburger seemed to echo some recent thoughts by Mr Zbigniew Brzezinski in the *Encounter* interview with George Urban about the difficulties, for a democracy, to apply complex strategies. "We Americans", he said, "believed in détente more naively than Europeans: What we are now witnessing is a reaction to the mishandling of American public opinion in the seventies."

This, he implied, explained the difficulty in carrying out a policy of both rearmament and negotiations. One understands that it may be a problem to convince the American public of the fact that both things are necessary.

Among the Germans, another of the Socialist leaders, Herr Egon Bahr, just back from Moscow, listed all the dangers of having rearmament without negotiations. The Russians, he said, might have uncomfortable replies to the new Atlantic Euromissiles.

The Russians might attempt to threaten again American territory from off-the-coast sea bases, or European territory with short-range strategic missiles from (for instance) Czechoslovakia. These would reduce to zero the warning time after launch. In such a situation, there would no longer be sufficient time to correct mistakes.

So, negotiations are as necessary as rearmament and a military balance. According to Herr Bahr, the Russians are ready to negotiate seriously. They still need and want arms control agreements.

So, according to what we heard, there should be serious negotiations in sight. Unless, of course, something happens in Poland. On that, nobody could give any reassurance about Soviet intentions.

Milan and Rome vie for P2 case

From Peter Nichols
Milan, June 25

The P2 masonic scandal took another twist today when the Milan public prosecutor's office firmly held its ground against the efforts of Rome to take over the entire inquiry—something Milan regards as judicially and politically dangerous.

A Milan judicial official said: "We are a long way from power here and we have always shown our independence."

The Milan objections to Rome are: First, that the Rome public prosecutors want a wide, complete and necessarily complex inquiry into all aspects of the P2 affair, which would inevitably slow down the process of bringing individuals to trial; and second, the suspicion that political weight could be more easily brought to bear in Rome to cover up aspects of the affair which could prove embarrassing for some leading politicians.

Rome's tactic has been to outbid Milan in the seriousness in penal terms of how it sees the case—bringing in charges of political conspiracy and political espionage. It is on the grounds that the charges it has brought are more serious that Rome has laid claim to handling the whole affair.

The Milan view is that the best procedure to follow would be that used in the Sindona case, from which the P2 scandal emerged. The prosecutors here carried out their tenacious inquiry into the affairs of Michelle Sindona, now serving a sentence in an American prison. The inquiry was then enlarged by the work of a parliamentary commission of inquiry.

Preparations are advanced for setting up a parliamentary commission on the P2 affair as well, and the main fear felt in Milan is that the new Italian government, due to be formed this weekend, may not last long enough to allow the commission to start and finish its work before elections are called.

One of the aims of the pragmatic Milan approach is to show clearly what was involved in the P2 scandal. Local government elections, held last weekend, do not appear to have been seriously influenced by all the P2 publicity.

The belief here is that a degree of public reaction was shown by the increased number of abstentions, but generally people had still not understood the scandal.

They would understand more about it if the investigators could continue their work and have it augmented by Parliament.

IN BRIEF

Mugabe to halve size of army

Salisbury.—The Zimbabwe Government has announced measures which will reduce by almost a half the size of the national army, grossly swollen by the policy of taking in all members of the former guerrilla forces (Stephen Taylor writes).

A spokesman for Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, said that the Government was *to establish a demobilization* directorate to encourage and train about 30,000 ex-combatants to return to civilian life.

Parties unite

Accra.—Five minority political groups in Ghana are forming a single party opposed to the People's National Party of President Hilla Limann, which has ruled since September, 1979. They are the Popular Front, Action Congress, United Convention, Social Democratic Front and Third Force parties, which together hold 69 of 140 seats in Parliament.

Mexican farewell

Moscow.—Vladimir Rachikhin, a Russian film diretor, has written to colleagues in Moscow from location in Mexico, telling them he intends to remain permanently there. Mr Rachikhin, aged 32, was working on a revolutionary film in Mexico with Sergei Bondarchuk, a senior director.

Aircraft delayed

New York.—A computer failure at the air traffic control centre delayed aircraft at New York's three major airports for up to 90 minutes. At one point, more than 70 aircraft due to leave La Guardia airport on domestic flights were delayed.

Croats seized

New York—The nine leaders of DTPDR, a Croatian nationalist group, were arrested in their homes in seven cities on charges of directing Croatian terrorism in the United States. The FBI called it "a crushing blow" to Croatian terrorism.

Greek tremors

Athens.—Sixty-two earth tremors centred in the Ionian Sea, 175 miles west of Athens, were registered here. No injuries or damage was reported. Sixteen tremors registered between 4 and 5.5 on the open-ended Richter scale.

Swapo men killed

Windhoek.—South African and South West African security forces killed four guerrillas, members of the South West African People's Organization (Swapo), in a series of clashes in northern Namibia in the past week.

هكذا من الأصل

Muldoon threat to renege on Gleneagles pact

From W. P. Reeves, Wellington, June 25

If Commonwealth finance ministers insist on shifting the site of their September meeting away from Auckland because of New Zealand's sporting contacts with South Africa, the New Zealand Government will consider dissociating itself from the Gleneagles agreement. Mr Robert Muldoon, the Prime Minister, who is in Europe, has advised Mr S. Ramphal, the Commonwealth Secretary General, of this possibility.

He added that he was prepared to confront other Commonwealth heads of government at their Melbourne meeting later on the issue of human rights records.

Mr Muldoon's message was disclosed in Wellington today, by Mr Duncan MacIntyre, the acting Prime Minister.

New Zealand is under pressure to cancel the visit by the South African Springbok rugby team which is due here next month. While the government opposes the visit saying that it will harm New Zealand abroad and create divisions at home, it will not deny visas to the team.

Earlier in the week, Mr MacIntyre indicated that Mr Muldoon would take a fresh initiative when he returns to New Zealand to try to stop the tour.

So far there has been no indication of the nature of this likely move, though it is expected to take the form of increased pressure on the New Zealand Rugby Union to persuade it to cancel its invitation to Springboks. The union argues that its function is to promote interest in rugby

In his letter to Mr Ramphal, Mr Muldoon expressed concern at the interpretation placed on the Gleneagles agreement by some Commonwealth countries. He was quoted by Mr MacIntyre as saying: "The Secretary General knows that there would have been no Gleneagles agreement had the heads of government in 1977 not agreed that New Zealand's policy of not refusing passports or visas to sportsmen, should be recognized and acknowledged in the agreement, particularly in the section which refers to laws of each country.

"As some countries are now claiming that New Zealand is in breach of the agreement and are moving to transfer the finance minister's meeting to another venue, I have told the Secretary General two things.

"First, if that transfer takes place I shall ask the government party members to discuss a proposal that New Zealand no longer remains party to the Gleneagles agreement.

"Second, I have asked that he place on the agenda of the Commonwealth heads government meeting in Melbourne the question of violations of human rights in Commonwealth countries." Mr Muldoon said he was not prepared to have his country whose record on human rights was second to no other member of the Commonwealth, insulted.

He added: "I propose to discuss this question openly and face to face with my Commonwealth colleagues at Melbourne. I have had a number of communications from Commonwealth heads of government all couched in most friendly terms."

Mr Wallace Rowling, the leader of the Labour Opposition, said that the Prime Minister's extreme position threatened New Zealand's continued membership of the Commonwealth.

☐ Mr Brian Talboys, the New Zealand Foreign Minister, said tonight that he would continue to support the Commonwealth's stand against sporting contacts with South Africa.—Reuter.

Problems at home as Fraser goes abroad

From Douglas Aiton
Melbourne, June 25

Mr Malcolm Fraser, the Australian Prime Minister, has set off on a three-week tour of North America during which he will meet President Reagan in Washington, Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, in Ottawa, and President López Portillo in Mexico City.

He leaves with a dispute brewing between Australia and New Zealand over whether to participate in a United States-sponsored Sinai peacekeeping force. The two countries are already at odds over the proposed Springbox tour to New Zealand.

Mr Alexander Haig, the United States Secretary of State, has been making it clear at this week's Anzus meeting in Wellington that he considers Australian and New Zealand participation to be of extreme importance.

The United States has asked most of its allies to take part in monitoring the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Sinai at the end of the year.

Australia has agreed in principle to send troops, but New Zealand is still opposed because of the possible threat to its lucrative lamb export trade with the Middle East.

Another problem he leaves behind in Australia is that posed by the reaction from the Labour Party and the Australian Council of Trade Unions to the proposals by the federal and South Australian governments to launch a national uranium-processing industry at Port Pirie.



Mickey Rooney sues

Mickey Rooney has sued eight Hollywood studios for extra payments for films he and other actors made before February, 1960. Mr Rooney, 60-year-old star of the Broadway hit musical *Sugar Babies*, has made 200 films in nearly 50 years. He filed the suit in the New York district court on his own behalf and for other performers including Dana Andrews, Glenn Ford, Rock Hudson and Paul Newman.

Civil Guard colonel charged over deaths of three men

From Richard Wigg, Madrid, June 25

A lieutenant-colonel of the Civil Guard and two other members of the paramilitary police force were charged in Almeria today with manslaughter in connexion with the deaths last month in southern Spain of three young men while being held as suspected Basque terrorists.

A public outcry followed the discovery of the burnt bodies of the three men, none of whom had any police record, on a roadside in Andalusia on May 10. All workmen from Santander, northern Spain, they had gone south to attend a family first communion celebration.

But they were picked up and interrogated by the Almeria Civil Guard unit believing they were the alleged ETA killers of General Joaquin Valenzuela in Madrid four days before.

People feared the fight against terrorism was getting out of hand, with police methods threatening innocent citizens' lives. The Almeria case rapidly assumed national proportions, for it was the Civil Guard, the force favoured by Franco, that seized Parliament in February's failed military coup.

The credibility of the Government of Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo suffered a serious blow when the Interior Minister in Parliament on May 21 persisted with an official version of how the three young men died. It closely followed that given out by the Civil Guards which was received locally with incredulity and with public expressions of the young men's good character

Today's charging of Lieutenant Colonel Carlos Castillo, the army officer in charge of the Almeria Civil Guard unit, together with his assistant and one policeman, is important in showing the judical authorities have not been cowed by Civil Guard pressures against any court proceedings. All three men will now go to army barracks awaiting trial.

☐ Basque killings: Doubt persisted today about who was responsible for the machine-gun killing of two men in the Basque town of Tolosa, amid conflicting reports that the killers were members of ETA separatist organizations or the right-wing Basque-Spanish Battalion; (Harry Debelius writes).

The dead men, both aged 26 and from the Bilbao area, were members of the Basque nationalist party active in organizing its youth movement. One was a salesman of Basque language courses. His brother, who was seriously wounded in the attack yesterday, is a member of the Basque Communist Party.

Police speculated that ETA extremists were responsible, but that the killing was a mistake. The restaurant outside which the men were shot is a gathering place for policemen, who might have been the real target.

In Irun, near San Sebastian, leading military and police authorities in the Basque country today attended the funeral of a 63-year-old handicapped retired army colonel, who died on Wednesday from wounds sustained when he was shot by terrorists last Monday.

Prince had to brave storm

From Michael Leapman, New York, June 25

Until a few days before the Prince of Wales came to New York last week, British diplomats here and in Washington were seriously discussing whether to advise Buckingham Palace to cancel the visit, according to officials.

In the end it was decided that the adverse publicity provoked by a cancellation at such short notice would be graver than the effect of the inevitable anti-British demonstrations by Irish-Americans. It was decided that Prince Charles would have to come and brave the storm.

The visit, in public relations terms, was a débacle. It is unlikely, officials feel, that members of the Royal Family will come here again until local passions on the Irish question have subsided.

CHAD EMBASSY ATTACKED

Khartum, June 25.—Two people were killed and two seriously injured today when a hand grenade exploded at the entrance to the Chadion Embassy in Khartum, the police reported. A Chadian was arrested and charged

The embassy porter was killed on the spot and a Chadian applying for a passport died in hospital. Two Chadians applying for passports were injured.—AP.

Rebels urge merits of democracy

From Neil Kelly
Bangkok, June 25

Two Thai generals, who have led revolutions against governments of the day, are publicly praising the benefits of democracy.

General Sant Chitpatima, the former deputy Commander-in-Chief, who led the abortive coup in April, told students: "If a military man wants to play politics, he must take off his uniform first. The Army cannot build democracy. It must not meddle in politics."

General Sant, who has been pardoned for his part in the insurrection, returned to Thailand last Monday from Burma

General Kriangsak Chomanan, the former Prime Minister and supreme military commander, said coups had hindered Thailand's progress, although he admitted he had taken part in four himself. He would never again, he said, be involved in attempts to overthrow a government by force.

He has since formed his own political party and is ready to contest a by-election:

His new political group, the Chart Prachatippatai Party, has the support of about 60 MPs, including 23 who have defected from another party.

Australians are kept in the dark

From Our Correspondent
Melbourne, June 25

Australia's two most populous states, New South Wales and Victoria, are in the grip of a power crisis with severe restrictions on the use of electricity.

The public is angry because power cuts in both states last month were explained as once-only problems. For Victorians, this week's power restrictions come at the same time as the coldest weather for three years with temperatures below 10°C (50°F) in Melbourne and lower in some country areas.

One of the main sources of power for both states, the Snowy Mountains hydro-electric scheme, has been impaired by a recent drought, but the main cause of the crisis appears to be a lack of planning.

Radio and television services have not been affected but shop window displays, cinemas, sports arenas, air conditioning in industry, home heating and even hot water systems have all been restricted.

Power generators in both states have failed and there is no sign yet of an end to the restrictions. Such is the growing outrage of the public that the supply of power seems certain to become an issue in the next state elections.

Instability in Honduras

Uneasy peace as the milkman cometh

From Stephen Downer, Tegucigalpa, Honduras

This is the third in a series of articles on Central America, the first of which appeared on Tuesday.

The knock on a street door at 4 am usually announces the milkman's arrival in sleepy Tegucigalpa but fears are growing that one day it may herald violence.

Honduras, Central America's poorest country, is wholly dependent on world prices for bananas and coffee. In the countryside, where two-thirds of the country's workers find occasional employment, the average wage is about $100 (£50) a year.

The conservative armed forces have consolidated their hold on the country, staging seven coups in 25 years, but Honduras has so far escaped the social turmoil overtaking its neighbours, Guatemala, El Salvador and Nicaragua.

Opposition politicians are wondering how long their luck will hold. "We are still wondering why there has not been violence," said Señor Mario Ponce, Minister of Agrarian Reform between 1973 and 1975.

All the ingredients are present and social reforms are closer to dreams than reality. The Carter Administration convinced President Policarpo Paz Garcia, a five-star general, to return Honduras to civilian government by November. Constitutional Assembly elections in April resulted in a surprise victory for the Liberal Party.

The Liberals won 50 per cent of the votes, pushing the ultra-conservative National Party into second place and 35,000 votes behind. But instead of promoting reforms, the Liberals toed the government line. With presidential elections five months away, the party has imitated the conservatives and prepared no manifesto.

There is speculation that the reason is that both parties expect a new coup before election time. "So far the leaders of both parties have done nothing to emphasize the country's problems or to find answers to them", Señor Manuel Gamero, editor of the independent newspaper *El Tiempo*, said.

"They are using the same electoral methods of 20 or 30 years ago. They want to defend the status quo. If nothing changes, eventually we shall have violence, or the military will take control again after any presidential election," he said.

The country has been close to war with Nicaragua in recent months, with skirmishes along the border. Nicaragua feels threatened by the presence in Honduras of thousands of defeated Nicaraguan National Guardsmen. Honduras believes the build-up of the Nicaraguan armed forces to more than 40,000 members is intimidating.

A reason for the absence of internal violence in Honduras in recent years is that the army generally has not been oppressive. It even introduced agrarian reform in 1975, but that foundered on the resistance of the rich traditionalists among the four million inhabitants.

Señor Jorge Arturo Reina, Secretary-General of the People's Liberal Alliance, a dissident, social democratic faction of the Liberal Party, complained that much of the money intended for the countryside had found its way into the pockets of colonels and other high-ranking officers.

As a result of the credit shortage, tens of thousands of farm labourers have flocked to the hills on the edge of Tegucigalpa, where they live in slums of wooden shacks. Official corruption "has reached disgusting levels", one Honduran banker said. "I'm amazed by the degree of corruption in such a poor country as this."

Tennis



Over the moon: Sue Barker at the moment of victory over thirteenth seed Bettina Bunge.

Borowiak gets on his bicycle and goes to work on Gottfried

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

The sight of falling seeds, eclipsed on Wednesday by the sight of falling rain, assumed even greater clarity on the fourth day of the Wimbledon championships. The sixth, seventh and eighth seeds in the men's singles were all beaten. Brian Teacher was beaten by Vijay Amritraj, which was hardly a surprise because we knew these tall, personable players were closely matched.

Brian Gottfried and Roscoe Tanner were less predictably beaten by Jeff Borowiak and Carlos Kirmayr, easy-going chaps in their thirties, whose horizons have always been too broad to permit an exclusive concentration on tennis. Susan Barker's defeat of the 13th seed in the women's event, Bettina Bunge, created no shock waves because a year ago Miss Barker was seeded and Miss Bunge was not.

The interesting thing about Miss Barker's win was that, as Joanna Durie, Glynis Coles and Anne Hobbs are also in the last 32, the British women are having their best Wimbledon since 1975. Let us note, too, that in the same round are three black competitors—Leslie Allen, Renee Blount, and Andrea Buchanan. Althea Gibson, champion in 1957 and 1958, laid foundations on which something substantial is at last being built.

To complete the precis of outstanding facts about this unusual day, the attendance figure of 38,117 was only 174 short of the 1979 record. While casting a certain amount of suspicion, this should not automatically be construed as a failure by the championship committee to apply the crowd within the grounds to 31,000 at any one time. They must be given the benefit of the doubt because in the evenings many walk out and many walk in, which swells the aggregate without necessarily swelling the existing population.

Borowiak went to work on his bicycle yesterday, because it seemed to make sense. Borowiak is like that. Totally unaffected by all the razzamatazz of professional tennis, he thinks in straight lines. His happy-go-lucky nature is about 20 years out of date. As long ago as 1971, he reached the last 16 by beating somebody called Frank Sedgman. The last time Borowiak played Wimbledon, in 1979, he was beaten by Gottfried in the second round—by exactly the score, transposing a couple of sets, with which he beat Gottfried in the corresponding round yesterday.

They renewed combat alongside the members' enclosure and wandering roses. Gottfried, who reached the last eight in 1978 and the last four a year ago, is an exemplary professional and a charming man. He must find it puzzling to play people like Borowiak, whose enviable talents tend to be mercurial in their flowering. Yesterday, they were in full bloom.

The difference in character was most strikingly illustrated when the third game of the third set ended with skidding acrobatics in the forecourt. Both fell down. Gottfried got up looking thoughtful. Borowiak got up grinning, as if every such incident was no more than a jolly painting on the wall. He is a private man, but seems to have more fun than most.

Kirmayr was cast in a similar mould, mentally anyway. He plays the drums and guitar and used to feature in a rock group known as "The Fleabags". Nobody took much notice of him until, in May this year, he beat John McEnroe, Balazs Taroczy, and Wojtek Fibak to reach the final of the Tournament of Champions at Forest Hills—and promptly shaved off his beard ("I had a heavy moustache and most people thought it was a beard").

The truth is that Kirmayr's head seemed to be mostly hair, until Forest Hills. Then he emerged from all that with a new face, and a new attitude, beat Gottfried, to reach the last 16 of the French championships, and then set his sights on Wimbledon. He is droll, deeply thoughtful, 5 feet 8 inches, and 30 years old. "Tall guys have shorter careers. Short guys have longer careers. It makes sense that way."

Tanner began to have some problems with his right ankle towards the end of the third set. The way Kirmayr plays—all bounce and persistence—is no comfort to any opponent's ankles.

Amritraj beat Teacher, 6—4, 2—6, 2—6, 6—2, 6—1, which confirmed their parity, and also the fact that Amritraj has a slight edge in terms of results. "After losing the third set" Amritraj said later, "I decided that if I were to go out, I would go out smoking. So I attacked on both flanks and he became nervous and let me back into the match. I may not be as aggressive as some but if I had to be like McEnroe to become No 1, then I don't want to be No 1. Borg has shown that you don't have to be like that to be No 1". John Lloyd played some superb tennis against Jean-Luis Clerc without, in the crisis, playing quite well enough to beat him.

In the women's event Miss Hobbs beat Virginia Wade, 6—1, 7—6. In four previous Wimbledons Miss Hobbs had won only one singles. Now she was too good for the 1977 champion in the first match they had played together. Miss Wade said she had wanted to play Miss Hobbs before the latter's retirement. She seized her opportunity admirably—not least at the crisis of the second set, when she might have been overwhelmed by the stress of the occasion and the weight of her opponent's reputation.

Betty Stove, runner-up to Miss Wade in 1977, led Andrea Jaeger by 6—4. In the second set she had three points for a 5—4 lead but went on to lose 6—3 in the final set. Miss Stove has always been like that—brilliantly capable of treading peaks and valleys.

Lea Pericoli—once as renowned for her tennis as her glamour, and now filing daily reports to Milan—observed of Miss Mandlikova: "She has such grace. She plays the tennis you read about in books. She plays like Hoad and Rosewall and Nastase put together." From Miss Pericoli, such hyperbole is acceptable.

Damping the fires of a volcano

By Geoffrey Green

Lowering skies and a chill wind again combined to hide the sun of Wimbledon's fourth day. Even so nothing could detract from moments of inspiration as John McEnroe, of the United States, finally damped the fires of the unseeded Ramirez 6—3, 6—7 (tie break 8—6), 6—3, 7—6 (tie break 8—6). For two further hours a match which had been interrupted by rain the previous evening at one set and 5—5 swung back and forth. The athletic Mexican, a player also of basketball and football, rumbled and threatened like a volcano about to erupt.

McEnroe was challenged every inch of the way and indeed had to save set points in the tenth game of the fourth set and again in the tie break. But for a couple of inspirational shots of lightning reflex he would have been taken to the last furlong. But it proved once again that he can rise to a crisis like a ship on a lifting tide.

Ramirez was outstandingly agile as he covered the net. Mobile and swift to pick off low volleys and smash with power and certainty, he forced McEnroe to resort to the lob as an antidote. Cleverly masked and beautifully measured, these eventually took effect at important moments. Several of the rallies were riveting and emotive. The battle was a tonic.

One of the best shots of the match came from the racket of Ramirez. It was a subtle backhand cross court "dink" achieved at full stretch, which caught McEnroe flat-footed as the Mexican all but tumbled into the crowd. It gave him the first tie break at 8—6 to make it a set apiece.

It was at that moment too that one was talking to James Van Allen, the American owner of a tennis museum on Rhode Island, whose revolutionary ideas for a new method of scoring eventually led to the adaption of the tie-break. Many hours of toil it has saved.

McEnroe however stormed to the third set as his returns of service dominated the Mexican. Ramirez at that stage seemed to be drifting down the stairs of his wits. Two breaks of service apiece in the fourth set saw the score to 6—6 and yet another tie break, McEnroe saving a set point in the tenth game with his tenth service ace. In contrast he also served 10 double faults, but then only a mediocre artist is always at his best. Where he sparkled he sparkled. And there were strikes which many might carry into middle or old age.

By contrast Gerulaitis, another New Yorker like McEnroe, a young gentleman of a blonde lion's mane and a Rolls Royce or two, left few memories as he beat the tall, angular South African Curren 6—3, 6—7 (tie-break 7—1) 6—3, 6—3 on court one.

Results at Wimbledon on fourth day

Men's singles

Second round

J S CONNORS (US) beat C J Lewis (NZ) 7—6, 7—6, 6—5.
A A Mayer (US) beat H Simonsson (Sweden) 6—2, 6—1, 7—6.
T E Gullikson (US) beat P Fleming (US) 3—6, 7—6, 7—6, 6—3.
P McNamee (Australia) beat C M Johnstone (Australia) 6—2, 6—1, 6—3.
P MCNAMARA (Australia) beat S E Stewart (US) 6—4, 6—0, 6—1.
B Drewett (Australia) beat C J Wittus (US) 6—3, 6—0, 6—4.
R C Lutz (US) beat J W Feaver (GB) 6—3, 7—5, 6—1.
B TAROCZY (Hungary) beat R Meyer (US) 7—6, 6—3, 7—6.
J Borowiak (US) beat B E GOTTFRIED (US) 6—4, 7—6, 6—4.
J P MCENROE (US) beat R Ramirez (Mexico) 6—3, 6—7, 6—3, 7—6.
T Wilkison (US) beat R Van't Hof (US) 6—3, 6—4, 6—2.
F Buehning (US) beat M R Edmondson (Australia) 6—4, 6—3, 5—7, 7—5.
J Sadri (US) beat C Roger-Vasselin (France) 7—6, 6—7, 6—3, 6—4.
P C Kronk (Australia) beat W R Pascoe (Australia) 7—5, 6—3, 6—4.
C Kirmayr (Brazil) beat R TANNER (US) 6—4, 6—4, 3—6, 6—2.
R Gehring (Germany) beat F Taygan (US) 7—5, 6—1, 7—6.
J B Fitzgerald (Australia) beat W Scanlon (US) 6—1, 6—2, 6—2.
V GERULAITIS (US) beat K Curren (SA) 6—3, 6—7, 6—3, 6—3.
A Giammalva (US) beat P Dupre (US) 6—3, 6—4, 1—6, 6—3.
W FIBAK (Poland) beat M Davis (US) 6—4, 6—4, 6—3.
F Gonzalez (US) beat E H Fromm (US) 6—3, 6—7, 7—5, 6—3.
T S Mayotte (US) beat T C Fancutt (Australia) 4—6, 6—4, 7—6, 6—3.
J C Kriek (SA) beat J Nystrom (Sweden) 6—3, 6—4, 6—4.
V Amritraj (India) beat B TEACHER (US) 6—4, 2—6, 2—6, 6—2, 6—1.
R J Simpson (NZ) beat G Moretton (France) 6—4, 6—4, 5—6, 6—3.
J L CLERC (Argentina) beat J M Lloyd (GB) 4—6, 6—3, 7—6, 6—4.
S R Smith (US) beat R L Case (Australia) 6—3, 7—6, 7—6.
A J Pattison (US) beat A Gimenez (Spain) 4—6, 7—6, 6—7, 6—1, 6—4.

Men's doubles

First round

T E GULLIKSON (US) and B M MITTON (SA) beat B Drewett (Australia) and L Stefanki (US) 7—6, 6—3, 6—4.
R. Carruthers (Argentina) and F. Maynetto (Peru) beat M. Purcell (US) and P. Rennert (US), 4—6, 6—3, 6—4, 2—6, 6—3.
T. S. Okker (Netherlands) and R. L. Stockton (US) beat B. Moir (SA) and M. Robertson (SA), 6—7, 6—3, 6—3, 7—6.
T. Graham (US) and B. Nichols (US) beat C. EDWARDS (US) and E. EDWARDS (US), 6—2, 6—7, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4.
B. E. GOTTFRIED (US) and R. RAMIREZ (Mexico) beat D. Carter (Australia) and P. C. Kronk (Australia), 6—3, 3—6, 6—4, 6—3.
C. Roger-Vasselin (France) and T. Tulasne (France) beat R. E. Beven (GB) and J. M. Dier (GB), 7—6, 6—1, 6—4.

Women's singles

Second round

Miss A E Hobbs (GB) beat Miss S V Wade (GB) 6—1, 7—6.
Miss B Nagelsen (US) beat Miss E M Gordon (SA) 6—0, 2—6, 6—2.
Miss S Barker (GB) beat MISS B BUNGE (Germany) 6—7, 6—3, 6—3.
MISS T A AUSTIN (US) beat Miss L Antonopolis (US) 6—1, 6—1.
Miss P A Teeguarden (US) beat Miss L Dupont (US) 6—3, 5—6, 6—4.
Miss K Jordan (US) beat Miss M A Mesker (Netherlands) 6—4, 6—3.
Miss N U Bohm (Sweden) beat Miss H Elsterlohner (Germany) 7—6, 4—6, 6—2.
Miss A Buchanan (US) beat Miss B L Hallquist (US) 0—6, 6—3, 6—3.
Miss G L Coles (GB) beat Miss P G Smith (US) 3—6, 6—0, 6—1.
Miss R Tomanova (Czechoslovakia) beat Miss E S Pfaff (Germany) 6—3, 1—6, 6—2.
Miss S L Acker (US) beat Miss H Strachonova (Switzerland) 4—6, 6—1, 6—4.
Miss S A Walsh (US) beat Miss E Sayers (Australia) 7—5, 6—3.
MISS W W TURNBULL (Australia) beat Miss D A Jevans (GB) 6—2, 6—2.
Miss R D Fairbank (SA) beat Miss D H Lee (Korea) 6—3, 6—1.
MISS H MANDLIKOVA (Czechoslovakia) beat Miss A E Smith (US) 6—1, 6—4.
Miss M L Piatek (US) beat Miss L E Morse (US) 7—5, 6—1.
Miss C Pasquale (Switzerland) beat Miss K S Rinaldi (US) 3—6, 6—0, 6—0.
Miss A JAEGER (US) beat Miss B F Stove (Netherlands) 4—6, 6—4, 6—3.
V RUZICI (Romania) beat M B K Wikstedt (Sweden) 4—6, 7—6, 6—4.

Women's doubles

Mrs C LLOYD (USA) and Miss S V WADE (GB) beat Miss D K Chesterton (Australia) and Miss D K A Taylor (GB) 6—1, 6—3.
Miss D Blaney (US) and Miss C M O'Neil (Australia) beat Miss B Bunge (Germany) and Miss C Kohde (Germany) 3—6, 6—3, 6—2.
Miss M NAVRATILOVA (US) and Miss P H SHRIVER (US) beat Miss K L Gulley (Australia) and Miss K M Pratt (Australia) 6—2, 6—2.
Miss D Freeman (Australia) and Miss N Sato (Japan) beat Miss R E McCallum (US) and Miss J Stratton (US) 6—1, 7—6.
Miss A Buchanan (US) and Miss K Y Sands (US) beat Miss L K Forood (US) and Mis A B Henricksson (US) 6—4, 6—3.
MISS R D FAIRBANK (SA) and MISS T J HARFORD (SA) beat Miss S L Collins (US) and Miss K Strachonova (Switzerland) 6—3, 6—1.
Miss J A Mundel (SA) and Miss S L Rollinson (SA) beat Miss S Mascarin (US) and Miss K S Rinaldi (US) 6—2, 6—2.
MISS M L PIATEK (US) and MISS W E WHITE (US) beat Miss P Johnson (US) and P Louie (US) 6—1, 6—1.
MISS R CASALS (US) and MISS W M TURNBULL (Australia) beat Miss D H Lee (Korea) and Miss J Portman (US) 6—0, 6—1.
Mrs N F Gregory (Australia) and Mrs M Pinterova (Czechoslovakia) beat Miss E M Burgin (US) and Miss H Ludloff (US) 6—2, 6—3.
Miss I S Kloss (SA) and Miss P A Teeguarden (US) beat Mis R L Blount (US) and Mis I Villiger (Switzerland) 6—2, 6—3.
MISS S HANIKA (Germany) and MISS A JAEGER (US) beat Miss G L Coles (GB) and Miss Y Vermaak (SA) 6—2, 6—3.

Today's order of play

CENTRE COURT: [illegible] … Ebenhane and H Kirchubel.

EIGHT: J L Clerc v P C Kronk; Miss S L Collins v Miss B C Potter; A J Pattison and B Walts v R J Chappell and S W Van Der Merwe; S Krulevitz and R Meyer v R L Case and J Fillol.

TEN: J C Kriek v R J Simpson; Miss R Tomanova v Miss P A Teeguarden.

ELEVEN: J Sadri v T S Mayotte; Miss S L Acker v Miss K Jordan; B C Guan and W D Hampson v J Sadri and T Wilkison; R Van't Hof and Miss A H White v L G Leeds and Miss S L Acker.

TWELVE: M Wilander v J B Fitzgerald; B Manson and B Teacher v U Marten and W Popp.

THIRTEEN: P McNamara v A J Pattison; Miss M Jausovec v Miss R L Blount; S Menon and W Scanlon v I El Shafei and J W Feaver; A Giammalva and Miss M L Piatek v S Meister and Miss J Portman.

FOURTEEN: B Drewett v W Fibak; Miss M L Piatek v Miss A E Hobbs; A H Lloyd and J M Lloyd v M C Riessen and S E Stewart; Miss J C Russel and Miss V Ruzici v Miss J M Durie and Miss D A Jevans.

FIFTEEN: K Curren and S Denton v M Guenthardt and V B Sisson; Miss V Ruzici v Miss N U Bohm; M Davis and C M Dunk v M T Fancutt and T C Fancutt; M Estep and J Gunarsson v F Buehning and F Taygan.

SEVENTEEN: C Kirmayr v R J Frawley; F Buehning v A A Mayer.

To be arranged: M C Riessen and Miss W M Turnbull v C Skakle and Miss K G Jones; M R Edmondson and Miss D L Fromholtz v M J Bates and Miss J M Durie; A M Jarrett and Miss D A Jevans v F D McMillan and Miss B F Stove.

☐ Touts and street vendors outside Wimbledon faced a clampdown by police yesterday, the Press Association reports. There have been more than 100 arrests since the tournament began on Monday. Even official programme sellers have been restricted from trading outside the ground.

As a result many touts now sell their tickets as far afield as Wimbledon or Southfields underground stations. The goingrate for a seat at the men's final is £300 and for the women's final £250. Police warned tennis enthusiasts not to be duped into buying fake tickets.

How Miss Barker grafted on a winning skin

By Stuart Jones

The ceiling may have been grey but there were shafts of bright sunlight shining through on court No 4 yesterday. Susan Barker, whose career has been threatened by injury, loss of form and an alarming, illuminated the afternoon with flashes of brilliance and inspiration. That a Briton should win was joyful enough. That she should remove a seed in doing so was a pleasant surprise.

Bettina Bunge proved an interesting and attractive opponent. Formerly the national champion of Peru, where she lived until she was 13, she is a citizen of Germany—for whom she has performed in the Federation Cup—lives in Switzerland and holds an American visa, where she is ranked 18. She speaks four languages and her tennis is equally fluent.

Miss Barker held her opening serve, an achievement she could not repeat for half an hour. There were so many breaks in that first set that a surgeon might well have been called in to repair the damage. No bandages can be wrapped around wounded confidence, though, and it was only her opponent's errors that kept Miss Barker's hopes alive.

At 5—5 and 40—30, Miss Bunge struck a drive that looked several inches long but no call came. Miss Barker stared in silent disbelief and was still staring at the line judge as she lost the last four points of the tie break to lose it 7—3.

Miss Barker co-wrote a book two years ago entitled "*Playing Tennis*" and a chapter may have been devoted to determination. Within minutes she had raced to a 5—1 lead in the second set, spraying supreme winning forehands and backhands like confetti down the line, and eventually took it 6—3.

It was too good to last. Her confidence fell apart at the dawn of the third set but, as though she mentally untied the red ribbon holding her blonde hair and tied it instead around her game, she came back to win the last six games for a place in the third round.

Miss Bunge could do no more than look up to her mentor on the players' balcony for advice, guidance, help and comfort. It is a lonely experience to feel a match slip away. A point from defeat, her control broke, she picked up a ball and thumped it over the stands towards Putney.

No such exasperation was shown by the next loser, Kathy Rinaldi, aged 14, even though she yielded the last two sets to Claudia Pasquale, a qualifier, without a game and scarcely a point. Full of the impetuous enthusiasm of youth, she did not care to take the time when her match slid away from under her young feet. Miss Pasquale will meet Dianne Fromholtz in the next round.

Defeat will have done Miss Rinaldi no harm, although she was fighting back the tears as she stumbled her way to the changing rooms. "I played stupid", she said, with refreshing honesty. Her only consolation lay in the distant thought that her time is surely to come.

Buehning disciplined

Fritz Buehning, the 21-year-old American, has been fined $1,150—approximately £550—for directing verbal abuse at the umpire and making obscene gestures at Wimbledon spectators during his first round match against the British player Richard Lewis.

Carry on grunting

Tennis grunters have been given the all-clear by Wimbledon. The news will come as a relief to Jimmy Connors, whose grunts earned him a rebuke this week.

The Lawn Tennis Association recently issued a directive to Wimbledon umpires to discourage grunting on court in an attempt to silence those players who make a noise when exerting themselves on court. But Herbert Syndercombe, secretary of the Lawn Tennis Umpires' Association, said: "As long as it doesn't upset the opponent and the opponent does not complain, then the player cannot be defaulted. Umpires have been told to play it down—to accept it unless there are major complaints from opponents. In moderation it is all right."

Connors said: "I laughed when I heard that Wimbledon had tried to put a stop to grunting. I am grunting well this year, but I cannot help it. In the first match the umpire did ask me to hold down the grunting but I told him there was nothing I could do about it and he could only default me.

"Others like Gottfried, McEnroe and Chris Lloyd—men and women alike—grunt and I have heard many kids in the parks hitting two handed backhands and *going ugh*."

Cycling

Stage town — Rest day — Separate start — Route — Time trial — Air, rail, road transfer
ZOLDER
JULY 8
JULY 9
HASSELT
ROUBAIX
JULY 7
FINISH JULY 19
COMPIEGNE
PARIS
AULNAY-SOUS-BOIS
FONTENAY SOUS-BOIS
LE MANS
JULY 6
JULY 18
MULHOUSE
JULY 10
JULY 5
NANTES
AUXERRE
BESANÇON
JULY 11
JULY 3
THONON-LES-BAINS
MORZINE
ROCHEFORT-SUR-MER
JULY 17
ST PRIEST (LYON)
LE PLEYNET
JULY 14
JULY 16
VEUREY
JULY 15
L'ALPE D'HUEZ
BORDEAUX
JULY 2
ST GAUDENS
CARCASSONNE
JUNE 29
JUNE 28
MONTPELLIER
JUNE 26
NICE
PAU
JULY 1
NARBONNE
ST LARY-SOULAN
JUNE 30
NARBONNE-PLAGE
JUNE 27
START JUNE 25

A caged lion who has good reason to roar

From John Wilcockson
Nice, June 25

In six minutes and 48 seconds this afternoon Bernard Hinault proved himself the Borg of the bicycle world by winning the 3.6 miles prologue and the first yellow jersey of the 68 Tour de France. He finished seven seconds clear of Gerrie Knetemann of the Netherlands, a specialist at brief-time trials such as this, who was the only other rider to break the seven-minute barrier.

Of the 134 riders who had started at one-minute intervals before Knetemann, the fastest had been a Frenchman, Gilbert Duclos-Lasalle and a Belgian, Gery Verlinden, who were both four seconds outside seven minutes. Conditions were perfect, with a gentle breeze blowing off the Mediterranean and a hazy sun warming the thousands lining the Promenade des Anglais.

Broad-size and a deep chest give the bespectacled Knetemann the power required for short races against the clock. But his nine-second beating of Duclos-Lasalle caused a ripple of excitement among the crowd waiting for Hinault, who was to start two minutes after the Dutchman from the TI-Raleigh team.

Wearing a skin-tight, one-piece cycling suit with a rainbow emblem as reigning world-champion, Hinault was like a caged lion before his effort began. A last turn around the palm-fringed flower beds, and then the 26-year-old was astride his aero-dynamic Gitane bicycle, gulping in deep breaths of air before launching himself down the starting ramp. The cheering reached a crescendo as he crossed the finishing line, to stop the electronic chronometer at 6min 48.36sec.

His winning speed was a record 32 miles per hour and it confirms his position as favourite for the 1981 tour. The Frenchman's gift is that he can climb mountain roads as comfortably as he can accommodate flat-time trials. The same cannot be said for his nearest rivals in today's prologue, except for two Belgians, Gery Verlinden (fifth) and Ludo Peeters (tenth), and Joop Zoetemelk (fourteenth), winner of the Tour de France last year. Zoetemelk, aged 34, again proved that this race inspires him and that his improved form in the tour of Switzerland last week was perhaps a sign of better things to come.

Philip Anderson, an Australian, did best of the English-speaking group, finishing sixteenth in 7mins 13secs. Paul Sherwen and Sean Kelly both recorded 7min 17sec, followed by the American champion Jonathan Boyer (7min 22sec) and Graham Jones (7min 26sec). These were respectable times, proving these cyclists' right to be optimistic about their chances during the next three weeks of racing.

RESULT: 1, B Hinault (France), 6min 48.36sec; 2, G Knetemann (Netherlands), 6:55.15; 3, D Willems (Belgium), 7:02.01; 4, G Duclos-Lasalle (France), 7:04.05; 5, G Verlinden (Belgium), 7:04.62; 6, J Vandenbroucke (Belgium), 7:05.67; 7, R Clarc (France) 7:05.80; 8, C Berard (France), 7:07.24; 9, Y Hezard (France), 7:07.41; 10, L Peeters (Belgium), 7:08.85; 11, A de Wolf (Belgium), 7:09.47; 12, A Fernandez (Spain), 7:10.45. British placings: 32, S Kelly (Ireland), 7:17.60; 38, P Sherwen, 7:17.86; 90, G Jones, 7:26.08.

Football

Price considers a transfer to Tottenham

Paul Price, Luton Town's Welsh international defender will decide today whether to join FA Cup winners Tottenham Hotspur. The clubs have agreed the fee and Price said last night: "I have been to Tottenham and listened to their terms. I have passed a medical and I said I want to think it over before making a decision. I have promised to let them know tomorrow."

Price, 27, and Luton captain, is in the middle of his testimonial year.

Tommy Docherty's new club Preston North End, who gave West Bromwich Albion a big scare in the fourth round of last year's League Cup, have been given a first-round draw against Halifax Town in next season's competition.

Bury v Carlisle; Tranmere v Burnley; Halifax v Preston; Bradford v Blackpool; Wigan v Stockport; Huddersfield v Rochdale; Bolton v Oldham; Cardiff v Exeter; Bristol City v Walsall; Chester v Plymouth; Torquay v Newport; Wrexham v Swindon; Bristol Rovers v Crewe; Hereford v Port Vale; Scunthorpe v Mansfield; Doncaster v Chesterfield; Northampton v Hartlepool; Sheffield United v York; Darlington v Rotherham; Lincoln v Hull; Peterborough v Barnsley; Aldershot v Wimbledon; Colchester v Gillingham; Oxford v Brentford; Reading v Charlton; Bournemouth v Fulham; Southend v Portsmouth; Orient v Millwall.

Hockey

Slough are no match for Australians

By Sydney Friskin

Slough 0 — Australian XI 3

Australia's hockey team, continued their march of triumph in Europe at Staines yesterday by maintaining their proud unbeaten record. The Australians took the English club champions in their stride, scoring two goals with cool authority in the first half and one in the second.

Slough's play, like the curate's egg, was good in parts. After a long and arduous season they had lost much of their sharpness. Laly, particularly when he moved to the right in the second half was the best of the front runners and Daved the most reliable of the men in the middle.

The Australians scored through Batch from a long corner, Davies from a short one and Francis from open play. It was a brilliant centre from the right by Batch that helped Francis score with a crisp angular shot. The Australians play an England XI at Chalfont St Peter today (6.30).

SLOUGH: I C B Taylor; P J Barber, M S Flora, J M Allen, S S Khehar, B S Daved, B S Flora, R S Laly, S Partington, B S Saina, K S Dhak.

AUSTRALIAN XI: M Snowdon; M Nobbs, C Davies, D Bell, T King, G Boyce, T Walsh, C Batch, W Thornton, P Hazelhurst, D Francis.

Umpires: D Bruce (England) and G Ashley (Australia).

Basketball

Jeremich aims for fitness

By Nicholas Harling

Four players, who have yet to represent England are in the squad that will compete in the fifth William Jones Cup in Taipei from July 18 to 31. They are the Crystal Palace pair Kolton Lee and Mike Bett together with George Branch of Fiat, Birmingham and Cedrick Frederick of Ovaltine, Hemel Hempstead.

Requests were granted to those players, who asked to be omitted after playing for England in the recent European Championship finals but a third Crystal Palace player Peter Jeremich was one man who was only too keen to resume his international career. Jeremich missed the last stages of the season with a terrible knee injury which threatened his career and now wants to prove his fitness in time for the new season.

Top national and club teams from all over the world will be participating in the prestigious tournament, which will be the last assignment for Vic Ambler, the England coach, who has announced his resignation after 10 years in the job.

Squads:

MEN: Dan Lloyd (Crystal Palace), C Hartley (Crystal Palace), K Lee (Crystal Palace), M Bett (Crystal Palace), P Jeremich (Crystal Palace), J Macauley (Sunderland), David Lloyd (Sunderland); N Burns (Solent), I Day (Doncaster), G Branch (Fiat Birmingham), C Frederick (Ovaltine Hemel Hempstead).

WOMEN: A Gollogly (Cleveland), C Dedhove (Cleveland), V Watson (Cleveland), J Dickens (Colchester Tiger), M Millen (Colchester Tiger), A Golemberska (Southgate), A Curtis (Corvus Luton), C Booker (Crystal Palace Toppy's), T Whitnall (Crystal Palace Toppy's), F Baker (Crystal Palace Toppy's), S Eastman (TSB Norwich), L Boenke (Avon Cosmetics Northants).

Politics in sport

Frustration finds a voice

By Norman Fox

A group professing to represent public frustration at political interference yesterday launched an organization called "Freedom in Sport". They also claimed to uphold the right of the individual to pursue sporting interests wherever they liked and to promote multi-racial sport, which quickly led to support for "contact" with South Africa and the Springboks rugby tour of New Zealand.

Syd Millar, a former coach and manager of British Lions tours to South Africa, said people were "sick and tired" of political interference and FIS were concerned that there was no voice answering the "antis"; those groups like SANROC (the South Africa Non-Racial Olympic Committee) who they saw as "purely political" with doubtful "lines of communication" possibly extending "as far as Moscow".

It was readily admitted by Ken Aston, the former football referee, that the United Nations "black list" of sportsmen who had contact with South Africa was "the last straw". According to Mr Millar the list was a negative influence which they had to answer. Tommy Campbell, another of the founder members, said if such lists were seen to succeed it would be like a highjacking with people "thinking it was a good idea".

Mr Aston said that as athletes should have been free to decide for themselves about competing in Moscow, so the New Zealand rugby players should make their decisions about playing against the South Africans. He also claimed that changes would soon be seen in South Africa's discriminatory laws allowing at least football to be recognized by its international federation.

The group say they want sportsmen to be consulted before such issues as the Gleneagles Agreement are carried out. They claim support from "several" members of Parliament.

Yachting

Morrison under pressure

By John Nicholls

Arbitrary and selective windshifts again played a decisive part in the destination of the Fireball class world championship when racing continued at Weymouth yesterday. Kim Slater the defending champion, made the most of what Dame Fortune offered him in the sixth race of the series, to achieve a win that gives him a good chance to retain his title in today's final race. Philip Morrison, the leader on points all week, is still ahead, but after his second poor result of the series, his lead has been drastically reduced.

It is beginning to look as if this year's championship will go to one of four contenders, all of them British. Only 14 points separate Morrison, Lawrie Smith, Slater and Edward Warden-Owen, with the next boat a further 16 points behind. Warden-Owen was second yesterday, by dint of sheer hard sailing, Smith was eighth, also as a result of many places gained during the race, and only Morrison had a really bad day, in eighteenth place.

Sailors, like anglers, are prone to exaggerate when it suits them and just as likely to rue the one that got away. Yesterday's hard luck stories centred around the opening beat to windward and there was no reason why any of the stories should be disbelieved. A big windshift occurred halfway through the leg that effectively removed any hope of success for about half the fleet and offered the chance of a lifetime to some of the others.

Within a few minutes a group of boats on the port side of the course, that had not previously looked particularly threatening, were suddenly out in front, on their own. The Hennig brothers of Brazil, whose previous best result was twenty-fifth, (out of 48), led comfortably round the windward mark from John McLaren and Slater.

The breeze was by no means light as it so often is when it shifts, but northerly, coming off the land, never a steadying influence on a summer's day. The reaching legs were quickly covered by the planing boats and it was here that Warden-Owen gained many places, to complete the first round in eleventh place. The Hennigs moment of glory soon passed. Both McLaren and Slater overtook them before the gybe mark and they ended the race in twenty-seventh position.

Slater was leading by the end of the first round and was never again headed, although McLaren almost caught him on the second beat when the wind was again unpredictable. The windward mark was moved for the fourth beat, but no sooner was it in position than the wind reverted to near its original direction and the new leg was worse than the old. Nothing deterred Warden-Owen and he continued to gain places.

RESULTS: 1, K Slater and R Parslow; 2, E Warden-Owen and D Stewart; 3, J McLaren and J Davis; 4, A Wetherall and S Goacher; 5, C Robinson and M Gotrel; 6, N Buckley and S Birbeck.

OVERALL (with discard): 1, P Morrison and J Turner 38.7pts; 2, L Smith and M Simpson 44; 3, Slater and Parslow 48; 4, Warden-Owen and Stewart 52.7; 5, Robinson and Gotrel 68; 6, J Bickerton and D Ness 72.4.

KIEL: Regatta week, fourth race, Finn class: 1, L Hjortnaes (Denmark); 2, W Gerz (WG); 3, J Lindhardtsen (Denmark); overall: 1, Hjortnaes 3.0 pts; 2, Lindhardtsen 18.7; 3, Gerz 21.7. 470 class: 1, J C Sach (WG); 2, M Ulfros (Finland); 3, P Leduc (France); overall: 1, P Levalliant (France) 8.0pts; 2, Sach 8.7; 3, W Hunger (WG) 18.7. Flying Dutchman class: 1, A Batzill (WG); 2, J Karpak (USSR); 3, G Fischer (WG); overall: 1, Batzill 0pts; 2, Karpak 21.7; 3, W Hasse (EG) 25.7. Third race, Star class: 1, O Johansson (Sweden); 2, A Griese (WG); 3, K Douze (Netherlands); overall: 1, Griese, 6pts; [illegible]

Polo

Pieres mistake decides close match

By John Watson

Polo spectators can rarely have seen such parity of strength either in player ability or pony power, as they witnessed at Cirencester Park yesterday, when Galen Weston's Maple Leafs beat Alex Ebeid's Falcons by eight goals to seven in the semi-final round of the high-goal Charles Heidsieck Warwickshire Cup.

Both sides marked and rode off their opposite numbers with the jealousy of cats. Consequently, the Falcons' central force of Hector Merlos and Gonzalo Pieres did not look nearly as devastating as it had in the quarter-final challenge against the Centaurs; nor did the Maple Leafs' main power, Howard Hipwood and Stuart McKenzie.

Yesterday's match saw 3—3 on the scoreboard at treading-in time, and 6—6 in the penultimate chukka. Then Reddy Watt, riding a fast Anglo-Argentine from Weston's fine string, called Easter, came up from behind to make it 7—6; and, in the last chukka, Hipwood galloped in from the side, finding the flags with a spectacular hit between his pony's legs, putting the Maple Leafs two ahead. Pieres reduced that lead to 7—8.

In the last minute, Falcons were awarded a 60-yard penalty. Merlos had taken the previous Falcons penalty shot with convincing success but, as he was now riding a difficult pony, Pieres was given the chance of scoring an equaliser. However, he chose to dribble the ball and lost it.

MAPLE LEAFS: 1, G Weston (2); 2, H Hipwood (8); 3, S MacKenzie (7); back, R Watt (5).

FALCONS: 1, A Ebeid (1); 2, G Pieres (9); 3, H Merlos (8); back, Elliott (3).

Equestrianism

Goldica's punishing round

From Pamela Macgregor-Morris
Aachen, June 25

Gerd Wiltfang, the baker's son from Bremen, who won the 1978 world championship here in Aachen on the remarkable six-year-old, Roman, and the following year established a virtual monopoly on the international titles by taking the European championship on the same horse in Rotterdam, yesterday won the international championship of the Federal Republic of Germany on the nine-year-old grey Westphalian stallion, Goldica.

But it was very much a victory by default. A qualifying competition was held on Tuesday and another on Wednesday, the first won by Franke Sloothaak for the home side on Argonaut (only 2.5 seconds separated the winner from Liz Edgar on Forever, who finished eighth) and the second by Gilles Bertran de Balanda on Grand Coeur Malesan for France. Only two went clear, and the French pair were nine seconds faster. Wiltfang and Goldica disputed seventh place with Fred Welch on Norbain True Grit.

Yesterday Goldica and Thomas Fuchs (Switzerland) on the 11-year-old brown Irish mare, Tullis Lass, were the sole survivors of the two rounds and went against the clock in the decider. Goldica removed the farside pole from the last huge spread in a beatable time and Tullis Lass, who has far more quality, should have been home and dry.

But she took off on a bad stride at the water, landed short, pecked and fell, to skid several feet on her side and retire lame. So Goldica, who had received a punitive jab in the mouth for hitting the last fence, suddenly found himself being remounted, patted perfunctorily, and ridden into the ring to receive the spoils of victory.

Gerry Mullins and Rockbarton finished third for Ireland, for which their team manager, Colonel Billy Ringrose, took all the blame: "I could not believe that there were two jumps-off after all that had gone before and I told him to put his skates on. At that stage, all he needed was a slow clear to stay on terms, but in his haste he hit the last fence. It was entirely my fault.

All in all, however, the Irish are having a good show. Yesterday Paul Darragh (on P. J. Carroll) Captain John Roche (Castle Park) and Captain Mullins (Cill Chainrigh) won the relay in 185.3 seconds from France (203.3) and Britain (202.5). On Tuesday, Darragh won the first competition on P. J. Carroll by nearly six seconds from Malcolm Pyrah on Towerlands Chelsea Girl.

Twelve national teams and 316 horses have gathered at this spiritual home of show jumping to jump the toughest and also the fairest courses in the world, built by "Mickey" Brinckmann, who was in the German cavalry team in the late 1930s. Mrs Edgar (Forever), Pyrah (Towerlands Anglezark), Nick Skelton (Maybe) and Fred Welch (Norbain Norstar) have been nominated by Ronnie Massarella for the British team in today's Nations Cup.

After the Belgian team event at Liège last week, where Britain took West Germany to a jump-off before conceding victory, France are in the lead for the President's Cup with 18½ points from Britain (18) while Spain and West Germany are disputing third place on 15 faults.

INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP: 1, G Wiltfang's Goldica (WG); 2, T Fuchs's Tullis Lass (Switzerland); 3, Captain G Mullins's Rockbarton (Ireland); 4, R Ehrens's Oscar Drum (Netherlands); 5, P Schockemöhle's Deister (WG); 6, A Segovia's Agamenon (Spain); 7, Mrs E Edgar's Everest Forever (GB); 8, M Pyrah's Towerlands Anglezark (GB).

Mac defies the waterfalls for a stylish win

By Keith Macklin

More than a quarter of a million gallons of water were poured on to the show jumping course at the Lincolnshire show ground on Wednesday night following Lionel Dunning's withdrawal of his horses, and a series of slips and falls by other horses and riders during Wednesday's events.

This man-made deluge at Lincoln took away the slickness and bone-hard dryness from the arena, and yesterday Dunning relented and entered Jungle Bunny in the Everest Double Glazing Stakes. However, there proved to be too much water for Jungle Bunny, who was one of the many horses who found the 14-foot water jump too much of an obstacle following a sharp turn on Dai Williams's cunning course.

The difficult water jump, coming off a tight bend, was responsible for far more trouble than the big triple combination, and it was quite a change to see the water proving the main stumbling block.

Eight of the 25 first-round entrants went through to the *jump-off*, *avoiding the water* hazard—Michael Mac on Arksey, Vicky Gascoine (McGinty), John Whitaker (Askern), Marion Mould (Nice 'n' Easy), Michael Saywell (Moydrum), Caroline Bradley (Tricentrol Manuel), Pam Dunning (Roscoe) and Ann Wilson (Owen Gregory).

Miss Bradley, that dedicated horsewoman, who made the water jump look like child's play on Tricentrol Manuel, rode with her right hand in plaster following a fall on Wednesday.

Cricket

Garnham in the mood to show his seniors how

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

HOVE: Leicestershire bat Sussex by four wickets

It needed a spirited innings from Michael Garnham, a young man of 20 with a cosmopolitan background, to take Leicestershire through to the semi-final round of the Benson and Hedges Cup yesterday, with five balls to spare. Coming in during the 41st over, when Leicestershire needing 197, had got badly stuck, he scored 47, taking charge towards the end from more senior players.

Considering that they were without Imran Khan and lost a toss which committed them to batting in the much more awkward conditions of Wednesday afternoon, Sussex did well to run Leicestershire so close. In this they were helped by an astonishing piece of captaincy yesterday morning when Balderstone, leading Leicestershire in Tolchard's absence, made no effort to drive home Leicestershire's overnight advantage.

Although Sussex were already 84 for five (after 28 overs) Balderstone began the day as though it had not occurred to him to try and finish Sussex off. Rather than starting with Roberts, the West Indian, and one of his other front-line bowlers, he had Steele at one end and Booth at the other, neither of them with a fielder within 30 yards of the bat. It made a travesty even of one-day cricket.

With the initiative thus handed to them, Sussex managed another 111 runs from their last five wickets. Only Gould, who was in for 10 overs for four, failed to keep the score moving. After adding 67 with Phillipson, in the partnership which first righted the Sussex innings, Wells hooked a long hop to long leg. Sussex really must find a regular place for Wells when, as a young Englishman, he can bat as well as this.



The Leicestershire opener, Steele, masked by Gould, is run out by le Roux's throw.

Having got his eye in by the time Roberts came on, Phillipson treated him with disdain. On Wednesday afternoon, when the Sussex innings started, Roberts had bowled off his full run and at some speed. Yesterday morning he ended it off five paces, his last four overs costing him 35 runs, six of them to a square slash, played from down the pitch, which gave Phillipson his 50, and four to a hook by Arnold which anyone would have been pleased with.

After le Roux had thrown Steele out going for a second run to long leg, Gower and Balderstone added 88 for Leicestershire's second wicket. Already Gower had held a marvellous catch at cover point to add to the very good one he took at slip on Wednesday. Now, until he was given out sweeping at Barclay, he batted beautifully, besides bringing the best out of Balderstone.

With Davison taking over from Gower, with no less power, Leicestershire, with 22 overs left, eight wickets standing and only 82 needed, were coasting home. How was it, then, that the finish was so close? Barclay's bowling was the first reason. Having had Davison well caught at extra cover — Davison had swept Barclay's previous ball for six — he pinned Briers down before having him caught on the midwicket boundary.

While this was happening, Balderstone's timing deserted him, and in the field, Sussex sensed that with a great effort they could still win. Whether it was Arnold within the circle, Parker outside it or Barclay anywhere they were splendid.

Between the 33rd over and the 42nd only 12 runs had been scored when Garnham came and did something about it. Born in Johannesburg, at school in Melbourne, Perth and Barnstaple, and a cricketer for Devonshire and Gloucestershire before joining Leicestershire, he may be no great shakes as a wicketkeeper (although he did hold three catches) but his batting was capital.

Having done more than his share with Balderstone, he took charge from Roberts, who had come in wearing the red helmet which he will wear, I imagine, when hunting with the Quorn.

SUSSEX

G D Mendis, c Balderstone, b Parsons	1
*J R T Barclay, c Garnham, b Taylor	17
T D Booth Jones, c Garnham, b Roberts	9
P W G Parker, c Gower, b Roberts	0
I A Greig, c Garnham, b Higgs	11
C M Wells, c Taylor, b Booth	50
C P Phillipson, c Gower, b Taylor	59
†I J Gould, b Parsons	4
G S le Roux, not out	25
G G Arnold, run out	5
Extras (b 11, l-b 11, w 9, n-b 4)	35
Total (9 wkts; inns closed)	196

C E Waller did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—1, 2—20, 3—30, 4—48, 5—48, 6—114, 7—137, 8—179, 9—196.

BOWLING: Parsons, 10—2—23—2; Taylor, 11—5—33—2; Higgs, 11—4—35—1; Steele, 7—1—16—0; Booth, 5—0—13—1.

LEICESTERSHIRE

*J C Balderstone, l-b-w, b Greig	67
J F Steele, run out	3
D I Gower, l-b-w, b Barclay	44
B F Davison, c Phillipson, b Barclay	15
W B Briers, c Parker, b Barclay	4
†M A Garnham, c Barclay, b Le Roux	47
A M E Roberts, not out	5
P Booth, not out	3
Extras (b 4, l-b 4, w 4, n-b 1)	13
Total (6 wkts, 54.1 overs)	199

G J Parsons, L B Taylor, and K Higgs did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—5, 2—93, 3—115, 4—127, 5—181, 6—193.

BOWLING: Le Roux, 11—0—41—1; Arnold, 11—4—20—0; Wells, 8—1—40—0; Greig, 10.1—0—36—1; Barclay, 11—0—34—3; Waller, 3—1—15—0.

Umpires: R Palmer and D G L Evans.

Surrey's generous offer

By Alan Ross

There was never the slightest chance of any play in the Benson and Hedges quarter-final round between Kent and Warwickshire at Canterbury on Wednesday. But is was nearly three o'clock before hope was finally abandoned yesterday.

By passing such old stamping grounds of 40 years ago as Chatham and Sheerness on the way down for the second day in succession, it seemed as if the whole of Kent—orchards, hops, oast-houses—was about to slide slowly into the sea. Surrey, however, had sent over their grey Whale drying machine from the Oval and valiant efforts were made all the morning to drain off hundreds of gallons of water. The losing battle was only decided when neither breeze nor sun arrived to help the machine.

In these bizarre circumstances a decision will be taken at 8 am today by umpires and managers whether to persevere with Canterbury or to transfer the match lock, stock and barrel to the Oval. If no more rain falls and the forecast is reasonable, Kent will obviously prefer to play on their home territory. But should there be any doubt Surrey have offered the Oval and rather than decide the outcome by tossing a coin, both captains have decided it would only be sensible to accept it.

Today's fixtures

(11.00 to 7.00)

BENSON AND HEDGES CUP: Quarter-final round
CANTERBURY (or THE OVAL) Kent v Warwickshire.

SECOND XI CHAMPIONSHIP
ABERGAVENNY: Glamorgan II v Worcestershire II.
LOUGHBOROUGH: Leicestershire II v Derbyshire II.
VICTORIA STREET: Somerset II v Warwickshire II.
HORSHAM: Sussex II v Hampshire II.

UNDER-25 MATCH
SOUTH HAMPSTEAD: Middlesex v Northamptonshire.

Golf

Slow play warning interrupts an Irishman's record attempt

By Mitchell Platts

Des Smith, a Ryder Cup player from Ireland, equalled the course record by compiling a 67, five under par, to take a one-shot lead after the first round of the £42,000 Coral Classic at Royal Porthcawl yesterday. Tommy Horton, John O'Leary and Bernhard Langer, of West Germany, all had 68's and Eddie Polland and John Morgan both moved into contention with 69.

The combination of a heavenly when the flags merely fluttered in a soft breeze, and the receptive greens, a product of generous watering the previous evening, caught Royal Porthcawl with her guard down. She was at her most vulnerable and Smyth took full advantage by covering the first nine holes in 30 strokes. It seemed for all the world that the course record, established 25 years ago by Dennis Smalldon and equalled by Sandy Lyle last year, was his for the taking.

On the greens he was waving his putter like a magic wand, holing four times as he did from between 10 and 20 feet, but one also had to admire the quality of his game and the courage with which he hit his three-wood approach to the green at the fifth (485 yards). He aimed left towards the boundary wall and with a low cut he cleverly brought the ball back towards and onto the saddle-shaped green. Two putts gave him the best of his six birdies on the outward half.

It is at such times, especially on the links, that a sudden change in the weather usually arrives to help the course ward off the challenge of a menacing golfer. On this occasion, however, it was not the elements which came to the rescue, but Smyth's realization that his group were taking such a time as to run the risk of being fined for slow play. Indeed, his fears were justified because, at the end of the round, he was taken to one side, together with his playing partners, Noel Ratcliffe of Australia and Jeff Hawkes of South Africa, and all three were warned as to the speed of their play.

Unhappily Smyth's fears out on the course also disturbed the momentum of his game, and after he successfully holed single putts to save his pars at the eleventh and thirteenth, he dropped shots at each of the 15th and 17th. So it was only at the 18th, where he confidently holed from 15 feet, that he was able to equal the record and take a slender lead.

Horton had already finished in 68 and he owed his score to his best putting round of the year. Horton restricted the use of his putter to 29 strokes and he explained afterwards that he obtained this one from Lee Trevino and that it is similar to the one that was stolen from him almost ten years ago. "Since then my putting has let me down time and time again," said Horton. "But I have already sent a letter to Lee to thank him for sending me this putter. I was 40 last week, and perhaps life has begun for me on the golf course again."

Langer, who has been runner-up in three tournaments this season, once again moved into contention and late in the day, when the wind had finally begun to blow, O'Leary completed an almost flawless round. He had opportunities to join his compatriot, Smyth, in the lead but missed from inside nine feet at the sixteenth and seventeenth holes.

Spare a thought for Andrew Limb. In his first tournament of the season Limb, 21, assistant professional at Lindrick in Yorkshire, drove off the ninth hole (371 yards) at two over par. It was 45 minutes before he completed the hole and by that time he was feeling rather uncomfortable since he had taken no less than 12 shots. He must have set some kind of record by hitting no less than four drives into the rough on the right and by losing the ball on each occasion.

He did make par with his fifth ball but, having already lost a ball earlier in his round, it was hardly surprising that he elected to call it a day after driving at the 13th and once again losing another ball. "I just couldn't face another walk back to the tee", said Limb.

67 D Smyth.
68 B Langer (Germany), T Horton, J Leary.
69 E Polland.
70 M Poxon, P Elson.
71 R Fyfe, M Foster, N Ratcliffe (Australia), T Charnley, P Townsend, A Payne, G Logan, K Ashdown.
72 S Martin, R Boltz (US), M Miller, C Meltman, S Ginn (Australia), B Barnes.
73 J Hall, G Manson, M King, T Britz.
74 D Regan, N Job, E Darcy, M Calero (Spain), P Berry, K Waters, A Murray, B Longmuir.
75 N Faldo, H Henning (SA), R Fish, T Murshall, G Clark, G Culeen (Kenya), P Hoad.
76 R Fischer (Mexico), D Matthew, D Jones, J Hawkes (SA), H Muscroft, C Tucker, D Williams, J Fowler, L Freeman, A Hall, M Roe, J Higgins, M Howell, G Mueller (Sweden), T Powell, S Lyle, B Gallacher, C Mason.
77 I Mosey, W Humphreys, J Bennett, S Sipa, G Potter, A D Jacklen.
78 J Purcell, J Hay, B Waites, S Owen (NZ), D Jagger, D Station, G Harvey, L Platts, H Smith, B Sharrock, C Cox, N Blenkarne, K Williams, S Meiklejohn, B McAdams, H Clark, S Bolley, D A Russell.
79 P Carrigill, S Rose (Jamaica), M Thomas, M James, K Brown, C Moody, M Day, M Inglis, M Gallagher, M Steadman, S Bennett.
80 M Jackson, P Barber, S Barr, G Birch.
81 K Dabson.
82 R Fidler.
83 T Huyton, M Gregson.
84 E Foster, M Mackenzie, T Morgan.
85 S Price.
86 T Disley, N Laton.
88 J Lewis.

Dutch girl's failure saves Irish blushes

From Lewine Mair,
Troia, Thursday, June 25

After they had put together a disappointing two-day total of 810 in the European Women's team championship, the Irish side had to wait for the score of Katia Peterse of The Netherlands before they knew whether or not they had qualified alongside Scotland for the top flight of the matchplay stages.

If the Dutch girl had a 76 or better, the Netherlands were in. 77 or more and Ireland, the holders, would have the chance of continuing with the defence of their title. In the event, the Dutch girl, to a collective sigh of relief from the 250 Irish supporters, handed in 85.

That Ireland should have found themselves in such a tight situation in the first place was more than a little disappointing for the captain, Elaine Bradshaw.

The former Irish champion felt that her players had perhaps been too preoccupied with the perils of the sand-rut. "To hear them speak", she said, ruefully, "you would think that there were no fairways here at all".

Miss Bradshaw had looked to Mary McKenna and Maureen Madill to provide the basis of an impressive team score both yesterday and today—but the two seasoned campaigners accumulated scores of 49 over par for their four rounds.

Wilma Aitken, who was due out first for Scotland, was permitted to swop starting times with Belle Robertson because a stomach upset had kept her awake for much of the night.

Mrs Robertson had an 81—but the Scottish captain, Ethel Jack, did not have too long to wait for her first good news of the day.

With the teasing wind and difficult pin positions making good scores harder to come by, Gillian Stewart still came in with a one-over par 74. Some superb iron play had paved the way for a birdie at the second and two more at the 13th and 14th.

It was Scotland's new cap, Alison Gemmill, who made Scotland's first-flight berth secure. Six over par after her first 11 holes, she had included four three-putt greens and a seven at the 10th. Then Miss Gemmill snatched four birdies from the last six holes.

England, who ultimately finished twelfth out of the 15 nations, were certain candidates for the second division after both Carole Caldwell and Sandra Cohen had amassed 91. As for Wales, they, like Ireland, had 810—but lost out

Qualifiers:
767: FRANCE.
776: SWEDEN.
780: SPAIN.
789: SCOTLAND: (W Aitken 84, L Bennett 88, A Gemmill 75, L Robertson 81, G Stewart 74, P Wright 85).
800: ITALY.
801: GERMANY.
807: DENMARK.
810: IRELAND: (S Gorman 80, E Higgins 81, C Hourihan 82, M Madill 86, M McKenna 83, C Robinson 81).

Other scores:
810: WALES: (N Rawlings 79, V Thomas 78, T Thomas 80, A Sheldon 90, G Rees 90, A Briggs 83).
820: ENGLAND: (S Cohen 91, D Christison 87, C Caldwell 91, L Moore 85, B New 85, D Dowling 79).

Evans and Pierse hit by change of fortune

Duncan Evans and Arthur Pierse, who yesterday helped Wales and Ireland to set the pace in the European Team Championship at St Andrews, found the old course a vastly different proposition today.

Evans, whose opening 67 kept Wales only one stroke behind the Irish team-total of 364 overnight, was 10 shots worse off in an unpredictable wind. The 22-year-old from Leek finished with a five over par 77 for a 36 holes total of 144. Pierse, who chased Evans hard for the best individual score yesterday, tagged a 78 onto his opening 70.

The testing inward half, which has frequently been the ruin of many fine scores in the past, again began to take its toll. Evans found the constantly changing wind a tough proposition, and he came home in 40 for a round of 77, 10 strokes more than his first effort.

Deeble fared little better, requiring 39 shots to cover the inward stretch due to another bout of three putting at the 10th, 11th and 16th. The Northumberland player finished on 76, exactly the same as the previous day, for a 36-hole total of 152, while his playing partner Howard took one more shot for 77, although he finished with the same total as the Englishman.

Howard, who has led off Scotland's challenge on both mornings, finished his round with four consecutive bogeys. Pierse, by contrast, found difficulty in the outward half. The 29-year-old Tipperary antique dealer ran up a six at the seventh hole on his way to 40 out, then he three-putted the 12th, had bunker trouble at the 13th and another bogey at the 15th that put him seven over par and in imminent danger of failing to break 80.

But Pierse had a birdie at the last and finished four behind Evans on 148, level with Frenchman Alexis Godillot. Swiss player Carlo Rampone holed his tee-shot at the 11th hole, but his country is still unlikely to qualify for the main matchplay event.

For the record

Cricket

WATFORD: Sri Lankans 211 (R D Mendis 64); Middlesex 309 for 9 (K P Tomlins 58; D S de Silva 4 for 28). Sri Lankans won by two runs.

Second XI championship

LOUGHBOROUGH: Leicestershire II 155; Derbyshire II 303 for 7 (J Morris 51, B Keeper 168).

VICTORIA STREET: Warwickshire II 351 for 5 dec (G P Thomas 109, G Davies 70, C Lethbridge 51, S J Rouse 78 not out and 46 for 1; Somerset II 354 for 4 dec (M Ilve 62, J W Lloyds 79, R L Ollis 73 not out, A W J Spiller 57).

No play yesterday

CANTERBURY: Kent v Warwickshire.

Racing

Lingfield Park programme

3.0 FISHERMEN'S STAKES (Selling: 2-y-o: £932: 6f)

102	0130	Mrs Hong Kong (M Blanshard, 9-1)	R Curant	2
103	0002	Anywhichwayyoucan, G Kindersley, 8-11	J Mercer	5
105	04	Esthers Folly, P Haslam, 8-11	B Jago	1
108	0000	Ringmore Lad, J Holt, 8-11	J Matthias	3
109	000	Amber Affair, Pat Mitchell, 8-8	A Bond	4
113	32	Easy Maud, Mrs J Reavey, 8-8	T Rogers	6

5.30 WADHURST STAKES (2-y-o £1,881: 5f)

[illegible]	1	Mumruffin (D), R Houghton, 9-2	J Reid	4
[illegible]	0	Beau Jangles, J Sutcliffe 8-11	P Eddery	3
[illegible]	0	Salutius, M Jarvis, 8-11	P Young	5
[illegible]	0134	Silojoka (D), C Benstead 8-8	B Rouse	2
617	..	Shambala, F Durr, 8-7	R Marshall	1

6-4 Silojoka, 2-1 Mumruffin, 6-1 Salutiu, 10-1 Shambala, Beau Jangles.

6.0 HAMSELL HANDICAP (£1,839: 2m)

[illegible]	1/000-00	Greatham House, J Jenkins 5-9-11	N Day 5	4
[illegible]	010004	Shaab (CD), C Benstead, 4-9-9	B Rouse	5
8	0130-01	Bye Appeal (CD), J Winter, 5-8-10	P Eddery	11
[illegible]	2220/00	Palmerston, J Dunlop, 4-8-8	—	10
10	01-0002	Red Toff (D), C Brittain, 4-8-4	J Reid	1
[illegible]	004-0	Dampier, J Baker, 4-8-0	H Ballantine	5
[illegible]	0-00011	Rising Fast (B), D Elsworth, 4-8-0	R Fox	8
[illegible]	230000	Down To Darkie (D), M Haynes, 6-7-9	W Carson	12
17	02024/0-	Jolly Tripper, D Jermy, 4-7-7	I Jenkinson	6
[illegible]	000/24	Morton the Hatter, M Mason, 5-7-7	M L Thomas	9
[illegible]	00000/0-	Dropshot, G Balding, 6-7-7	A Clark 5	2
24	0000/0	Venturion, J Davies, 7-7-7	—	7

15-8 Bye Appeal, 11-4 Rising Fast, 5-1 Red Toff, 13-2 Shaab, 8-1 Morton the Hatter, 12-1 others.

* Doubtful runner

Lingfield Park selections

By Michael Seely
3.0 Anywhichwayyoucan. 3.30 Norroy. 4.0 Roger Bacon. 4.30 Caralia. 5.0 La Mascotte. 5.30 Mumruffin. 6.0 Shaab.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
3.0 Esther's Folly. 3.30 Magieknockater. 4.0 Stern. 4.30 Amina. 5.0 Fee. 5.30 Salutius. 6.0 Bye Appeal.

Newcastle results

2.30 (2.34) PLAGDON STAKES (2-y-o Maidens: £1,434: 6f)
MAJOR DOMO, br c by Mandrake — Quarry (D Attwood), 8-8 B Taylor (9-2 jt fav) 1
Hot Anna ...... M Birch (14-1) 2
Steelstock ...... M Wigham (6-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 68p; places, 20p, 22p, 21p. Dual F: £10.46. CSF: £6.68. Denys Smith, at Bishop Auckland. 3l, 1l. Scottish Boy 9-2 jt fav. Gold Rife

4.0 (4.1) WALLSEND HANDICAP (£1,5[illegible]: 6f)
SCOTTISH AGENT, b gr h by Porto Bello—Lys Gray (M Ryan), 5-8-8 ...... J Lowe (7-4) 1
Our Foxbar, Muriel Naughton (7-1) 2
Chicken Again, S Webster (6-5 fav) 3
TOTE: Win, 15p. Dual F: 70p. CSF: £1.46. M Ryan, at Newmarket. Sh hd, 1l. Must Knight (7-1) 4th. 5 ran. 1 min 16.5 sec.

Carson leads jockeys' race after treble

By Michael Seely

Dick Hern's slow emergence from the long, dark tunnel of the virus continued at Salisbury yesterday when Willie Carson and Solaboy just got the better of Incandesce and Pat Eddery in an exciting finish to the six furlong Champagne Stakes. As the pair flashed past the post locked together no one knew for certain which had prevailed. "I thought we were beat," said Major Hern. "I thought we'd just won," countered Sir Gordon Richards, Lady Beaverbrook's racing manager. The camera showed that Solaboy had won by a short head.

Gavo and Incandesce made the early pace, with Carson giving the favourite plenty of time to find his stride. Gavo did not relish the firm conditions underfoot and dropped as the final battle developed. Carson must have forced Solaboy's head in front at the very last stride.

As usual Hern was reluctant to commit himself to future plans as he would obviously like to talk matters over with the owner. "Solaboy ran a bit green," said last year's champion trainer, "I didn't think he would after the way in which he moved to the start."

Solaboy was bought on Lady Beaverbrook's behalf by Colonel Robin Hastings of the British Bloodstock Agency for $220,000 at the Saratoga sales. The two-year-old is a bright chestnut colt by The Minstrel and is only the second offspring of the 1977 Derby winner to have run in this country, the other being Guy Harwood's lovely filly, Quest, who finished such a promising third to Fly Baby in the Queen Mary Stakes at Royal Ascot. This is certainly a promising start to the stud career of one of the toughest

Solaboy's rider, Carson, must now be in with a great chance of winning his second successive jockeys' championship. After the Champagne the Scotsman was only one winner behind Piggott. And now that both Hern's and John Dunlop's forces are starting to find their form, matters could become interesting in the near future. William Hills have both men as joint favourites at 5-4 on. Ladbrokes have Piggott at the same price but are still prepared to offer 11-10 against Carson.

Further fuel was added to the fire of this battle when Carson went ahead for the first time this season by winning the last two races on Applemint and Snow Maid. This gave Carson his second treble of the two day meeting and Applemint's trainer Hern his second double.

Further signs of the return to form of Hern's horses came in a post racing gallop when last year's Derby winner, Henbit, went 10 furlongs with Prince Bee. John Dunlop's Fingal's Cave also took part in the work but was never asked to play a serious part. Prince Bee (Brian Proctor) stepped up the pace six furlongs from home but Henbit with Carson on board was more than equal to his task and quickened to finish alongside his galloping companion.

Hern said afterwards, "I was absolutely delighted with Henbit but as yet have no firm plans." Prince Bee is still bound for the Grand Prix de Saint-Cloud in Paris on Sunday week on route to taking on Shergar in the season's most important race, the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes at Ascot. Despite his trainer's reluctance to commit himself there must now be a good chance that Henbit might be in the line up for the "Diamond" Stakes.

The weekend meetings start this afternoon. Newcastle features the £12,500 Gosforth Park Cup, a sprint handicap run over five furlongs. Competitive sport is also promised at Doncaster and Lingfield Park.

The soundest wager at Doncaster must surely be Norfolk Flight in the Londesborough Handicap. At Brighton on Monday, William Hastins Bass's four-year-old toyed with the opposition to win by five lengths. Prior to that Norfolk Flight had only been narrowly defeated by Lafontaine at Great Yarmouth.

Another likely Newmarket-trained winner on the Townmoor is Padalco, who runs in the Margaret Maiden Stakes.

Arab's first of five

The Arab Horse Society will hold the first of five summer meetings at the Larkhill point-to-point course tomorrow (Saturday). Now in its fourth competitive season, the society have been granted Jockey Club permission to hold on-course betting, and have drawn up their own form book. There will be six races on the card at each meeting, the next being at Mollington on July 18.

STATE OF GOING (official): Lingfield: Good to firm. Doncaster: Straight, good to firm; round, firm. Newcastle: Firm. Tomorrow: Newmarket: Good. Chepstow: Good to firm.

Doncaster programme

2.15 GEORGE BOON HANDICAP (Apprentices: 3-y-o: £1,270: 1½m)

9-4 Rose Music, 5-1 Tuthill Belle, 6-1 Princess Arabella, 13-2 Limmill, 10-1 Princess Galicia, 12-1 Nature's Way, 14-1 Rondarose, 16-1 Bonnybridge, Perfect Choice, 20-1 others.
* doubtful runner.

Doncaster selections

By Michael Seely
2.15 St Malo. 2.45 Westonbirt. 3.15 Tajonski. 3.45 NORFOLK FLIGHT is specially recommended. 4.15 Padalco. 4.45 Bonnybridge.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.15 St Malo. 2.45 Linus Ginseng. 3.15 Queensway Rose. 3.45 Norfolk Flight. 4.15 Padalco. 4.45 Princess Arabella.

Newcastle selections

By Michael Seely
6.45 Brazen Bid. 7.10 Maybebandy. 7.35 Sandon Buoy. 8.05 Arrowhead. 8.35 Tachywaun. 9.05 Aberfield.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
6.45 Brazen Bid. 7.35 Sanu. 8.05 Russian Romance. 8.35 Kamal. 9.05 Aberfield.

Salisbury results

4.15 (4.16) CARNARVON CHALLENGE CUP (Div II: Amateurs: £850: 1½m)
GLASGOW CENTRAL, b c, by Roan Rocket—Nettlebed (Miss V Harmon-Hodge) 4-11-10 R Hutchinson (5-2) 1
Ballytop .. J Mackie (11-10 fav) 2
Desert Star .. J Akehurst (35-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 40p; places, 13p, 13p, 85p. Dual F: 21p. CSF: 58p. H Price, at Findon. 3l, 3l. Tipo (20-1) 4th. 11 ran. 2min 41.55sec.

5.15 (5.23) TISBURY STAKES (Div I: 3-y-o maiden fillies: £1,264: 7f)
APPLEMINT b f, by Sir Ivor—Eltisley (Sir J Astor) 8-11 W Carson (4-11 fav) 1
Seven Seas .... P Eddery (20-1) 2
Barbara Allen .. I Johnson (33-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 13p; places, 13p, 29p, £1.60. Dual F: £1.36. CSF: 87p. W Hern, at West Ilsley. 2½l, head. Deutzia (16-1) 4th. 19 ran. 1min 29.69sec.

Newcastle programme

6.45 FAWDON STAKES (2-y-o: Maiden fillies: £1,345: 5f)

9.5 JOHN OSBORNE HANDICAP (£1,289: 1¼m 60yd)

1	420-110	Feelings (B), J Hanson, 4-10-0	—	5
4	4-01021	Aberfield, C Brittain, 4-9-2	S Cauthen	7
5	0020000	Carey's Choice (B), W Elsey, 6-9-0	K Hodgson 5	8
6	322-000	Cowdenbeath, R Hollinshead, 4-9-0	S Perks	6
8	20-0231	Summer Path, M Camacho, 4-8-6	O Gray	3
12	0	Sparkling Grace, M Reddan, 6-8-0	—	4
13	1000/00	Startingo, N Chamberlain, 7-7-13	G Duffield	1
16	0/0-0000	Victoria Spirit (B), M Reddan, 4-7-7	—	2

11-8 Aberfield, 3-1 Feelings, 7-2 Summer Path, 5-1 Carey's Choice, 14-1 others.

* Doubtful runner

The man who wants Harrods and seems certain next week to take over The Observer

The myths and enigmas of Tiny Rowland

The name R. W. Fuhrhop featured no fewer than six times in the June 1935 issue of *The Churcherian*, the magazine of Churcher's College, a small independent boarding school for boys in Hampshire.

It recorded that he had broken the school record for the 120 yards hurdles; won his school colours for shot-putting; and was a promising three-quarter in the 1st XV—"although he must be quicker off the mark".

At a meeting of the school debating society R. W. Fuhrhop had opposed the motion that capital punishment should be abolished. *The Churcherian* reported: "He quoted statistics to show that many murderers had been punished with life imprisonment instead of execution. A life sentence was too dreadful a punishment. It reduced criminals to wrecks. Death was far better and saved the country money and trouble".

The persuasive eloquence of the tall 17-year-old prefect from Nelson House won the day. The motion was lost by 20 votes to 6.

A final entry in the magazine noted that R. W. Fuhrhop (1934-35) "has commenced a business career and is now in a merchant's office. We wish him success".

Today R. W. Fuhrhop is better known as Tiny Rowland, chief executive and managing director of Lonrho, a sprawling international conglomerate of almost 1,000 subsidiaries stretching from Sheffield steelworks and Zambian breweries to South African goldmines and, barring last-minute hitches, one of the world's most famous liberal newspapers. Edward Heath once described the company as "the unacceptable face of capitalism". It is certainly a cuckoo in the capitalist nest, disdained by the big City institutions, beloved by its small shareholders and everywhere dominated by its charismatic chief.

The public activities of Lonrho have become world-famous—enough in the view of Rowland's opponents to debar him from the ownership of *The Observer*. The private life of Tiny Rowland has, however remained strictly private. The gap between schoolboy R. W. Fuhrhop and today's international tycoon has been allowed to be filled with myths and enigmas.

He is reluctant to be interviewed and refused on this, as on many other occasions. A fellow-director commented: "The fact that he is a highly successful businessman does not make him a public figure as he sees it".

But by capturing *The Observer*, Britain's oldest Sunday newspaper with a worldwide reputation and a proud history in defence of free speech, Rowland would become the effective owner of a national institution, and an *ex-officio* public figure whether he liked it or not. If his bid for the House of Fraser were also to pass the Monopolies Commission, he will become the *de facto* proprietor of another national institution: Harrods. His self-imposed rules of silence may have to change.

The hidden life of R. W. Fuhrhop began in India in 1917. He was the son of Wilhelm Friederich Fuhrhop, a Hamburg merchant and his English wife, Muriel Carton. The Fuhrhops endured fierce anti-German feeling in World War One and once it was over, they returned to Germany. There the future Tiny Rowland, like most boys of his age, joined the Hitler Youth in 1933. Two elder brothers became officers in the Wehrmacht. Though the father was not a Nazi sympathizer, he was interned as an enemy alien when he came to stay in England. Tiny went to Churchers in Petersfield and subsequently changed his name by deed poll to Rowland, the name of an uncle on his mother's side.

In 1939 he was conscripted into the British Army but his links with the Third Reich, prevented his going into a combat unit. He became an orderly in the Royal Army Medical Corps but his efforts to get his father released from internment eventually drew the wrath of his commanding officer, a month in the "glasshouse", and nine months' internment on his own account. He was allowed to join his parents in the Isle of Man, where his mother fell ill with cancer, after voluntarily joining his father, and eventually died. Rowland was then released from internment and finished the war doing various jobs for the Ministry of Labour.

Rebirth of Lonrho

Changing his name had not been enough to give him a fresh start in life. Changing continents was. After the war he spent two years building some capital by buying and selling consumer-goods businesses before emigrating to Southern Rhodesia. For a time, he concentrated successfully on buying property and farms. Then in 1961, four years before Ian Smith declared UDI, a meeting of company directors in London made the decision that set Rowland on the controversial path he is still following today.

It was decided that something should be done to revitalize a small and somnolent subsidiary called London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Company. One of its directors, the Hon Angus Ogilvy, who married Princess Alexandra, the Queen's cousin, in 1963, was sent to Southern Rhodesia as a talent scout.

Mr Ogilvy—subsequently to his considerable cost—was drawn by the dynamism and charm of Rowland and brought him into the company. Rowland exchanged his Rhodesian interests for shares in Lonrho and the company began to take off.

A typical example of the extraordinary Rowland style of those years was Lonrho's last great Rhodesian coup before UDI obliged it to turn its energies elsewhere in Africa. Rowland saw the idea of bringing oil to landlocked Rhodesia by a pipeline from the Mozambique port of Beira. This was the shortest route, a far better proposition than bringing up refined petroleum products by rail and road from South Africa, and a natural money-spinner.

Modern-day colonialism

Mozambique was then a Portuguese colony lethargically run from Lisbon. Rowland is said to have made no fewer than 72 visits to President Salazar's government in pursuit of his pipeline dream. This degree of persistence verges on the frightening and it was to be repeated elsewhere.

He got his pipeline working just before UDI and it functioned with promise of great profit for precisely nine months until United Nations sanctions, to Rowland's abiding resentment, brought the British naval blockade of Beira. The blockade, however, was a *charade because Rhodesia* got all the oil it wanted via South Africa. But Rowland was and is not the kind of man to take such a setback philosophically. Some day, no matter how much later, somebody would pay for it in one way or another. Eventually they did.

In his African wanderings after 1965, Rowland conducted himself like an old-fashioned merchant venturer of the early *days of empire*. There were only two differences: the empires had gone, never to return, so that Rowland had to become an unashamed neo-colonialist; and he made full use of twentieth-century tools like communications, executive jets and sophisticated financial mechanisms.

His commercial forebears used to mount year-long expeditions into the bush to contact *a tribal chief, seduce him with* presents and persuade him to let them open a mine or build a railway on his territory in a person-to-person deal. Rowland fires off telex messages, makes telephone calls, arrives in his personal jet, goes to see the president and charms him into letting Lonrho exploit a copper mine. It is as if the wind of change never blew. How the president squares this with his supporters or his parliament is a matter for the president. How Rowland squares this kind of personal deal with his directors and his shareholders is, he believes, a matter for him.

The bigger Lonrho grew, the more likely it was that there would be a head-on collision between Rowland's personal style in running the company and the conventions of the City of London. The clouds began to gather at the beginning of the seventies and in 1973 the storm broke.

At the end of the Sixties, there had been unsubstantiated claims that Lonrho was breaking Rhodesian sanctions, something of an irony for the company whose pipeline was one of the very few targets sanctions actually hit. Certainly the *Lonrho companies continued to* function inside Rhodesia; certainly Rowland, Ogilvy and another director together owned a 50 per cent stake in the Shamrocke coppermine in Rhodesia that was being developed by Lonrho, which owned the other half of the capital. There was a conflict of interest here, but it was not illegal. In 1969 Ogilvy was quietly advised by senior civil servants to resign from the Lonrho board in case of a scandal, advice he no doubt later wished he had followed.

In 1973, open warfare broke out in the Lonrho boardroom. *One of the factors was the* revelation that Mr (now Lord) Duncan-Sandys, the former Tory Cabinet minister, had been paid £130,000 in compensation for giving up his £50,000-a-year consultancy fees from Lonrho to become its chairman, and that this money had been paid into an account in the Cayman Islands to avoid British tax, quite legally.

Attempt to unseat him

This incident prompted Mr *Edward Heath, then Prime Minister*, to make his most-remembered remark: he called this "the unpleasant and unacceptable face of capitalism." In April 1973 Ogilvy resigned from the board.

Sir Basil Smallpeice and seven other directors on the Lonrho board set out to unseat Rowland.

Smallpeice's deposition was a savage indictment. Rowland was "unfit to be chief executive". In the considered opinion of the majority of the board, "the time has now arrived when the damage which has been done and is likely to be done by the irresponsibility of Mr. Rowland outweighs any benefit to be derived from his abilities and contacts. He is disloyal to the chairman, his co-directors and many of those who work under him and is deficient in the art of human leadership and in integrity of purpose."

Rowland's lawyers argued that his removal would be a *disaster for the company*, especially in Africa and that it would be wrong for the Smallpeice faction to pre-empt the verdict of the shareholders at the Extraordinary General Meeting, called by Rowland for May 31 to decide his fate. Rowland lost the case, paid costs estimated at £50,000 personally, promised to abide by "reasonable" board decisions and awaited the EGM. The *victorious Smallpeice group* made the fatal error of staying their hand until that meeting.

The EGM at the Central Hall in Westminster was dominated by small shareholders who turned it into a riotous personal triumph for Rowland supporting him by a margin of more than six to one and voting by three to one for the dismissal of Smallpeice and his supporters. Rowland got a prolonged standing ovation.

Within three years of the 1973 ructions, Lonrho more or less trebled its turnover, pretax profit, earnings and share price, but over the past ten years the company's fortunes have fluctuated—to a peak in 1976 followed by a trough until last year when profits rose to £117m from £76m in 1979.

Lonrho started the current financial year with assets of £733m and a net debt of £377m. If the bid for House of Fraser goes through, it will have to find £158m, on top of the £59m it needs for other projects this year. This is an awesome challenge even by Rowland's standards, and there are still all too many people waiting for the chance to indulge in the *Schadenfreude* which *Rowland's fast footwork has hitherto* denied them. If he slips this time, the chorus of "I told you so" will be all the more deafening for having been pent up for 20 years.

Against this background, the £6m deal for *The Observer* looks like small change. It is a typical Rowland deal, concluded personally between himself and Mr Robert Anderson, chairman of Atlantic Richfield, who bought the paper for £1 and a promise five years ago.

What opponents of the takeover at the paper (they are many and include Mr Donald Trelford, the editor), are worried about is whether Rowland will be prepared to undertake the expensive and long-term investment needed to solve its problems; whether his interests in Africa and elsewhere will clash with *The Observer's* reporting reputation in the Third World; and whether he will keep his promise of editorial independence.

The opposition's best hope may lie in Rowland's character. He tends to move on to new challenges very soon after achieving the last one; and he abhors being seen to be wrong. The Rowland locomotive has a design fault: *there is no reverse gear* and there is every reason to doubt the efficacy of the brakes.

Dan van der Vat







Rowland in action: *top left*, with Edward du Cann, Tory MP and Lonrho director; left, the extent of the Lonrho empire; above, with Sir Hugh Fraser during the Harrods takeover attempt, and right, concluding negotiations about the Ashanti goldfields with Ghanaian officials in 1969.

LONRHO UK

Agricultural machinery and cars

Finance, property, insurance, textiles and hotels

Engineering; (Hadfields steel works)

Distilling (Whyte and Mackay)

General trade: (Harrods, 30% Harrods House of Fraser. Bid for rest with Monopolies Commission)

Printing and publishing: George Outram and Co publishers of the Glasgow Herald and Evening Times. Scottish and Universal Newspapers. Deal referred to the Monopolies Commission would give Atlantic Richfield 20% of Outram and £3m. Lonrho would get 100% of The **OBSERVER**

OVERSEAS

Nigeria
Car distributors leather tanning

Kenya
Farming, newspaper publishing

Zimbabwe
Mercedes dealership coachbuilders, gold and copper mining

South Africa
Printing, platinum mines, aircraft distributors

Zambia
Brewing, hotels, record distributors, coca cola bottling

Malawi
BL dealership textiles, sugar *production*

Printing and publishing contributed £86.56m of 1980 group turnover of £2,100m and £4.34m pretax profits out of a total of £119m.



Mark Ellidge

A final bit of polish for that extra bit of speed ... a scene at the British National Gliding Championships at *Lasham airfield.*

George Lee, jet pilot, flies very fast with no engine

Britain has few current world champions. Yet in the little regarded sport of gliding Squadron Leader George Lee is the world open class champion for the third time in succession.

Philip Wills was the only previous Britton to win the title, in 1952. Since his day, competitive gliding, like ocean racing, has become a *gruelling test* of man and *high* technology machine.

Lee was 17 when he joined the RAF gliding and soaring association in 1964. Fascinated by the sport, his early progress was not spectacular and his first contest win in 1970 caused little comment.

In his first national level competition, the European gliding championship, Lee finished 18th, a poor performance. Since 1972, and 1973, when he finished second in the nationals, he has been consistently brilliant. He won in 1974, and good performances in 1975, secured his selection for the British team for the world championships in Finland in 1976. He won the open class there, and has been unbeaten in all subsequent world champion*ships*.

In 1977, Lee was invited to compete in the sailplane derby, sponsored by Smirnoff. In this event five sailplanes raced across the *United States from Los Angeles* to Washington during 10 days. Although he had not flown in the United States before, he finished second.

In West Germany, where he is stationed, Lee flies Phantom jet fighters. His Norwegian wife, Maren, is also a glider pilot and they have two children.

The ability to stay in the air and navigate, the ultimate aspiration for the gliding club beginner, is taken for granted. The wind, believed by the uninitiated to be vital, has minimal effect during the races round the long triangular courses frequently used for the world championships.

Ten pilots completed the largest task ever set, 707km (450 miles), in Australia in 1974. The winner averaged 104 kph (66 mph). In France in 1978 three of the tasks were more than 500km.

The carbon fibre 75ft wingspan Nimbus 3 sailplane, flown to victory in the world championship which ended at Paderborn, West Germany, on June 7, can fly more than 50 miles at 77 mph from 5,000ft even without finding further rising air. *The top speeds are achieved* by flying slowly in rising air, faster in between and wasting the minimum possible time in circling, like a vulture, to gain height.

The optimum speed at any given moment depends on many factors. The Nimbus 3 can carry 68 gallons of water to increase speeds through higher wing loading.

As in ocean yachts, electronics play an increasingly important part. Instruments can solve the equation for the best flying speed based on the glider performance graph, vertical air velocity and windspeed, height, weight and distance to the finish. The crucial factor which distinguishes champions from the rest of us is judgment, both in instrument reading and the handling of the controls.

In this country there are about 10,000 glider pilots. The squad of a dozen or so from whom the British team of four was chosen had travelled a long path from the first solo in a club. After many cross-country flights and qualifications in regional competitions, most become national champions.

To survive this and go on to win three times in his first three World *Gliding Championships*, is a feat. In George Lee, this country has an almost completely unsung hero.

Jane Randle

Trainer who was no Don Quixote tilting at windmills

How Guy Harwood trains so many lucrative winners

Guy Harwood, that restless, peripatetic bundle of energy from Pulborough, Sussex, will soon be on his travels again. On Sunday the trainer is flying to Paris to watch Recitation run in the Prix D'Ispahan at Longchamp. He is then going to the south of France for a week's recuperation before jetting to Keeneland in Kentucky on July 13 for the Fasig-Tipton *Select Sale. From then on the* merry-go-round will not stop until the second of the Newmarket sales in October. Backwards and forwards from the United States; over to Ireland for Goff's sale at Kill. It is all *the same to Harwood* and his inseparable companion at the auctions, James Delahooke.

Harwood and Delahooke have added a new dimension to the business of spotting likely *winners at the sales. During* the past decade, Vincent O'Brien, Robert Sangster and their associates have conducted a highly profitable operation by skimming off the cream at the select sales. By successfully racing their purchases, they have become experts at the business of stallion promotion. Their expenditure has been of necessity heavy. For the limitation of losses forms an important part of their scheme. And this means buying only the choicest bred individuals, who have a considerable residual value by virtue of their pedigrees even if they are comparative failures *on the track. Storm Bird, for* example, cost $1m at Keeneland.

An entirely different policy has been adopted by Harwood. When he first started making *comparatively cheap purchases* he appeared to be a Don Quixote tilting at the windmills of big business. But unlike Cervante's hero, Harwood's lance has landed bang on target, again and again. With him it is a question of confirmation first and pedigree second, in fact the exact reverse of Mr Sangster's policy.

Their first successes came with Ela-Mana-Mou and Young Generation who were bought for a total of 13,500 guineas. Ela-Mana-Mou was the ugly duckling of the 1977 yearling sales who was transformed into the swan of the 1980 King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes. It is true that Ela-Mana-Mou was sold to a syndicate of Dick Hern's owners at the end of the colt's three-year-old career. But Mrs Andrey Muinos, the original owner must have netted a profit of over £480,000 on her original outlay without taking prize money into consideration.

*This year we have the extra*ordinary story of To-Agori-Mou, Kalaglow and Recitation. This trio were purchased for a total of around £50,000. Kalaglow has so far not fulfilled the promise he showed as a two-*year-old, but Recitation was sold* for a reported $8m to an American syndicate after his victory in the French Two Thousand Guineas. And To-Agori-Mou is at present the undisputed champion miler of Europe after his victory in the Two Thousand Guineas and his dramatic defeat at Ascot of King's Lake

The trainer ascribes a great deal of his success to luck. But lightning does not strike lucy in the same place three timesin four years. And Ascot proved that Harwood once again has a promising crop of two-year olds. Red Sunset won the Coventry Stakes, Norwick the Fenwolf. Treboro, at 10,000 guineas, the most expensive purchase Harwood has ever made, showed himself to be a likely candidate for next season's classic when finishing second to Cajun in the Chesham Stakes. *And perhaps the best of all may* be that lovely filly, Qust, who after her fast finishing third in the Queen Mary Stakes, looks sure to start a warm favourite with the Cherry Hinton at New*market's July meeting.*

Harwood places a great deal of faith in Delahooke's judgment. "Any reasonable judge can pick a good-looking horse and note his faults as well. But *James has this uncanny knack* of being able to spot the potential athlete, the animal that will be able to run."

An incredible amount of hard work goes into the preliminary inspection of yearlings. This indefatigable pair look at 1,500 every year. "We'll be examining five hundred colts in the States and probably about the same amount in England and Ireland." Their only limitation is price. "When we like a horse with a top-class pedigree then we are obviously in competition with the other top buyers. And sometimes I have to put on the brakes."

Harwood broke through another sound barrier of his success story when he shared the training honours at Royal Ascot with Henry Cecil. Appropriately *enough the name of his winner* of the Royal Hunt Cup was Teamwork. For just as the trainer has to spend so much time away from home at the sale, he has to be a good delegator.

The trainer's wife Gilly and her brother, Geoff Lawson, the assistant trainer both know the game backwards as does the head lad, Tommy Townsend. And then there is of course the *stable jockey, Greville Starkey.*

And those who remember his nine Group One victories in 1978 — including four Classic wins and watched this stylish and polished horseman in action at Ascot last week, can have little doubts about his ability as a jockey.

But a team is only as good as its captain. Harwood not only has an abundance of energy, he is also a highly *skilled organizer and clear* thinker. He is also very fit. "I like to ride all the three-year-olds in their work before the season starts." He is a tennis and squash fanatic. At the age of 42 he weighs 12st 4lb and does not carry an ounce of superfluous flesh. He works and plays hard.

Harwood is a businessman both by training and instinct. He owns a chain of garages left him by his father and farms 600 acres.

His training establishment at Coombelands is a model of efficent planning and lay-out. *Improvements costing £250,000* are due to be made in the next year or two. Harwood knows full well that lean years often follow the fat. But the snowball of his success has been gathering momentum fast in the past four years. And this momentum shows no signs of slowing down.

Michael Seely

Chris Patten MP outlines an economic strategy that would have the support of a united party

Time the Tories pulled themselves together

Hugh Thomas tells a story in one of his books about two Spaniards who got into a fierce fight over the merits of their favourite poets and mortally wounded each other. As they lay dying, both confessed they had not actually read either.

The story has some relevance to the condition of the Conservative Party today. How many partisans in the interminable arguments over economic management have ever buried their noses for more than five minutes (if at all) in the works of Keynes or Professor Hayek? Yet sensible discussion, which might lead to sensible results, is entombed beneath the detritus of what are imagined to be their respective views on political economy.

We have become not just the potential victims of our refusal to adjust to events, but worse still the captives of our own metaphors. Since U-turns are associated with the days of an un-Prime Minister, we cannot even discuss the possibility of changing gear.

We are not intent on fratricide, like the Labour Party. But in our present state of mind, we may find it increasingly difficult to work together and argue together for a common set of objectives. That would be debilitating politically and damaging economically. It is high time we pulled ourselves together.

We would have done so long ago had there been a more effective Opposition. But Conservatives cannot depend on the sickness within the Labour Party *to hand us the next election*. Labour are down to their rock-bottom electoral base. But, as in February 1974, they may be able to hold on to much of it. Nor can we rely on the Social Democrats fatally damaging their erstwhile colleagues. It is too early to know whether the SDP will take off, and even more premature to say which major party will contribute most of the passengers if it does.

So to win next time, we shall have to get the economy right, or at least look as though we are some way towards doing so. Despite the problems of the past two years—the squeeze on industry, the alarming rise in unemployment, the difficulty of cutting spending after Clegg and in a recession—the Government's economic strategists can point to the prospect of one or two swallows.

Inflation has fallen rapidly. Real interest rates are low by international standards. Sterling recently fell to a level (at least against the dollar) which would have had the CBI jumping with joy last year. Many firms have dealt painfully with problems of overmanning and restrictive practices which had dogged their efforts for years. They are now in a position to make increased productivity and profits.

The main thing missing from the scene, is demand for their products. There is little sign of any big rise in demand at home or abroad.

But there are solid foundations on which the Government can begin to rebuild with the enthusiastic support of a united party. We can all agree that counter-*inflation policy must remain at* the heart of our strategy. That would not be jeopardized, indeed would be reinforced, by an *equally strong commitment* to help industry pick itself up off the floor. Without such an effort, we will find our economic tasks, particularly the creation of new jobs, almost insuperable, being driven before the gale from one overnight expedient to another.

We are told that last week's Cabinet meeting endorsed the Treasury's strategy while expressing reservations *about the* possibility of making further spending cuts. Where does this leave us? There will be no major cuts this year; even the defence review only brings military spending back to somewhere near its growth path of three per cent a year. Further cuts in domestic programmes would break election commitments or risk wrecking what is left of the social consensus. It will be hard enough to keep a grip on the spending of Labour councils.

If anything, spending this year is going to be pushed up both by them and by regular raids by the nationalized industries. In practise—hang the theory—we have an expensive but not wholly coherent industrial policy which baffles our supporters and gains us little political benefit. We are attacked as Count Dracula when in fact we are running the most expensive blood transfusion service in the business. We extol the virtues of free enterprise while obliging it to pay more and more to support the nationalized sector.

No cut in spending means, in present Treasury logic, no cut in taxes in the next Budget. Indeed, to keep near the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement target, we may need a further *increase* in taxes. The fight against inflation will grind on. The unemployment figures will push past three million. Industry will bump along the bottom of the recession *looking* forward anxiously to the much talked of recovery. Perhaps this is true; perhaps there is nothing the Government can safely do to help bring the recovery forward without running the risk of another burst of inflation. Perhaps.



Chris Patten is Conservative MP for Bath and was formerly Director of the party's Research Department.

Yet Treasury ministers themselves have identified one source of possible trouble between now and the next election which could blow us completely off whatever course we are on: wage inflation. The Chancellor is reported to have drawn his colleagues' attention at last Wednesday's Cabinet to the fact that money incomes in the past decade have risen by 335 per *cent while output has risen by* only 16 per cent. It would be surprising if he did not also point out the still growing imbalance in our public accounts between current spending (especially on pay) and capital investment for the future. If we want to restore the competitiveness of British industry, prevent higher inflation and make room for an increase in capital spending, then in both the private and public sectors we must be tough on pay; the first two proposals out of the four below are designed to help achieve this while giving industry direct help and creating greater demand for its products.

1. We must make it clear that we can hold public spending in check only if we keep a tight grip for the rest of this Parliament and beyond on pay settlements in central and local government and in the nationalized industries. We should state now that we expect, and will fight for, a lower average level of settlements next year than this, wherever we have direct responsibility, and that in return we are prepared to increase capital spending selectively next autumn and winter. A few hundred millions spent on infrastructure and construction projects, especially in those areas with the highest unemployment, and on telecommunications, rail electrification and other worthwhile investments would have an immediate knock-on effect on private sector activity and create more jobs.

In public sector pay bargaining, we should establish a central unit which would at least ensure that the existing negotiating panels operate on a basis of common research findings and common criteria. Such a unit *would also reorganize comparability* machinery, make the public service more aware of the market forces than can be introduced into bargaining, and examine the feasibility of introducing "no strike" agreements in some services. Unless we now take this kind of grip on public sector pay bargaining we shall find ourselves as this Parliament wears on fighting one battle after another with the public sector unions over ground which we have failed to stake out.

2. In the private sector we should tell employers that if average settlements in the pay round which starts in August are running in low single figures, we shall halve the National Insurance surcharge in the next Budget, and that if the 1982-83 round is equally low we shall abolish it completely in 1983. It takes about £3,000m out of industry's pocket every year, taxes jobs and exports, raises prices and reduces investment. Cutting the surcharge should be used as a carrot to help employers explain to their workers why they should do what is anyway in their best interest.

3. With thousands more young people coming on the labour market than there will be jobs for them, we must take school leavers out of the existing pay bargaining system and develop a comprehensive scheme of training grants like that in West Germany. We have too few apprentices and too many young people out of work because of the price which union negotiators demand for their labour. High unemployment will be with us for the rest of the 1980s. If we are at all concerned about *the implications of this for our* social stability, we should abandon the hand-to-mouth methods of the last few years and make a radical change in our training arrangements.

4. We should extend share ownership and make this further development of a property-owning democracy a central plank in our next manifesto. This should be complemented by encouraging greater participation in industry. Work in these fronts could be much more useful than the hunt for a further battery of changes in trade union law in the next session of Parliament.

There would be one victim of this balanced approach: in the short term we should not be able to keep the PSBR within the limits set out by the Treasury. Most of us should be able to bear this with equanimity. A small *planned* increase in the PSBR to increase economic activity, with the prospect of a fall later as a direct result of higher output sounds a better bargain than an increase in the PSBR because of *unplanned* falls in production and increases in unemployment.

The late Adlai Stevenson once accused the Republican Party of offering the public the uninspiring advice, "Don't just do something: stand there". I hope no one will be able to make the same accusation against the Conservative Party in the second half of this Parliament. There is plenty for us to do which will enable us to keep the initiative, unite the party, lay to rest some of our absurdly theoretical economic arguments and give a new lease of life to the strategy which we were elected to implement.

We do not need more metaphors, nor further helpings of liberal philosophy. All we need is a large injection of old-fashioned Tory horse sense.

David Watt

President Carrington: a tricky opportunity

The appearance yesterday of the European Commission's proposed solution to the problems of the EEC budget and the common agricultural policy (CAP) puts Britain in a peculiar spot. On the one hand, the report is an ingenious attempt to lighten the financial burden of the EEC on Britain without actually attempting the politically hopeless task of bringing about fundamental changes in the CAP—for which reason Mrs Thatcher ought to be pleased with it, so far as it goes. On the other hand, it comes out a week before Britain takes on the six-month term as President of the EEC Council of Ministers, and it will therefore fall to Mrs Thatcher's lot (and Lord Carrington's) to take charge of the crucial meetings in the autumn at which action—or inaction—are decided upon.

It may seem paradoxical to say that the chairmanship is a drawback in this context, for the presiding country has considerable *leverage*. Its own ministers chair all ministerial meetings. Its senior official in Brussels chairs the important meetings of permanent representatives. It has control (so far as events allow) of the agenda of these confabulations. Its foreign minister represents the Ten in negotiations with other countries. Successful initiatives redound to its credit, while lack of success normally does it no harm since nobody can reasonably expect startling progress in a six-month period of office.

On the face of it, therefore, the British presidency ought at worst to come in very handy for Mrs Thatcher at an awkward moment. At best, a rosy vista opens up of the budget dispute being settled under her benign guidance, Lord Carrington charming the Russians out of Afghanistan on behalf of Europe, and of the British public suddenly realizing that the EEC can enhance rather than diminish Britain's influence in the world.

Life, alas, is not like that. First there is plain bad luck. Britain comes to the presidency immediately after a major political upheaval in France which will effectively prevent any firm French negotiating position being evolved before the summer holidays and probably until the beginning of October. The Italians and the Irish are in the middle of extremely complicated governmental crises which will seriously affect their ability to function, and the Dutch are in the middle of an interminable process of coalition-making. In effect, this means that any serious progress *involving negotiation* among the Ten can only be made in the last three months of the year.

Then there is the sheer intractability of the underlying problems, both from a political and technical point of view. In particular, the idea that the Mitterrand government in France will be a push-over for the British in Europe should be immediately dismissed. French foreign policy may be conducted with slightly less theatrical bad manners than under Giscard d'Estaing, but the pursuit of the French national interest will be as meticulously planned and straightforwardly carried on as before. Indeed, in the case of the fisheries dispute, which will undoubtedly come to the fore again in the autumn, President Mitterrand, being more dependent on votes on the north-west coast of France than his predecessor, will probably be even tougher.

For this reason the government is, as usual, banking heavily on the Germans to help push through a plan of setting up working parties at once on various aspects of the Commission's proposals and securing broad agreement in principle at the late autumn summit meeting in London. Chancellor Schmidt is as determined as Mrs Thatcher to reduce the excessive burden on his balance of payments and his last visit to London in May is supposed to have forged a new joint determination to gang up on the Danes, the Benelux countries, and if necessary the French, in order to force a reform through the Council. But it is not clear how far *British and German interests* really march together (the Commission report, for instance, makes a clear distinction between the treatment *appropriate* for each country) and it remains to be seen, in any case, how far in practice the Chancellor will be prepared to put the Bonn-Paris axis at risk.

Faced with these difficulties and uncertainties, the British Government is bound to regard the presidency as a mixed blessing. The chair is the best place to be if one wants long-term gains or small tactical victories. It is not the ideal vantage point from which to secure large immediate concessions.

And yet, if we do not secure concessions the effect on British public opinion could be pretty bad. This is not simply a matter of a missed opportunity but of positive damage caused by the disappointment of excessive expectations. Mrs Thatcher entertains European heads of government . . . her dynamic leadership . . . Britain in the driving seat . . . and, hey presto, a dull clunk from beneath the bonnet and the vehicle grinds to a halt again.

One way to prevent this *débacle* would be to concentrate attention as much as possible on the political aspects of the Community, where agreement is much easier to secure and results are much easier to understand. This is certainly Lord Carrington's chief interest, as it is his strongest suit. The challenge of the European initiative on the Arab-Israeli conflict, of the Polish threat, of European security talks, and of any number of *other* possible crises is alluring—and not simply because the Foreign Secretary enjoys politics more than economics. The case for pressing on with political cooperation is that European interests are at stake in the Middle East and in East-West relations; that a sense of European identity in the face of the rest of the world needs to be asserted; and that if this can be achieved it may help pull the Community out of its present economic *impasse*.

But here again there are pitfalls. Lord Carrington's reputation in the Community is high, and the other nine countries are not going to begrudge him a chance to apply his magician's wand to its external relations. They will, however, be watching for the faintest sign to confirm their suspicion that the British are out to turn the EEC into a free trade area with political brass knobs on or are using political initiatives as a clever distraction for their insular derelictions as partners in the European economic enterprise.

As it happens, both Mrs Thatcher and the Foreign Secretary seem to have recognized this danger and there is not much doubt of their desire, if only on wider political grounds, to settle the major economic issues during the British presidency if they can, as well as doing a bit of good for British interests—especially in the service industries. The real trouble about the British position is that it does not imply any long-term strategy towards the EEC. In keeping with the Foreign Secretary's profound pragmatism, it is still predominantly reactive and opportunistic.

Initiatives such as that floated the other day by Herr Genscher, the German Foreign Minister, calling for a new politico-economic treaty which would graft the present *ad hoc* machinery of political cooperation onto the Community, are politely but firmly punctured by Lord *Carrington*: "*I think it is* much better to build up from the bottom than it is to impose from the top by a treaty or some form of declaration, that Europe must have a common foreign policy".

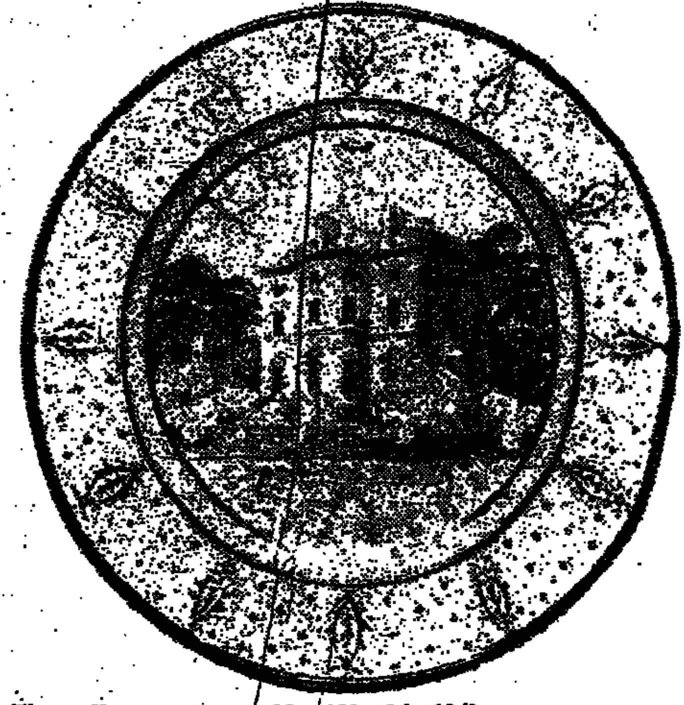
This quintessentially British statement is not likely to be much disputed within the Cabinet or indeed at Westminster, where anything with the faintest, phoniest hint of supranationalism about it is anathema. But if we are to make the most of the presidency, the absence of some longer-term vision of where the Community is going is certainly a drawback. Without it our credibility with our EEC partners will be reduced and the appeal to British public opinion which the presidency affords will be weakened. It is worth remembering that the office does not come our way again for five years, and in five years' time a government committed to taking Britain out of the Community could be in power at Westminster.

Is there a future for the house of pottery?

The Government's implicit indictment of the world-famous Wedgwood pottery firm for failing to take proper care of Barlaston Hall, the Palladian mansion which stands on the edge of its Staffordshire estate, is hugely ironic. For more than two centuries the name Wedgwood has been identified with the highest traditions of British craftmanship and with the creation of objects of beauty. The firm's products are themselves a feature of many English country houses; in more than one of them there is a Wedgwood Room.

The firm was founded in 1759 by Josiah Wedgwood and for many years operated in a district of Stoke-on-Trent still known by the exotic name of Etruria. From the start it concentrated on producing fine china for the wealthy end of the market, and one of its earliest customers was the Empress Catherine the Great of Russia, who ordered a set of 1,000 plates depicting various English scenes. One of the subjects chosen is reputed to have been Barlaston.

However, it was not until 1936 that there was any direct association. It was then that Wedgwood, still at the time a paternalistic family firm which was anxious to provide better living and working conditions for its staff, opened a new factory and model village on the estate. The house was included in the purchase,



The wall plaque painted by Alfred in 1942.

and its new owners evidently thought highly enough of it to choose it as the subject of a decorative wall plaque painted by Alfred Powell in 1942.

The change in attitude appears to date from about 1963 when Mr Arthur Bryan was appointed managing director. The first non-member of the family to hold such a post—he is now the chairman—he was and is an energetic salesman who was responsible for a dramatic increase in production and turnover. Until then demand had far exceeded supply, and would-be customers were used to warnings of long delays.

Mr Bryan set about changing all that. Within a few years the characteristic bas relief patterns had become familiar to shoppers in galleries and department stores in dozens of countries. North America became the firm's dominant market. Awards were showered upon it, including a knighthood for Sir Arthur himself.

But, pleasant and cultivated man though he is, Sir Arthur has a blind spot when it comes to Barleston Hall. In 1973 he wrote to *The Times*, sharply rebuking Sir John Betjeman who had protested at the firm's application to demolish the hall, and climing that it would cost £500,000 to restore it for any useful purpose. Further correspondence provoked Sir Arthur into inviting the Historic Buildings Council to find a use for it.

Negotiations came to nothing but, after a public inquiry in 1975, permission for demolition was refused.

Sir Arthur, however, remained unrepentant, and in March this year the firm submitted a new application to demolish the hall, this time on the grounds that it had been rendered unsafe by mining subsidence. A public inquiry into this application has still to be held, but clearly the Government's intervention has gone a long way towards preempting its findings.

John Young
Planning Reporter

Wanted: a sponsor to bring Venice to London

After a decade of dithering, the Royal Academy has begun preliminary overtures for an exhibition on The Genius of Venice. It is too early, I am told, to call these overtures "plans"—more a gleam in the eye of several interested parties.

John Hale, Professor of Italian at University College, London, is masterminding these pl . . . (sorry) and has enlisted the aid of a distinguished advisory committee of eight British authorities and nine Italians. Among the British experts are James Byam Shaw, an authority on Guardi and Tiepolo, Sir Oliver Millar, Surveyor of the Queen's Pictures, and Francis Haskell, Professor of Art History at Oxford and author of books on the relationship between artists and their patrons.

The exhibition, provisionally scheduled for the winter of 1983 and still to find a sponsor, will contain sections on the altarpiece in sixteenth century Venice, organized by the Italian scholar Terisio Pignatti, the Cult of St Mark (patron saint of Venice), the Patrician portrait and a room devoted to the Caprice, organized by Homan Potterton (the Caprice is that form of painting perfected by Guardi and Canaletto where the artist sets up an imaginary land- or city-scape).

Incidentally, seeing that John Hale lists his recreation in *Who's Who* very simply as "Venice", I looked elsewhere for other equally enchanting recreations. Among those I turned up: Edward de Bono, toys; Judi Dench, catching up with letters; John Goodenough (Professor of Inorganic Chemistry at Oxford), developing countries; Professor Bernard Crick, polemicising. If asked, I think I would now list among my recreations: browsing in *Who's Who*.

Mot jest

This may be an old joke but, coming from born-again Bob Dylan, who opens tonight at Earl's Court, it still bears the telling. After an open-air performance at the Colombo Stadium in Paris this week, a French journalist dodged the body-guards and managed to approach the singer who was shivering in the night air. In a thick French accent, Dylan was asked for "a good quote". "If I had a good quote", said Dylan, "I'd be wearing it."

Letters patent?

Next week's auction by Phillips of the long-lost family archive of the earls of Sheffield caused a burst of legal activity yesterday by the first Earl's descendant, Lord Stanley of Alderley. He complained that Phillips had omitted to inform him of the sale.

Lord Stanley, formerly a captain in the Coldstream Guards, is now chairman of Thames Valley Cereals and lives in Anglesey. After consulting his solicitor he told me: "I hope they have a title to the papers. They should not be sold but remain open for public inspection. I would like them to go to the Chester archives or the University of Bangor, where other family papers are deposited. I am going to find out just what is for sale."

The papers were lost about the time of the third Earl's death in 1909—when the earldom became extinct—and were discovered only recently in the attic of a Sussex country house by a woman whose identity Phillips will not disclose, partly to save her the embarrassment of admitting she almost decided to set fire to them.

The collection consists principally of the correspondence and documents of the first Earl, John Baker Holroyd (1735-1821). Soldier, patriot and politician, he is best known as the friend and correspondent of Edward Gibbon, and his papers provide a fascinating picture of social and political life in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. There is a letter from his father-in-law, Lord North, who, as Prime Minister, complains of the chilly reception he received from George III. Holroyd writes of a ball in Genoa: "The women had such a fury for minuets." Military papers contain a petition to Holroyd his own regiment of militia asking that the soldiers be allowed to grow their hair longer. Sir Joseph Banks writes that Queen Charlotte's flock of llamas at Windsor could never become acclimatized.

Phillips say the papers came to the present owner by descent from the Sheffields and expect them to fetch about £35,000.

THE TIMES DIARY



If you have a mind to be remembered long after you've gone, read on. The Center (that's American for Centre) for Action on Endangered Species, based in Florida, is offering to name a new-found species of rabbit after the highest bidder. Its biologist, James Lazell, discovered the creature on the Lower Keys, the islands off the Florida coast. The centre's staff described it as a "sweet-faced bunny" and think the name auction a clever way to raise money for research.

Bidding is open until December 1 and, in addition to having a Latinized version of his or her name go down in biological history, the winner will also get a life-size sculpture of the rabbit. It sounds an ideal way for Victor Lownes, the deposed Playboy boss, to make a mark that would outlast Hugh Heffner's Bunny empire. I don't know which I prefer, Oryctolagus lownesii *or* Victor cuniculus.

Dunfeudin

The tenants of 150 Walworth Road in Southwark, south London, called for outside help yesterday after a two-year wrangle over what to call the £1.6m building. It is the new



headquarters of the Labour Party, which has been divided over a name ever since James Callaghan laid a ceremonial stone and topped it out in 1979.

An official told me: "Consider us open to offers. We don't have a name because we couldn't agree on one. It all sank under the weight of paperwork."

The party left its old headquarters in Smith Square because of lack of space and rented the Southwark building cheaply from a consortium of trade unions headed by the General and Municipal. After arguing long into the night, the left-wing National Executive Committee once settled on Keir Hardy House, until it was remembered that this is the name of the party's Scottish regional office in Glasgow.

Tony Benn's suggestion of New Transport House was rejected as boring. Norman Atkinson suggested Enterprise House, which sounds more like a new name for Tory HQ.

Any ideas? Place of Strife, Foot's Walk and Heffer's End are rejected on the grounds that I thought of them first.

Ladies first

One omission from an otherwise fairly with-it *Debrett's Peerage*—the growing practice of calling married couples by the wife's name when she is regarded as the more dominant or more famous partner. Thus you have Mr and Mrs Esther Rantzen (the television personality is married to television producer Desmond Wilcox); Mr and Mrs Prudence Glynn (the fashion writer is married to Lord Windlesham); and Mr and Mrs Gayle Hunnicutt (the actress is married to Simon Jenkins, former editor of the *Evening Standard*). I have not actually seen it put this way on official invitations, but it cannot be long.

Smash success

Alan Alda, who has been playing Hawkeye in *M*A*S*H* for nine years, stars tonight in *Jenny*, a film made in 1969 which is only now receiving its first British screening—on BBC 1 at 10.50. While others have come and gone from the Korean War medical saga, Alda has used the flip, sardonic character he portrays as a basis for a career that is firing on all guns.

He is said to receive $200,000 for each episode of *M*A*S*H* and such is his star quality that his latest film, *The Four Seasons*, has survived lukewarm reviews in America to become a hit, grossing $11.5m in its first ten days. He is writer, director and star.

Alda is strongly pro-feminist, and *Jenny* is very much in that vein. He has always refused scripts which he thought exploited women and returned one with the scribbled reply: "I won't act in this but if you tell me when it's opening, I'll picket."

Back again

Sally Mugabe, the Zimbabwe Prime Minister's delightful wife, is a frequent visitor to Britain these days. She was here a few months ago to receive the international Golden Sunrise award from the black community in recognition of her husband's statemanship. Now she returns today to address the annual conference of the womens' Commonwealth Countries League at Caxton Hall.

Mrs Susan Zwinoira, wife of the Zimbabwe High Commissioner, who will escort her during her four-day visit, tells me the visit is another indication of the warm rapport between Britain and Zimbabwe since the transition of power. Mrs Mugabe, who once taught in Britain, appears to bear no grudge about her imprisonment by the Rhodesian police when relations were less happy.

Peter Watson

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LITTLE IN RESERVE

"First reckon, then risk" was the dictum of the great Prussian strategist von Moltke; and when the product of Mr. Nott's hectic reckoning was finally published as a defence White Paper yesterday, the risks were apparent, too. Since conscription was abolished some 20 years ago all British defence policy has been based on a calculated risk that the nation would either not need to mobilize for an emergency or would anyway have no time to do so. Mr. Nott's policy is no exception to that rule, but there is a glimmer of a recognition that such a fixed attitude to our future security, though intellectually respectable, is strategically irresponsible.

The paper, entitled "The Way Forward" defines Britain's four main defence roles: an independent strategic nuclear force committed to Nato, the direct defence of the United Kingdom homeland, major land and air contributions to continental Europe and a major maritime effort in the eastern Atlantic and the Channel. Some forces will also be held available for operations outside the Nato area. There is no question of abandoning the British contribution to any of these roles; but Mr. Nott has found that the soaring cost of equipment and of manpower has once again forced the Government to cut both the size of the services and the equipment which they feel they need to fulfil the roles given to them.

Although Mr. Nott has taken care to point out that the defence budget will continue to grow in real terms, he has had to admit that the extra buck will not achieve a comparable extra bang. He has attempted to assuage his Conservative supporters with lists of weapons programmes which are intended to show how effective the forces will remain. But it is also clear that the armed services will be asked to meet our defence obligations with less modern equipment, stretched over a longer life than had been intended for it. That is the risk. There is nothing wrong with the principle of risk-taking, particularly if it reawakens a greater spirit of improvisation in the area of weapons design. But it must be recognized for what it is, and the defence machine must be organized to react swiftly to a heightened risk should it occur.

However, yet again we have a defence review which concentrates most of the economies at the sharp end of our defence effort. All the services will lose manpower and firepower. There are the ritual invocations to the possibility that the civilian support, and the headquarters elements, will suffer equally to those in the front line, but that never seems to be achieved to the same extent. Although the total strength of all the forces has been massively cut for the last 20 years, the officer corps has not been cut proportionately, and that cannot be entirely excused with the argument that the extra complexity of equipment necessitates a more officer-intensive structure. There is fat to be cut out of the command structure of all three services.

At the other level, this philosophy must affect the central organization of defence and its civil service structure as well as its outstations — particularly in West Germany. The Prime Minister and Mr. Nott have now set up a different ministerial organization with no separate service ministers. It may be too soon to assess how much further integration at the senior level that ministerial restructure should lead to. But this most recent exercise in defence pruning, like its predecessors, has shown that the tri-service structure going right to the top level of Chiefs of Staff does not give us that kind of comprehensive integrated defence planning which is necessary in the modern world. If the central military staff of the Defence Ministry is to be integrated, it is no good having a Chief of Defence Staff and an Assistant Chief who have spent a lifetime in their own services. It will be necessary to train an integrated planning staff over a much longer period and much lower down into the officer hierarchy. That is an even more difficult organizational battle for Mr Nott to achieve than what he has done so far.

There is another equally important philosophical task for Mr Nott on which his defence paper shows some encouraging signs. The main strategic component of our defence policy which has been too long ignored is reserve power. Yet it should be axiomatic in the military world that every cut in the standing force is matched by an increase in the reserve. The expansion of the Territorial Army and the intention to acquire more ships for the naval reserve is thus to be welcomed. But these are still mere bagatelles in terms of the whole defence effort. Mr Nott, and his professional military advisers must become even more convinced of the advantage of reserve fire power, in the form of ships, aircraft and ground weapons, even when it does not meet the most modern standards of technology. It was another German general who said of his country's armed forces "I do not know when we will need them again; I only know we will." Mr Nott's White Paper is a skilful political exercise but — mindful of that warning — he must also see that the future does not find him out.

LINKING THE POUND WITH EUROPE

The call for Britain to become a full member of the European Monetary System made by the West German Chancellor on Tuesday is shrewdly timed. Next week the United Kingdom assumes the Presidency of the European Community. Joining the EMS "snake" would provide a gesture of our commitment which could serve us in good stead in the months of haggling over the Community Budget which lie ahead.

There are also clear economic advantages which Britain would gain from greater currency stability. Industry has been trying to cope with living on a currency roller-coaster. The Government's policy is not to have a policy. Over the past two years this has been associated with a decline in our manufacturing output of 15 per cent largely because the pound was overvalued. A million people have lost their jobs. Yet at the same time, those who work in parts of the economy which are not exposed to competition have had huge increases in their living standards because the price of imports has been held down. The whole process could easily unravel. Sterling might start to fall rapidly as it did in 1976. Then we would face a new wave of inflation.

The only way of avoiding this mad veering between deflation and inflation is to restore a measure of currency stability. The EMS in its present form is a far from perfect system. But it is the only system there is and it includes the countries which now account for the lion's share of our trade. As a very minimum, the Government ought to ensure that the pound remains stable against the system as a whole. In the medium term, the Government would be wise to look at ways in which the pound could join.

Some critics say that joining a scheme of fixed exchange rates will undermine the control of the money supply on which the fight against inflation rests. They should look at the experience of West Germany, which has managed to combine membership of the European Monetary System with lower inflation and lower unemployment than we have known. Before any kind of exchange rate stability can be restored, however, the Government will have to decide how much it wants the pound to be worth. It will need strong nerves to resist the temptation to try to peg the pound at an overvalued rate. Going in to the EMS with the pound kept artificially high is attractive in the short term. It would put pressure on wages in the next pay round. But it would mean that industry was doomed to years more decline as it loses competitiveness.

The right moment to peg sterling would be when the currencies of Europe, led by the mark, have recovered some of the ground lost against the dollar. That would be a good moment to link sterling with them at a level which would combine the claims of competitiveness and price stability. It could come this autumn. The Government should be ready for it.

VICTIMS OF A FALSE ECONOMY

When a government department is faced with the need to make cuts its first instinct is to shield its central administrative apparatus while slashing away at the periphery of specialized services. We have already seen the knives reaching out to the Central Statistical Office, the Economic Advisory Service, museums, monuments and offshore supply services. In local government the bureaucrats offload any sacrifices on to meals on wheels, home helps, or any other service which actually helps the public.

The Foreign and Commonwealth Office is no exception. It has cut the British Council. Now it is slicing once again at the external services of the BBC. French and Italian broadcasts for Europe are to go, Portuguese for Brazil, Maltese, Burmese and Somali, as well as the transcription service. Admittedly there is to be more money for transmitters but this merely restores cuts made in 1979. Moreover, according to the BBC, some of the transmitters were planned for services now to be cut.

The trouble is that the periphery is where policies impinge most directly on people. This is certainly true of the BBC external services. They reach out to a very large audience around the world both directly and through the transcription services, which sell programmes to foreign radio stations. If one of the aims of British diplomacy is to gain understanding for British views and British aims the BBC contributes as much as the central apparatus of diplomacy.

Even in countries regarded as friendly to Britain, which are to bear the main brunt of the cuts, it commands a large audience. For French, Italian and Spanish services in Europe the BBC estimate is about 4,500,000 adults, and while it might be assumed that they could inform themselves about Britain through their own media the evidence is that they cannot. The British point of view on the European Community budget, for instance, has generally been very poorly reported in France.

There is also another argument. The building of transmitters, while obviously necessary, can be switched on and off in response to the flow of funds. Foreign language services cannot be treated in the same way. It takes years to build up an effective service and to win an audience for it. Once lost, neither staff nor listeners can be put together again in a hurry.

Yet the world can change quickly. For years the Portuguese service of the BBC seemed of only marginal use. Then came the revolution and Britain's voice was suddenly in great demand. During the attempted coup in Spain in February of this year the official Spanish stations provided no news, so many people turned to the BBC. Had the coup succeeded, would the Spanish service of the BBC now be cut? And is it really in Britain's interest to stop speaking to Somalia, a potentially unstable country with a huge population of refugees?

In the long view these are false economies. They bring marginal savings at the cost of long-term damage to British diplomacy. The Foreign and Commonwealth Office should look nearer home for savings. Some day some government must find a way to impose public spending cuts which reduce bureaucracy while protecting services which the public values. To achieve this it may be necessary to take the selection of cuts out of the hands of bureaucrats of the department affected, who are bound to have an interest in their own self-preservation.

General O'Connor

From Mr Ronald Lewin

Sir, Your obituary of General Sir Richard O'Connor (June 19) did full justice to his outstanding qualities as a military commander. I am not sure, however, that Mr Charles Douglas-Home, in his article about O'Connor (June 20), does equal justice to these qualities, generous though his intent may have been.

The papers to which he refers, as well as the account of his campaign against the Italians which O'Connor smuggled out of his prison camp in Italy, have long been familiar to me and he and I have discussed together the points at issue. I made use of these papers in my recently published book on Wavell, *The Chief*, the final draft of which was read by the General.

But these papers were written during or immediately after a war. O'Connor then, for instance, had no conception of the complexity of reasons which caused us to send an expeditionary force to Greece — for how could he? Wavell tried to explain the reasons to him. But O'Connor's central concern was the fact that he had not prolonged his triumphant advance as far as Tripoli. The audacity to which you referred in your obituary — no less than Rommel's — was at its most intense.

The objective historical facts, however, are quite simple. There is little doubt that, even with his exhausted and etiolated desert force, O'Connor might have reached Tripoli against the demoralized Italian opposition. But the German Air Force already commanded the eastern region of the Mediterranean. The British Navy and the Air Force were in no condition at that time to run successfully the convoys which would have been needed to sustain a British presence in Tripoli. To supply a garrison there by land would have been inconceivably difficult. The notion that aid might have come from French North Africa is very dubious.

O'Connor and I often discussed these considerations, but though he accepted them intellectually he could never dispel a haunting sense that at the time he not only should have been allowed to advance but should even have acted independently and taken the risk himself. All those who knew him were aware of his total commitment to the categorical imperatives of duty.

I believe that his sense of frustration at the time was magnified by an inevitable brooding while a prisoner (as Mr Douglas-Home points out), and that he was never until the end of his days able to consider the issue dispassionately. In this matter his warm heart was stronger than his cool head. It is an attitude which does him great honour, but as the military reasoning is unsound I feel it right that the background should be explained.

Yours faithfully,
RONALD LEWIN,
Camilla House,
Forest Road,
East Horsley,
Surrey.
June 20.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Playing the China card

From Mr Julian Amery, MP for Brighton Pavilion (Conservative)

Sir, Your leading article "Risks of the China card" (June 22) is remarkable for a glaring omission. It makes not even a passing reference to China's part in deterring aggression in South-east Asia.

There is a growing consensus that the main thrust of Soviet imperialism is likely to be directed not against Europe or China itself but against the main raw material-producing areas on which the industrialized nations depend for their survival. The oil of the Gulf and of North Africa, and the mineral resources of central and southern Africa are the ones most frequently discussed in Britain. But no less important is South-east Asia with its rubber, tin, oil and rice and its command of the Straits of Malacca — the choke point which controls the passage between the Indian and Pacific oceans.

It was to defend these vital world interests that the United States went to war in Vietnam and that Britain, Australia and New Zealand maintained forces in the area after Malaysia and Singapore had attained independence. Since the withdrawal of American and British forces, however, it is Vietnam, with strong Soviet support, which has emerged as the dominant military power in the area. It has already conquered Laos and Cambodia and now threatens Thailand.

Only China, today, has the power and shows the will to deter Soviet-Vietnamese aggression. If it needs Western help to do so, surely it is our duty and interest to provide it. The threat to South-east Asia makes us allies; and it is paradoxically Moscow-Peking's erstwhile partner in the Vietnam war that leaves us no valid alternative to playing the China card.

We would be fools, indeed, to discard it in the vain hope that to do so would improve the chances of arms control negotiations or lessen the threat to Poland.

Yours faithfully,
JULIAN AMERY,
112 Eaton Square, SW1.
June 23.

Media publicity effects

From Mr John Redfern

Sir, The blunt answer to Mrs Buchanan (June 20) is that the media are hardly in the business of not reporting news. I am sure the Press Council would agree with that.

Since unstable people can be disturbed by many things other than assassinations, newspapers would have a lot of blank space if Mrs Buchanan had her way.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN REDFERN,
38 Abbot's Walk,
Cerne Abbas,
Dorchester,
Dorset.
June 22.

Standing orders

From Mr Tony Bunyan and Mr Steve Peak

Sir, The letter in your issue of June 17 from Professor Colonel G. I. A. D. Draper on our contention that the standing army in the United Kingdom has been unlawful since 1955 seems to have deliberately avoided the basis of our argument.

The opening clause of the annual Acts (the Mutiny Acts, and later the Army (Annual) Acts) passed by Parliament from 1689 to 1954 legalized the *raising* of a standing army inside the UK in peacetime for one year only. This clause gave effect to the provision in the 1688 Bill *of* Rights. Professor Colonel Draper correctly states, as we did, that the annual Mutiny Act and its successors *also* dealt with the size of the army and its internal disciplinary code.

What is at issue is that the opening clause of the pre-1955 annual Acts which legalized the raising of a standing army in the first instance has been omitted in subsequent legislation. It is this omission that has made the existence of the standing army unlawful since 1955. Parliamentary consideration of the size and the funds to be allocated to the army does not satisfy the pre-condition that Parliament has to consent to the raising of the army, and it is "unlawful" if it does not.

Parliament, in its wisdom, passed annual Acts for over two and a half centuries in order to place limits on the power of the executive to use the army against the British people. Anyone with a sense of history will know that the use of the army in the nineteenth and the early part of this century in maintaining public order was a matter of considerable concern in the country, in Parliament and in the courts. Today, the army is again being used in an extensive way inside the United Kingdom. It has been in Northern Ireland for the past 12 years. Troops have and are continuing to be used to break strikes.

If the liberties of the British people, which are the result of hundreds of years of often violent struggle against the oppressive use of state power, are to be preserved then the accountability of the army to Parliament is essential to the preservation of a democratic society.

Yours sincerely,
TONY BUNYAN,
STEVE PEAK,
State Research,
9 Poland Street, W1.
June 18.

The missing figure

From Miss Eve Crosland

Sir, In his view of the impact of certain politicians' illness and death on the course of history, David Wood (June 22) omits at least one significant name. If Anthony Crosland (my brother) had not died when he did, the Labour Party might well have avoided its present state of confusion and disunity. He would, I think, have remained within the party, thus possibly preventing the formation of the new Social Democratic Party. This in turn would have given Mr Benn less scope for his machinations, and the chances of a more unified Labour Party winning the next election would have been vastly increased.

Yours faithfully,
EVE CROSLAND,
Danehurst Cottage,
Parkhill Road, NW3.
June 22.

Priorities in nuclear defence task

From Field Marshal Lord Carver

Sir, Your leader, "Making room for Trident" in today's issue (June 24), falls into the common error of confusing the argument for Britain to continue to possess her own nuclear warheads and the capability to design and produce them with the issue of continuing to maintain an independent strategic nuclear strike force.

The decision to replace the Polaris system with four new submarines equipped with the Trident missile and new warheads, which is playing havoc with the defence equipment programme, stems from the latter. The only real argument for it is fear that the vast American nuclear arsenal would not be effective in deterring war in Europe, while a British independent strategic force would. The fallacy of that argument was exposed in Lord Gladwyn's letter, which appeared in your columns on May 28. Retaining a British nuclear capability that did not insist on being independent and strategic would not incur expenditure on anything like the same scale.

There are two fundamental priorities for the defence of Western Europe, if defence is to have any real meaning. The first is to prevent a war taking place in Europe at all: the second that, if measures to deter that fail, hostilities should be brought to a halt as quickly as possible, before either side is tempted to resort to nuclear weapons. If that also fails, we would face what the former United States Defence Secretary, Harold Brown, aptly described as "an unimaginable catastrophe".

Maintaining a strong, mobile armoured army, supported by a modern tactical air force, as our fair share of Nato's forces in the Central Europe sector, is a far more effective contribution both to a deterrent to war and to containing the enemy's forces if that fails than either duplicating the vast strategic nuclear strike capability of the United States or keeping afloat anti-submarine helicopter platforms that could be provided at less expense in other ways, and which only have a marginal affect as a deterrent to war or to its containment, if deterrence failed.

The essence of the problem has not changed since Basil Liddell Hart published his book, *Deterrent or Defence*, in 1960. In the chapter, "Basic problems of Western Defence", which is as relevant today as it was then, he quotes Harold Macmillan, welcoming General Norstad as SACEUR (Supreme Allied Commander, Europe) in 1957 with the words: "Let us be under no illusion; military forces today are not designed to wage war; their purpose is to prevent it. There will be no campaigns like the old ones, with victory at the end of a long and balanced struggle; total war today can only mean total destruction."

To that, he added his own comment: "The prime need today is to reinforce the H-bomb deterrent, which has turned into a two-edged threat, by developing a non-nuclear fireguard and fire-extinguisher — on the ground, and ready for use without hesitation or delay."

Yours faithfully,
CARVER,
House of Lords.
June 24.

US views on Ulster

From Professor Yorick Wilks

Sir, Your correspondents have drawn attention to the extraordinary ignorance of Americans about Irish affairs and, in the case of Mr Peter Jay (June 24), have gone on to argue that the situation cannot be changed so we should give them what they want anyway.

The problem is not limited to Ireland: in a California bar last month I was greeted by an apparently well-educated stranger who said that he had heard an English accent and wanted to shake my hand because his father had helped liberate my country! No doubt many of your correspondents would have had an appropriate reply ready, but I am afraid I took the Jay line and just gave him my hand, dumbstruck.

Yours sincerely,
YORICK WILKS,
University of Essex
(Department of Language and Linguistics),
Wivenhoe Park,
Colchester.
June 24.

From Mr Herb Greer

Sir, Mr Peter Jay (June 24) is talking out of both sides of his mouth on Ulster.

First he says, correctly, that real facts are unimportant to the American-Irish community who support the IRA. He then pirouettes and suggests that facts *are* important to them, since a "sophisticated approach" (he is rather short on specifics) will improve matters for Britain among the American-Irish.

No one who knows anything about modern terrorism, and specifically about the Ulster variety, will suppose that what is urged by Mr Jay will propitiate the American bigots who support the IRA, or the terrorists themselves. It is these people and not the British Government who have chosen and insisted upon violence in Ulster. What the British have done is to limit that violence.

Gestures of conciliation, as adumbrated by Mr Jay, will, as experience has shown, exacerbate the violence and increase pressure from America and elsewhere to "do something" dramatic — thus helping those who try to bomb, starve and murder Ulster into the Irish Republic.

The present issue is not unification because there is no present prospect of that. It is the containment and discouragement of those who mean to force instant unification and then, in the classic fascist manner, force themselves upon Ireland itself. By pretending otherwise, Mr Jay and some of those he cites are doing a grave disservice to the United Kingdom and to the Irish Republic.

Yours,
HERB GREER,
c/o Film Rights, Ltd,
113-117 Wardour Street, W1.
June 24.

From Mr Peter Holliday

Sir, It was refreshing to read the contribution of Mr Peter Jay to the "Irish American" problem. My religious and political beliefs would tend to identify me with the majority in Northern Ireland. And yet it seems absurd to me that it is not accepted in public by any British Government that the only long-term solution in Ulster is eventual "Irish unity and British disengagement".

Both Conservative and Labour governments place great importance on upholding the democratically expressed wishes of the Northern Irish. But why should the Ulster electorate alone decide? There is a strong argument for involving the republic. But if the constitutional and political problems of such an approach are insuperable, what about the rest of the United Kingdom electorate?

Yours faithfully,
PETER HOLLIDAY,
Cadenza,
Roman Lane,
Sutton Coldfield,
West Midlands.
June 24.

West Indians in school

From Dr G. Driver

Sir, I wish to refer to certain allegations made or implied in the Rampton report concerning my recent research on the subject of West Indian pupils' performance in five inner-city secondary schools. I do so particularly because those allegations reflect upon my professional competence and personal integrity.

It is factually incorrect to state, as the report does, that the findings of my article in *New Society* (January 17, 1980), were not substantiated by the full report published in March last year by the Commission for Racial Equality and entitled *Beyond Underachievement*. Furthermore it is misleading to imply that I made "educational conclusions" which assumed that information collected for only five schools was valid over the entire school population.

The limitation of my study in this respect is explicitly stated in both publications and the chapter of the full report, entitled "Summary and conclusions", contains no comments or prescriptions for what should be done in our educational institutions. My main findings were:

1 West Indian girls and boys achieved results that were, for the most part, better than those obtained by English boys and girls.

2 Among English pupils, the boys usually obtained better results than the girls while, by contrast, West Indian girls obtained generally better results than West Indian boys.

I regret that a Government report on so sensitive an issue should so conspicuously fail to make a balanced judgment on the available evidence.

Yours sincerely,
GEOFFREY DRIVER,
Centre for Social Work and Applied Social Studies,
The University of Leeds.
June 25.

Principles of the CAP

From the President of the National Federation of Meat Traders

Sir, I read with interest (*The Times*, June 17) the remarks in the European Parliament by Sir Henry Plumb that the central "principles of the CAP . . . are common prices, Community preference and financial solidarity". I would like to point out there are no common prices, because of the distorting effects of "green" currencies and monetary compensatory amounts; that there is no financial solidarity, because of national aids whether "legal" or "illegal" under the Rome Treaty; and that "Community preference" is just another way of saying agricultural protectionism at the expense of the consumer.

Further, why is it that producer interests and sundry apologists for the CAP never mention the fourth and fifth objectives of Community agriculture policies as inscribed in the Rome Treaty — viz, to ensure the availability of supplies and reasonable prices to consumers?

Since about half of the EEC farm budget goes to finance subsidies on exports of surplus products and most of the rest is spent on taking supplies off the market to keep prices high in the first place, it is obvious that these last objectives are not being fulfilled. Beef, for example, is *technically* in surplus in the EEC, but there would undoubtedly be a greater demand for it if prices were lower. It is of course for this reason that we are opposed to beef exports and the same is true for lamb.

The "clawback" on exports to other EEC countries, equivalent to the premiums paid to UK lamb producers, was the reason for large quantities of home-produced lamb being available in Britain last year — a position welcomed by my members, who were at last able to offer their customers a product priced at a realistic level.

Let us hope that, despite the efforts of the Minister of Agriculture in Brussels, the "clawback" arrangements will not be modified and that the British housewife can continue to enjoy the benefits of cheap lambs this year. It is about time that the British consumer derived some benefit from EEC membership and here is a golden opportunity for it to be so.

In any event, why all the fuss about the "clawback"? It was, after all, the inevitable price of getting the Community sheepmeat regime which was demanded by British farmers. The French were bound to insist on a "clawback" to prevent subsidized British lambs competing in their own markets and undercutting French lamb producers. Our own minister will, similarly, be obliged to protect the British poultry industry from French competition, irrespective of whether the huge subsidies paid in the form of regional aids to new producing and processing plants in Brittany are "legal" or "illegal" under EEC rules.

Yours sincerely,
JACK BAILEY,
National Federation of Meat Traders,
29 Linkfield Lane,
Redhill,
Surrey.
June 17.

London pride as a tourist city

From the Chairman of the London Tourist Board

Sir, As Mr Frank Johnson's comments on tourism (June 23) were almost entirely directed at the visitor to London I feel I should not let them go unchallenged. Not being "some crafty official of a Government department", but chairing an organization which brings together the statutory English Tourist Board, the commercial interests involved in tourism in London, and the Greater London Council, I won't bombard him with the zillions spent in London by tourists.

The London Tourist Board exists because world travel is now more available, and to a greater range of people, than ever before and the explosive growth in travel requires management. Young people and their elders rightly seek out and learn from the cultures and traditions of other nations, and there is no way that Mr Johnson's diatribes will stop them. But travel should not degrade either host or guest and to that end we work to ease congestion and to maintain a stable year-round employment base by promoting the autumn or winter visit, and by providing information about lesser-known attractions beyond the golden triangle of Buckingham Palace, Westminster Abbey and Trafalgar Square. And where employment is concerned, I wonder why it is somehow thought nobler to produce a family-priced car in a loss-making manufacturing industry, than to provide a family-priced meal in a healthy service industry.

The almost invisible business visitors, often transported from hotel to conference centre by those efficient "troop carrier-like coaches" bring not only spending money, but prestige to our professions and orders to our industry. Amongst the wash of statistics I am sure you will have remarked the fact that the great majority of London's tourists are British. We are hosts to them in their own capital. We hold their treasures on trust; and I for one intend to continue to seek a warm welcome for all who come to pay their respects to this ancient society of ours.

Yours sincerely,
MARY BAKER,
London Tourist Board,
26 Grosvenor Gardens,
Victoria, SW1.
June 24.

Beyond the pale

From Mr Ed Bresnan and others

Sir, Having seen some short television clips of the first round at Wimbledon, we feel obliged to apologize for the unspeakably rotten conduct of John McEnroe.

You have our permission to throw out of the tournament this ugliest of all Americans.

Yours, etc,
ED BRESNAN,
JERRY COWLE,
ROGER DOWNING,
JAY HOUTZ,
MIKE SOZANSKY,
2727 West 6 Street,
Los Angeles,
California.
June 24.

From Mrs Karen King

Sir, Can anyone tell me what fine is imposed on a line judge who makes a patently wrong call for the first time? And the second time? And the third time? I am amazed to read that the top professional tennis tournament in the world has umpires and line judges who will be "out of pocket through officiating at Wimbledon" (report, June 24).

Yours faithfully,
KAREN KING,
48 Southampton Road,
Fareham,
Hampshire.
June 24.

From Mr H. W. Austin

Sir, A story is told of an incident in a match when Don Budge was playing Gottfried von Cramm.

Budge questioned a line decision which he felt had been wrongly given in his favour.

After the match Gottfried took him to task. "That was very unsporting of you", he told Don.

"But Gottfried", replied Don, "I was questioning a decision given in my favour!"

"I know", replied Gottfried. "But think how you embarrassed the linesman."

Yours faithfully,
BUNNY AUSTIN,
5 Victoria Square, SW1.
June 22.

Whitehall Theatre

From Mr Monty Moss

Sir, A mention in your columns on Friday (June 19) that the Whitehall Theatre may be turned into an amusement arcade prompts me to ask how we can go about getting that theatre removed from Whitehall.

Any theatre in Whitehall would be inappropriate and one offering the wares that the Whitehall Theatre normally offers is doubly so.

Yours faithfully,
MONTY MOSS,
Moss Bros Ltd,
Covent Garden, WC2.
June 22.

Camside reflections

From Professor Glyn Daniel

Sir, A slight inexactitude has crept into Philip Howard's generous review in today's *Times* (June 25) when he says that I shall be retiring from St John's College this year. Fortunately that generous seat of learning and research does not retire its ageing Fellows and I hope to go on working and writing in my beautiful keeping-room overlooking the Backs until I am translated to some Elysian Institute of Archaeology where I suspect Sir Mortimer Wheeler is still digging, if the foundations of the heavens are susceptible to such earthly activities.

St John's already has among its hundred or so Fellows half a dozen over 80, and two, Sir Frank Engledow and Sir Harold Jeffreys, over 90.

Yours faithfully,
GLYN DANIEL,
St John's College,
Cambridge.
June 25.

COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
June 25: Mr D G Crawford was received in audience by The Queen and kissed hands upon his appointment as Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Bahrain.

Mrs Crawford had the honour of being received by The Queen.

Mr Justice Farquharson had the honour of being received by The Queen upon his appointment as a Justice of the High Court of Justice when Her Majesty conferred upon him the honour of Knighthood.

Mr Justice Gibson had the honour of being received by The Queen upon his appointment as a Justice of the High Court of Justice when Her Majesty conferred upon him the honour of Knighthood.

His Excellency Mr Vahap Asiroglu and Madame Asiroglu were received in farewell audience by The Queen and took leave upon His Excellency relinquishing his appointment as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Turkey to the Court of St James's.

The Queen, Patron, and The Duke of Edinburgh this evening attended a Reception given by the Leonard Cheshire Foundation on the occasion of the Cheshire Homes International Week at the Tara Hotel, Kensington.

Her Majesty and His Royal Highness were received by the Mayor of the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea (Councillor A. H. Stevenson) and Group Captain Leonard Cheshire, VC.

The Duchess of Grafton, the Right Hon Sir Philip Moore and Squadron Leader Adam Wise were in attendance.

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh, attended by the Duchess of Grafton, Mr William Heseltine, Rear-Admiral Leslie Townsend and Squadron Leader Adam Wise, left Waterloo Station in the Royal Train this evening for Portland.

The Duke of Edinburgh, President of the Royal Mint Advisory Committee, this morning at Buckingham Palace presided at a meeting of the Committee.

His Royal Highness, Patron and Trustee, attended a Reception at Buckingham Palace for young people who have reached the Gold Standard in The Duke of Edinburgh's Award.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Patron of the Greenwich Festival, was present this evening at a performance of "The Thames Our Heritage" at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, where His Royal Highness was received upon arrival by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Greater London (the Baroness Phillips).

Major Justin Fenwick was in attendance.

The Prince of Wales this morning visited the Central Middlesex Hospital, Acton Lane, NW10 where His Royal Highness opened the second phase of the Ward Modernization Programme.

Afterwards The Prince of Wales visited the Brent Cross Shopping Centre, Hendon Way, NW4.

Major John Winter was in attendance.

His Royal Highness, Colonel-in-Chief, The Parachute Regiment, this afternoon at Buckingham Palace received Lieutenant-Colonel P. E. Wood upon his relinquishing command of the 15th Battalion (Scottish Volunteers) and Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. J. Gardener upon assuming command.

The Prince of Wales this evening attended a Reception in honour of Professor Glyn Daniel at the Stationers' Hall, London, EC4.

The Hon Edward Adeane was in attendance.

The Queen was represented by the Viscount Falmouth (Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Cornwall) at the Funeral of Sir Robert Howe (formerly Governor-General of the Sudan) which was held in St Bartholomew's Church, Lostwithiel, Cornwall, this afternoon.

CLARENCE HOUSE
June 25.—Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother this afternoon opened Mountbatten House, the new Headquarters of the Royal Life Saving Society at Studley, Warwickshire.

Her Majesty travelled in an Aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

The Lady Grimthorpe and Captain Alastair Aird were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
June 25.—The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon this afternoon visited the Dyslexia Institute in Staines.

The Lady Anne Tennant was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
June 25.—The Duchess of Gloucester as President of National Children's Home, this afternoon visited Harpenden branch and Elmfield School.

The Hon Mrs Munro was in attendance.

The Earl of St Andrews is 19 today.

Princess Alexandra will open the headquarters building, Medical Research Council Institute of Hearing Research, at University Park, Nottingham, on July 7.

Mrs Michael Wynne-Parker gave birth to a daughter in Norwich yesterday.

Latest appointments

Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps

The Queen has appointed Lieutenant General Sir John Richards to be Her Majesty's Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps from January 1, in succession to Major-General Lord Michael Fitzalan Howard, who is retiring, having held the appointment for 11 years.

General Richards has recently retired as Commandant General of the Royal Marines.

The office of Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps evolved from that of Master of Ceremonies created by James I.

The Marshal is responsible to the Lord Chamberlain for maintaining close contact with the Commonwealth and foreign heads of mission accredited to the Court of St James's and assists them on all formal occasions.

He arranges the ceremonies for the presentation of credentials by heads of mission to the Queen. More than 140 missions are accredited to the Court of St James's.

Birthdays today



Lord Rawlinson of Ewell, QC, who is 62.

Sir Campbell Adamson, 59; Professor Sir Ashley Clarke, 78; Mr Justice Eastham, 61; Mr Michael Elliott, 50; Mr Alexander Fenton, 52; Mr W. W. Hamilton, MP, 64; Professor Sir Keith Hancock, 83; Vice-Admiral Sir John Lancaster, 78; Dr Doris Odlum, 91; Professor A. T. Peacock, 59; Mr C. G. Randolph, 82; Brigadier Sir Charles Spry, 71; Lord Wolfenden, 75.

Funeral

Sir Robert Howe

The Queen was represented by Viscount Falmouth, Lord Lieutenant of Cornwall, at the funeral of Sir Robert Howe at St Bartholomew's Church, Lostwithiel, Cornwall, yesterday. The Rev R. N. K. Watton officiated. Mr Peter Howe, son, and Sir Thomas Oates, representing the Diplomatic Service, read the lessons. The Mayor of Lostwithiel attended.

Latest wills

Mrs Edith Gladys Westley, of Farnham, who left estate valued at £85,823 net. She left all her property equally between the Royal Masonic Hospital and the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

Cohn, Mrs Kate, of Hampstead £203,467
Hancock, Nadine Shirley, of Hull £209,054
Howitt, Mrs Alice Marjorie, of Winthorpe, Nottinghamshire £256,552
Jewsbury, Mrs Barbara Rebecca, of Ilmington, Warwickshire £236,921
Robertson, Mr George Galloway, South Shields, surgeon dentist £577,262
Ward, Mrs Ethel Mary, of Lyme Regis £298,305

Forthcoming marriages

Mr T. M. Poirier and Lady Anne Bennet
The marriage will take place on July 18, 1981 at Grace Cathedral, San Francisco, California, between Timothy Michael, son of the late Mr Joseph Alfred Poirier and of Mrs Poirier, of Comax, British Columbia, Canada, and Lady Anne Bennet, daughter of the late Earl of Tankerville and of the Countess of Tankerville, of 139 Olympia Way, San Francisco.

Dr the Hon A. H. Todd and Miss P. M. Harvey Jones
The engagement is announced between Alexander Henry, son of Lord and Lady Todd, of Cambridge, and Patricia Mary, daughter of Mrs A. Harvey Jones, of Somerford Booths, Cheshire, and the late Brigadier Harvey Jones.

Mr T. Whittaker and Miss C. M. A. Byrne
The engagement is announced between Tess, son of Mr Roger Whittaker, of Tillington, Herefordshire, and the late Mrs Betty Whittaker, and Clare Mary Anne, daughter of the late Wing Commander Vincent Byrne, KHS, and the Hon Mrs Nora Byrne, of Ranghmere Rise, Lavant.

Mr G. L. Davidson and Miss E. P. Fussell
The engagement is announced between Gavin Lindsay, son of Professor Lindsay Davidson, of Sydney, New South Wales, and Dr Joyce Davidson, of Cardiff, and Elizabeth Phelena, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. A. Fussell, of Caerphilly, Mid Glamorgan.

Mr M. E. S. Flint and Miss F. Steele-Bodger
The engagement is announced between Michael Edward Stanford, younger son of Colonel and Mrs John Flint, of The Dower House, Great Ness, Shropshire, and Fiona, second daughter of Professor and Mrs Alasdair Steele-Bodger, of The Old Rectory, Hale, Fordingbridge, Hampshire.

Mr S. Hammond and Miss M. Tapner
The engagement is announced between Steven, son of Mr R. J. Hammond, of Welwyn Garden City, Hertfordshire, and Mrs J. J. Tower, of Waterford, Hertfordshire, and Michelle, daughter of Mr and Mrs John Tapner, of Harmer Green, Hertfordshire.

Mr P. L. Rose and Miss D. M. Wade
The engagement is announced between Paul, younger son of the late Mr J. Rose and Mrs G. Rose, and Diana, daughter of Mr and Mrs I. D. F. Wade, of Snaresbrook, London.

Mr P. F. Hargreaves and Miss N. Ross
The engagement is announced between Peter Francis, second son of Mr and Mrs Stephen Hargreaves, of 192 Thorpe Road, Peterborough, and Nicola, younger twin daughter of Group Captain and Mrs David Ross, of 6 Church Lane, Stibbington, Cambridgeshire.

Mr G. C. Hinckley and Miss K. A. Wilson
The engagement is announced between Gilbert Clive, younger son of the late Mr G. P. Hinckley and of Mrs Hinckley, of Westlow, Fotheringay, Derbyshire, and Karen Ann, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Gerald Wilson, of Glenturret, Crieff, Perthshire.

Mr J. P. Mahon and Miss M. J. Morris
The engagement is announced between James Patrick, son of the late Mr A. P. Mahon and Mrs M. M. Mahon, of 15 Upper Belgrave Road, Clifton, Bristol, and Melissa Jane, daughter of Mr and Mrs Frederick Morris, of Beechfield, Monkstown, County Dublin.

Mr S. J. Stringer and Miss M. J. James
The engagement is announced between Stephen, son of Mr and Mrs J. V. Stringer, of Rushden, Northamptonshire, and Maureen, daughter of Mrs B. S. James, of London.

Mr B. D. Thomas and Miss R. P. J. Hamill
The engagement is announced between Bryn David, only son of Mr and Mrs T. E. Thomas, of Friars Rise, Woking, Surrey, and Joyce, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs S. L. Hamill, of Belfast, Northern Ireland.

Mr J. A. Wakeford and Miss Tan Ie Tek
The engagement is announced between John, younger son of Mrs Wakeford and the late B. D. Wakeford, of Wraysbury, Berkshire, and Ie Tek, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Tan Tjin Tjoan, of Singapore.

Mr K. C. Webber and Miss A. N. Lloyd-Davies
The engagement is announced between Keith, elder son of Mr and Mrs F. C. Webber, of Barnes, and Annabel, younger daughter of the late Mr Brian Lloyd-Davies and of Mrs Lloyd-Davies, of Kent House, Haverfordwest.

Marriage

Flight Lieutenant M. R. Howard and Miss L. E. Forsdike
The marriage took place on June 6, 1981, at St. Peter's Church, Oadby, between Flight Lieutenant Michael Howard, R.A.F., and Flight Lieutenant Lynda Forsdike, P.M.R.A.F.N.S.

Walnut cabinet sells for £90,000

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

A George I walnut and burr-walnut bureau-cabinet sold at Christie's yesterday for £90,000; Christie's had not forecast an estimate but were suggesting a price of about £40,000 to £50,000.

There are plenty of early eighteenth century walnut bureau-cabinets around; this was a special case, with its beautifully chosen wood, unusual design features, mint condition and documented history.

It was billed as the Rodney cabinet; it is believed to have been made for the first Lord Rodney. It was sold from his family collection in about 1918 and has not been on the market since. The bureau is unusual, comprising two flaps opening outwards and a writing surface that pulls forward; the top incorporates two handsome Corinthian columns, mirror-glazed doors, and a plethora of small drawers, some part of the decorative scheme and some secret.

Blairman paid a surprise £80,000 (estimate £20,000 to £25,000) for a Queen Anne scarlet and gold lacquer bureau-cabinet. Everyone loves red lacquer; it is rare, flauntingly decorative and usually heavily restored. This example is in more or less original condition.

A pair of George III sycamore and marquetry commodes of semi-elliptical shape, stylistically rarities, sold for £65,000 (estimate £40,000 to £50,000) to a private collector. The small group of commodes of that type have been attributed to William Moore of Dublin, but Christie's favour the London firm of Ince and Mayhew. A very similar pair of commodes were sold by Sothebys' in 1979 from the collection of the Earls of Shrewsbury for £31,000; they are on offer at Partridge Fine Art.

A particularly fine pair of Queen Anne walnut and burr-walnut chairs had been tempted in for sale by the £18,000 fetched by a pair at Christie's last year. The owner was left more than happy when they were bid to £30,000 (estimate £15,000 to £20,000) this time.

The sale was remarkably buoyant, with a total of £991,750 and 8 per cent unsold. An important pair of English Soho tapestries accounted for most of the unsold percentage, failing to find a buyer and being bought in at £58,000 (estimate £50,000 to £70,000). The interest of a small group of American collectors is a crucial influence on the big prices now paid for high quality and documented English furniture.

At Sotheby's a sale of British architectural drawings and watercolours made £109,872, with 3 per cent unsold.

Luncheons

HM Government
Mr Richard Luce, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host yesterday at a luncheon given at 1 Carlton Gardens, in honour of Mr Francis Butagira, Speaker of Uganda National Assembly.

Canning House
Mr A. B. Henderson, Chairman of the Hispanic and Luso Brazilian Council, was host at a luncheon held yesterday at 2 Belgrave Square in honour of the Foreign Minister of Venezuela, Dr J. A. Zambrano. The guests included:
The Ambassadors of Chile, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Uruguay and Venezuela, members of the executive committee of Canning House, the Latin American Trade Advisory Group and other members of the council.

Royal Society
The Lord Mayor of Westminster attended a conversazione given by Sir Andrew Huxley, President of the Royal Society, at 6 Carlton House Terrace yesterday. In addition to the officers and fellows of the society the guests included:
The Hungarian Ambassador, the Czechoslovak Ambassador, the Ambassador of the Republic of Ireland, the Swedish Ambassador, the High Commissioner for Nigeria, the Ambassador of South Africa, the Soviet Ambassador, the Ambassador of Pakistan, the High Commissioner for Australia, Lord Denning, Lord Chorley, Lord Nathan, Lord Trend, Mr Patrick Jenkin, MP, the Chairman of the GLC, Sir Derek Ezra, Mr Rhodes Boyson, MP, and the Rev Austen Williams.

Garden party

Colonels Commandant, Royal Engineers
The Colonels Commandant of the Royal Engineers, both active and retired, gave a garden party at the Royal Engineers Officers' Mess, Minley Manor, yesterday.

Dinners

Prime Minister
Princess Alexandra and the Hon Angus Ogilvy were present at a dinner given by the Prime Minister and Mr Denis Thatcher at 10 Downing Street, yesterday in honour of the Vice-President of the United States and Mrs Bush. The other guests were:
The American Ambassador and Mrs Louis, Admiral Daniel J Murphy, Mr and Mrs Edward J Streator, Miss Nancy Dyke, Mr Alan Holmes, Mr Charles G Untermeyer; Lord and Lady Carrington, Mr John Nott, MP, and Mrs Nott, Mr Humphrey Atkins, MP, and Mrs Atkins, Mr Michael Foot, MP, and Mrs Foot, Mr and Mrs William Deedes, Mr and Mrs Gordon Richardson, Lady Mary Fitzalan Howard, Sir Anthony Kershaw, MP, and Lady Kershaw, Sir Robert and Lady Armstrong and Mr Michael Alexander.

HM Government
Mr Mark Carlisle, Secretary of State for Education and Science, was host yesterday at a dinner at 1 Carlton Gardens given in honour of Mr Ranil Wickremasinghe, Minister for Education, Youth Affairs and Employment, Sri Lanka. Among the guests were:
Mr Charitha Ratwatte, Chairman of the Sri Lanka National Youth Service Council; the High Commissioner for Sri Lanka, the Secretary-General of the Commonwealth, Mr A M Fletcher, MP, Mr M W L Morris, MP, the Vice-Chancellor of Warwick University, the Assistant Director-General of the British Council, the Deputy Director-General of the International Baccalaureate Office; the Vice-Chairman of the British Youth Council, the Chairman of the Council of Local Education Authorities, Mr D G Libby, Miss S J Browne, Mr A C Goodison and Mr P A Shaw.

Glaziers Company
The Master, Mr J. P. S. Edge-Partington, assisted by the Wardens, Mr M. E. Snow and Mr J. J. L. Corkill, presided at a court dinner held last night at Glaziers' Hall. On behalf of the livery, Mr George M. Gee presented to Mr Antony Pilkington a stained glass representation of the Company's arms for exhibition in the Pilkington Brothers Museum at St Helens.

Society of Apothecaries of London
The Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs were entertained by Mr Guy Blackburn, Master of the Society of Apothecaries of London, Sir Ronald Gibson, Senior Warden, Dr T D Whittet, Junior Warden, and members of the court of the society at a court dinner held in the society's hall yesterday. Other guests included:
Major-General Sir James d'Avigdor Goldsmid, Sir Edward Tuckwell, Lieutenant-General Sir Alan Reay, Mr M D Staunton, Mr A H Brodhurst, Professor Eric Forbes, Dr George Komrower, Mr F C Keegan, Mr W P Davis, Mr M H McAlpine, Professor P Turner, Mr A A Barry, Mr G I Howell, Mr B W Burnett, Mr E E Beckett, Mr C Cook, Commander R D Ross, Mr I R McNeil, Mr J R Williams and Mr C J Eldridge, and Lieutenant-Colonel P M Milo.

Service dinners

1st Punjab Regiment
The annual dinner of officers of the 1st Punjab Regimental Association was held at the Naval and Military Club yesterday. Major-General J G Elliott was in the chair. Among those present were Major-Generals E H W Grimshaw, Nawabzada Sher Ali Khan; Brigadier R Johnson and Colonel Clive Auchinleck. A special toast was drunk to the memory of the late Field Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck.

Mountain Artillery
The annual dinner of the Mountain Artillery Dinner Club was held last night at the Naval and Military Club, Major-General B P Hughes presided and Brigadier E W Chadwick was the principal guest. Major-General Muhammad Aslam was among those present.

OBITUARY

MR BOZORG ALAVI
Noted Iranian writer

Peter Avery writes:

Your correspondent's news of June 23 that Mr Bozorg Alavi, one of the foremost modern Iranian writers, was among those recently executed, must shock everyone who is concerned with Persian literature. For Bozorg Alavi, after as a young man being imprisoned for communism under Reza Shah, following his release during the Second World War, emerged as an exceedingly sensitive novelist and short-story writer with the rare talent of being able to raise social comment and criticism to the level of lasting literature.

The music of his language and a poignancy totally free from sentimentality give his writing a universality of appeal and the durability of what always remains moving and memorable. No threnody need discuss his politics, always of the left, but this note must mention Alavi's generosity and grace of character, and his courage, manifested in his lifelong adherence to his political principles, which included unceasingly voicing the demand for sexual equality in Iran and the obliteration of ignorance and superstition.

Faced by the magnitude of the achievements of Persian literature in ancient times, the assessment of the merit of twentieth century exponents of it is not easy, and they themselves, where lesser talents are concerned, have shown signs of being daunted by a great tradition. In the case of Alavi, his strength of genius and purity of expression leave no difficulty in ranking him among the greater contributors to Persian writing, so that his death, in circumstances which for a man of his political persuasion must, in a post-revolutionary period, seem exceedingly ironical, is all the more startlingly tragic.

SIR ALFRED NORTH

Sir Alfred North, PC, KBE, who died on June 22 at the age of 80, was a Judge of the New Zealand Court of Appeal from 1957 to 1972 and president from 1963 to 1972. He was appointed the first chairman of the New Zealand Press Council in 1972.

Alfred Kingsley North, the son of the Rev J. J. North, DD, was born on December 17, 1900 and educated at Canterbury College, Christchurch. He was for many years a member of the legal firm of Earl Kent and Co, Auckland. He took silk in 1947 and was a Judge of the Supreme Court, New Zealand from 1951 until his promotion to the Court of Appeal. He was knighted in 1957, created KBE in 1964 and sworn of the Privy Council two years later. He was an honorary Bencher of Gray's Inn.

He married in 1924 Thelma Grace Dawson. They had two sons and one daughter.

LADY LAING

Lady Laing, wife of Sir Kirby Laing, chairman of Laing Properties, Limited, died on June 19 at the age of 65.

Joan Dorothy Laing (née Bratt) trained at Ridglands Bible College as a missionary and later studied nursing, taking examinations in midwifery at the old Lying-In-Hospital. She married in 1939.

She always maintained a close interest in handicapped young people—in particular John Groom's Association for the Disabled at Edgware, where she was a member of the council and chairman and founder of its friends' association. She was also an active member of the Red Cross, being chairman of the north-west sector of the London Branch of the British Red Cross Society, which took in the old county of Middlesex and the London areas of Westminster and Chelsea.

SIR R. G. HOWE

Sir Robert George Howe, GBE, KCMG, who was Governor-General of the Sudan from 1947 to 1955, died on June 22 at the age of 87.

Robert George Howe was educated at Derby School and St Catharine's college, Cambridge. He was Third Secretary at Copenhagen in 1920 and subsequently Second Secretary. Subsequently he was at the embassies in Belgrade, 1922; Rio de Janeiro, 1924; Bucharest, 1926; and was back at the Foreign Office in 1930.

From 1934 he was first Acting Counsellor and then Counsellor at Peking and was Minister in Riga from 1940. From 1942 to 1945 he was Minister in Abyssinia. From 1945 he was Assistant Under Secretary of State at the Foreign Office. He retired after his last appointment as Governor-General of the Sudan.

He was a JP for Cornwall from 1955 to 1968.

MR J. N. FREARS

Mr John Newton Frears, CBE, who died on June 23 at the age of 74, was Pro-Chancellor of Leicester University from 1962.

The son of J. R. Frears, he was born on June 29, 1906, and educated at Gresham's School, Holt, and Trinity College, Cambridge. He entered the family biscuit-making concern, Frears and Blacks, on coming down and was chairman from 1937 to 1970. From 1961 to 1971 he was a director of Nabisco-Frears Biscuits Ltd.

During the Second World War he was Director of Bakeries for the United Kingdom under the Ministry of Food. He was an honorary LLD of Leicester University and was made CBE in 1955.

He was twice married.

Lady Tudsbery, widow of Sir Francis Tudsbery, CBE, died on June 22. She was Isabella, daughter of R. M. Sutherland, and she was married in 1914. Her husband died in 1968.

THE TIMES UNIVERSITY RESULTS SERVICE

Cambridge Tripos

The following Tripos results from Cambridge University are published:

* denotes Distinction.

MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS, PART 2

Wranglers: T J Alderson, Down; R D Ball, Joh; B J Bayly, King's; P J Buckley, Churchill; N E Collins, Joh; I F Corder, Pet; C N Corfield, Joh; S R Cuthbert, Trin; C E Davies, Girton; V M Dwyer, Churchill; G P Everness, Pet; P E Gibbs, Sidney; M B Giles, Churchill; S G Goodyear, Churchill; J P C Greenlees, Trin; M Hanbury Brown, Corpus; N F J Inglis, Queens'; R E Johnson, Christ's; S P Judge, Clare; M H D Kemp, Pet; A P A Kent, Clare; T Y Kong, Trin; R I Lawther, Clare; J Lowtas, Trin; J C McDowall, Churchill; P C Macey, Pet; C T McMullen, Emm; N Mole, Trin; T M J Newley, King's; B J Quinn, Pemb; A T Richardson, Churchill; I Robertson, Trin H; W P Schwitzer, Trin; D A Smeed, Emm; J D Spooner, Trin; R J Sweet, King's; P P Taylor, Trin; M J Thompson, Queens'; P R Wainwright, Trin; D R Wilkins, Trin; A V Wilson, Down; D W Wood, Caius; C S Young, Trin H; N G Young, Down.

Senior Optimes: S G Anderson, Clare; K A Arnaud, Emm; T W Banks, King's; J M Bastable, Churchill; T J Bateman, Trin H; M W Beesley, King's; C J Blainey, Trin; D R J Boyd, Down; B P Brooks, Magd; H J Buchanan, Clare; N M Cavalla, King's; M C Cheetham, Down; R J S G Clark, Joh; D J D Cole, Caius; P W Core, Cath; R A Corlett, Jesus; C B Cormack, Queens' W W rawley-Boevey, Joh; N C Dalsh, Trin; T F Dawson, Trin; S P Deighton, Joh; P M Dixon, Newn; P M Downey, Jesus; J A Elms Neale, Girton; S J French, Newn; P N Gibson, Caius; M P Gilchrist, Clare; P A Glendinning, King's; M C Godfrey, Emm; W J Gulland, Jsus; P D Hancock, Joh; C J Hanney, Girton; M D Harris, Joh; J S Harrison, Queens'; A J Hunter, Magd; H L Hynh, Pet; S R Jewell, Emm; C Johnston, Emm; C R Jolly, Churchill; P H Jones, Jsus; N Kapoulas, Trin; M Kempster, Magd; J J King, Pet; M J L Long, Down; J C Longley, Selw; S N Lyle, Trin; P J P Marron, Trin; H E Marsh, Newn; J R Maxey, Joh; L A Maxwell, Newn; D G Milne, Pemb; R K Moreton, King's; H F Morgan, Pemb; I A Naismith, Pemb; R J Neville, Trin; D W Parsons, Churchill; J E Pate, Churchill; S A N Pendray, Pemb; G C Platts, Emm; A J Pryor, Clare; L M Pryor, Newn; J M Reed, Pemb; P A B Saddleton, Trin; S G G Sammons, Clare; G K Sankaran, Jsus; A N Scrase, Churchill; R K Sharpe, Christ's; A D Sherburn, Emm; D C Shimmin, Churchill; P C N Shine, Queens'; D A Smith, Pemb; P G G Smith, Trin; B E Spence, Trin; N D Stein, Fitzw; M P Streuli, Queens'; S T Swift, Churchill; D Thompson, Trin H; R T Thorne, Christ's; D J Thornton, New H; P D G Tompkins, Trin; S B Townsend, Trin H; J Turner, Joh; C M Vaughan, Jesus; R J Verrall, Joh; M Walmsley, Queens'; T C Wayman, Trin H; A M Weltzel, Girton; R T Whiffen, Selw; C M Wood, Girton; J Wright, Trin H.

Junior Optimes: D M Bornel, King's; A J K Bowden, Cath; L A Brown, Newn; M R Champness, Emm; I Charlesworth, Christ's; J A Colclough, Girton; S E Cossey, Clare; P Crossley, Trin; A S Crowe, Trin; D F E Curtis, Fitzw; V J Dixon, Newn; T Eglen, Queens'; J M F Frain, Clare; J W A Gilmore, King's; A M Godfrey, New H; A G Jones, Trin; J S Matthews, Jes; G Ostholmer, Churchill; G C Rogers, Trin; L A Rush, Down; V J Schwarz, Newn; J C Simons, Girton; T J Smith, Churchill; I W J Sparry, Joh.

Granted an allowance towards the Ordinary B A degree: P H D Claxton, Lucy C; T M Dobson, King's; W H M Lemmey, Jesus.

MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS, PART 3

(A) awarded the Certificate of Advanced Study in Mathematics

The following candidates have obtained honours: A M Alves* (A) Queens'; G W Baker (A) Christ's; M S Bassett (A) Trin; R E Borcherds* Trin; M C Bowman* (A) Trin; P L H Brooke* (A) Caius; A D Burns (A) Trin; N P Clarke (A) Clare; S B Crouch* (A) Churchill; A D Darlington (A) Christ's; S J Dilworth* (A) Trin; A W Fisher* (A) Churchill; A M Flegmann (A) Trin; M D Freeman* (A) Corpus; M R Freeman (A) Churchill; C J Gilmour* (A) Newn; D Greenhalgh* (A) Emm; A J Harding (A) Emm; G J Keniston-Cooper (A) Trin; F C Kirwan* (A) Clare; M W Long* (A) Joh; J C Luttrell* (A) King's; N C Miller (A) Joh; M A Muffett* (A) Trin; T J Ransford* (A) Trin; N Read (A) Sidney; D G Richards* (A) Clare; R E Robles Thome (A) Churchill; J Roe* (A) Pet; A J E Ryba* (A) Trin; A C Sellon (A) Trin; W T Shaw* (A) King's; E A Skellon (A) Girton; P M Strickland (A) Trin; P V D Swift* (A) Trin; D J Thomson (A) Christ's; S R Williams (A) Selw; C M S Wingrove (A) King's.

The following who are not candidates for honours have attained the honours standard and are awarded the Certificate of Advanced Study in Mathematics: P W Anderson, Jesus; N R Badnell, Rob; W A Boucher*, Trin; R P Evans, King's; N D Gent, Sidney; L A Griffiths, Rob; H Harleston, Fitzw; A S Hildick, Fitzw; G C Hong, Darw; D W Hughes*, Jesus C, Oxford and Trin; A C Hurlbert, King's; I L Jones, Clare; R D Jordan, Trin; J W Juer, Joh; T P Killingbeck, Trin; S Kumar, Trin; A C Lane Hughes H; D McMullan, Darw; R Mishra, Girton; S L Morris*, Jes; W E Nahmad-Achar, Rob; P C Nelson*, Churchill; J A Nixon, Darw; C G Oakley, Trin; W R M Purdy, Queen's; B L Rands, Down; J L S Sanchez, Churchill; S J Scherr, Churchill; P W Thompson, Rob; C Turtus, Caius; K D Watling, Rob; R J Welford, Jesus C; T West, Pemb; R A Williamson, New H; S Y Wu, Fitzw.

The Mayhew Prize is awarded to W T Shaw, King's. The Tyson Medal is awarded to J C Luttrell, King's.

MEDICAL SCIENCES TRIPOS, PART 1B

Class 1: D J Alexander, Caius; M D Bower, Pemb; N H Brown, Queens'; T K Cafferty, Caius; S Cockroft, Girton; J O Cullis, Trin H; S R Dodds, Pemb; J Elliott, Cath; T J Evans, Caius; P Gulliford, Wolfs; R H Harwood, Joh; C S Herrington, Jesus; K L Howie, Trin H; D C Lefroy, Trin; K T Moriarty, Down; N I Mundy, Girton; R W Peck, Joh; W G Phillips, Christ's; D R Porter, Jesus; D A Rouse, Cath; C L Solomon, Emm; R H Stables, Churchill; A G Torrance, Queens'; P D Warren, Christ's; S C Wetherell, Cath; C C W Yu, Girton.

Class 2, division 1: A L Adams, Trin; C M Allen, Girton; P L Allen, Trin; C Beatty, Clare; J S Berman, Caius; S A Botham, Clare; I J Braithwaite, Emm; F A Bu'Lock, Clare; R F O Chamberlain Webber, Selw; C L-H Chen, Fitzw; P S Colloby, Pemb; A S Conway, King's; A J Cordell, Clare; S J Cotterell, Churchill; R A F Crawford, Joh; S N Crutchley, Fitzw; R N Curtis, Clare; J M H Edge, Churchill; S M Eggleton, New H; C M Feeney, Caius; J C Fishwick, Joh; R J Fluck, Trin H; I D Flude, Trin H; J Garcia Rodriguez, Down; K A Gudgeon, Newn; S J S Hall, Jesus; G M Harding, Christ's; T E J Hems, Caius; A W Y Heong, Down; G E Holley, Sidney; J D Hollins, Emm; A Hong, Queens'; K A Horner, Girton; J C Hoskyns, Caius; M N S Hunt, Trin; M F Hunter, Cath; P W M Johnson, Caius; A P Jones, Sidney; R M C Leach, Joh; B D Lehey, Lucy C; W C Leung, Queens'; K H Maclarnon, New H; E F Maddock, Clare; I R J Mahy, Christ's; D M Mason, New H; M A Mandall, Churchill; J E Morgan, Down; S D Morris Jones, Clare; P R Noble, Down; P J Oades, King's; A Otter, Cath; M F Phillips, Churchill; M R Puddy, Magd; C M B Rabbitt, Newn; S L Read, Newn; D P Robinson, Selw; D J Ross, Corpus; D A Ross Russell, Felsted and Trin H; C E Salisbury, Trin H; K C Saw, Caius; B C Scott, Churchill; N Scott, King's; M E Sharma, New H; C J Shaw, Down; J D Sleath, Pet; W S A Smellie, Joh; T M Soo, Jesus; P G Stone, Christ's; I P Stuart, Jesus; W K Tam, Selw; P C Taylor, Caius; H A Tooby, Joh; J G Tranter, Caius; S M L Tunnicliffe, Clare; H P Vos, Jesus; R E Walker, Girton; W R J Wallis, Pemb; D A Walsh, Joh; G Warner, Girton; A M B Wile, Joh; S M Wilkinson, Queens'; S J Williams, Trin H; C Yale, Cath.

Class 2, division 2: N J Adams, Emm; S P Allen, Caius; J A Arthur, Girton; R F Austin, Christ's; S Bahl, Christ's; A J Barclay, Caius; J W Barrett, Trin H; P A Bethell, Sidney; N C Birch, Caius; H J Boddington, Lucy C; A J Bourne, Christ's; G W Bowyer, Down; N M Brain, Fitzw; J A Brosch, Queens; A N Broughton, Joh; M G Burnett, Emm; R P Burnford, Jesus; D B Chappel, Caius; I E Cook, Girton; I M Cropley, Caius; T E P Davies, Corpus; E J C Davison, Girton; A P Day, Caius; J H S Dean, Newn; R Dean, Caius; F M C Denman, Trin; N R H Dodds, Joh; A L Dolan, Newn; J S Edwards, Sidney; S P Elwood, Clare; N E J Enwright, Cath; T H M Fenton, Magd; J R Flowers, Caius; E C H Friend, Pet; N A Frost, Queens; G E B Giddins, Fitzw; N Goodwin, Girton; J Gowans, Trin; J P Gray, Pet; C M Green, Clare; M S J Grocutt, Trin H; R Gupta, Caius; S A Hales, Girton; F B Harrison, Emm; F A Hasan, Christ's; W J R Hirst, Joh; A H Holmes, New H; V J Holt, Clare; R J M W Howard, Jesus; C A Hughes, Sidney; A C W Hui, Joh; J M Ibison, Caius; M W T Jago, Selw; Clare; O D Keyes Evans, Selw; G A G M Joyce, King's; N Kambitsis, I G Jones, Queens; L Jones, New H; Lammie, Queens; S A Le Page, Newn; Jesus; N S Macleod, Churchill; I C P L Lowe-Ponsford, Newn; H A Lyall, M A Leach, Joh; A J Leeman, Clare; Macmillan, Trin H; J W F Mant, Corpus; G Martinez, Wolfs; J B E Mawson, Churchill; C May, Fitzw; C M McCahey, Emm; A N B McNair, Selw; G C Milligan, Emm; C C Montague, King's; G S Morris, Clare; H E Morse, Trin; C Mott, Sidney; P J Mulhern, Emm; J N R Munday, Fitzw; A S Newton, Sidney; J M Nicholson, Girton; R A A O'Connor, Caius; R B Olding, Kings; C G Oleshko, Trin; S J Owens, Down; R M Pemberton, Corpus; T M Peters, Emm; N F M Plumley, Girton; D B Price, Girton; T A Porter, New H; F J Randall, Jesus; J G Reggler, Caius; K W Reid, Jesus; M J Roberts, Christ's; T Rogers, Newn; S D Rosen, Pemb; A E Rosser, Girton; I G Roy, Corpus; R M Ruggles, New H; G M K Schrecker, Queens'; J C R Scott-Moncrieff, Girton; P J Seal, Magd; N R Shave, Caius; P C Shillito, Christ's; C R Sinnott, Newn; S C Speak, Fitzw; M J Taylor, Queens'; S L Taylor, Sidney; R J Thwaites, Caius; D P C Thomson, Trin H; K L Towlson, Caius; J Treasure, Clare; C J Trickey, Pemb; H M Turpin, New H; D M Walker, Selw; D J Waller, Trin H; S J Walpole, Newn; D J Warden, Fitzw; A E Waterhouse, New H; J N Watson, Joh; J Webster, Girton; N F J West, Christ's; M J Worsey, Down; P J Wright, Trin.

Class 3: M A Birchall, Jesus; J M Boness, Girton; L J Dunlop, Trin H; S C Ellis, Joh; P W Gibson, Girton; J E Halfield, New H; M A Holmes, Fitzw; J Hughes, Trin; A S Jones, Caius; J M P Mortimer, Girton; N Nandi, Girton; E A Parr, Girton; R J Pearson, Fitzw; B K Puri, Joh; S J A Stewart, Selw; B J Thorne, New H.

The following candidates (who are not candidates for honours) have attained the honours standard: S J Catling, Clare; C J Edge, Pet; R B Hawkins, Trin; K N Ward, Lucy C.

CLASSICAL TRIPOS PART 2

Class 1: A J Bailey, Newn; A M Collinge, Newn; D S Hole, Pet; C H Lobel, Trin; C F Roxburgh, Trin; J R Sallares, King's; S C Todd, Trin; R B B Wardy*, Joh; J R Willingham, Jesus.

Class 2, division 1: H T Bowles, Magd; A T H Brook, Jesus; I J Broughton, Clare; M A Butchers, Trin; D A Chasnoff, King's; D Clark, Churchill; R D Cornish, Pemb; M A Fulcher, Clare; A J Furphy, King's; P J Girolami, Corpus; S M Gray, Trin H; S B Gunning, Corpus; J C Halstead, Joh; C P C Hardy, Pemb; K L Harris, Queens'; N B Harris, Down; E A Hilton-Kaye, Newn; C M Jackson, Joh; R A Jackson, Trin; E C Kissane, Girton; I P Lynch, Christ's; F C Moore, Girton; R N Morris, Clare; L A Nuttall, Newn; R H O'Neill, Selw; A W Riches, Down; L H L Seton Watson, Trin H; I G Silk, Pemb; M T Strudwick, Girton; N W West, Joh; A E Young, Clare.

Class 2, division 2: R M A Brake, New H; M E Brown, New H; A A Bruck, Joh; S A Buxton, Churchill; S N Carr, Cath; N N Crossey, Christ's; H M Davies, Newn; G J Edwards, Joh; G B Gardner, King's; A R Gillies, Corpus; I C Goldsmith, Fitzw; J R Hendrie, Emm; P J Hopkins, Corpus; S L Hyde, Trin H; R Latimer, Jesus; A R McGregor, Pemb; R P Naish, Girton; V C Norton, King's; S J Platt, Clare; A J Purves, Corpus; M F Rusk, Jesus; S J Sherman, Sidney; A M E Swallow, Girton; L K Walker, Girton.

Class 3: M R Etheridge, Jesus; P R S Kibby, Fitzw; T A Oates, Trin; S Preece, Caius; W P F Tyler, Magd; T J Wilson, Cath.

The Mace Medal is awarded to A M Collinge, Newn.

University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology

The following results are published subject to confirmation by Senate:

FACULTY OF TECHNOLOGY DEGREE OF BSc

HONOURS SCHOOL OF OPHTHALMIC OPTICS

Second class, Division I: R R Barrlan, N Cope, Margaret C Critchley, K G Davey, D Dowley, G R Hardwick, S Keough, P V Mokryss, Irene H Morrison, E B Papas, Carolyn M Rowbotham, R C Sheers, A J E Smith, Gail P Stow, Angela S Wheeler, J K Wood, W Worthington.

Division II: R J Allen, Jeanette A Bradbury, D M Burghardt, S M Gavzey, B R James, D C Lloyd, Judith E McKaig, S S Mulhani, Krutika Patel, B K Phakey, M J Ryan, J P Whittle, Carolyn S Wood, A S Yager.

Third class: Virondra Amin, R J Hanwell.

HONOURS SCHOOL OF EUROPEAN STUDIES (FRENCH)

First class: S R Gilby, Jill M Whittaker.

Second class, Division I: N S Corder, Amanda J Ellerton, Jane M Harris.

Division II: Fiona M Anderson, Karen J Basson, Anna G Cartmell, Susan E Clough, Olga Cucuz, Susan R D'Arcy, Susan B Davies, Catherine A Hartley, Amanda J Kenmir, Margaret A Leather, Isobel J Neecham, Agatha T K L Nguyen, Rosemary Parfitt, Susan A Rickaison, Heather M Sugden, Jane A Watt, Jacqueline A Whalley, Helen D Wood.

HONOURS SCHOOL OF PHYSICS

First class: L A Belboer.

Second class, Division I: J Balcombe, M R Clampitt, A J Power, S K E Ragoonadon.

Division II: P A Bevan, P Cassidy, A Christodoulou, Carole E Lord, L R Nornde, Angela J Williams.

Third class: J Delaney, P S Gallimore, J T L Gervasis, P G Grace, J G Harrison-Bryant, K D Sze.

Pass degree: G N Irving. Ordinary degree, Division III: S Younsi.

HONOURS SCHOOL OF EUROPEAN STUDIES (GERMAN)

First class: Ruth E Rawling.

Second class, division I: Anne M Bowne, D J Gambier, Ruth D Miller, M A Senior, I D Turner. Division II: Vivienne E Greenwood; C B Nolan, Caroline V Stroud.

HONOURS SCHOOL OF APPLIED LANGUAGE STUDIES (FRENCH)

First class: Antonia M N Barnes.

Second class, Division I: Elizabeth J Alray, Beverley D Ashman, Sian B Huws, Angela M Insole, Annabel Park, Carol Thompson.

HONOURS SCHOOL OF APPLIED LANGUAGE STUDIES (GERMAN)

Second class, Division I: Christine Chalmers, Judith M Hill, Judith Taylor. Division II: Cecile A Dumont, I C Roscow.

HONOURS SCHOOL OF METALLURGY AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

Second class, Division I: S G Schofield. Division II: C L Aw.

Third class: M N Edge, Cuncyt Okcu.

HONOURS SCHOOL OF CHEMICAL ENGINEERING

First class: A C Beautyman, R B Crisp, D Ellis, S A Flynn.

Second class, Division I: V Bhatia, C P Booth, P Burdon, H F A Chan, L Cowlam, T J Davis, S B Garlick, G Georgiou, P J Hemsley, S Jamas, C K Njogu, G B Odhiambo, M G Papamichael, P J Rawling, A S Saimbi, J P Smith, M N Stone, Janet A Stump, R K Tanner, M J Teale, Y T Teh, M J Tierney, P Williamson, M R Yusof.

Division II: P J Bamford, C W D Chann, W T D Chan, B M Coffey, I W Davidson, J F Douglas, M H Ibrahim, V Kanellopoulos, V C Katsoulas, C K Lee, K V Loughran, N Mistry, A S Morton, A R Paley, C Phiri, Heather Pound, P M Robinson, T Ruparelia, M A Russell, K A Shaner, K Sethi, M F Smith, C C Soh, M J Stevenson, K Suhail, J T Waigwa, A J Ward, L K Waymont, J G Williams, R D Williamson, R C Woollam.

Third class: R Aziz, G K Dosal.

Pass Degree: M N Abuhassan, E M Kueh, P W R Lau. Ordinary Degree, Division II: A H Daya.

HONOURS SCHOOL OF TEXTILE AND COLOUR CHEMISTRY

Third class: E I Ezenwafor, S I Vaghbakriwala.

Ordinary Degree, Division II: A A Ashghari-Rad.

FACULTIES OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DEGREE OF BSc

HONOURS SCHOOL OF METALLURGY

First class: (S) M J Binns, (T) P Howard.

Second class, Division I: (T) J W Chandler, (T) M T Cope, (T) L Duffy, (T) A Franchina, (S) G J Gabriel, (S) A D Hill, (T) J A Hunter, (T) M B Kuban, (T) P Morrell, (S) D J Powell. Division II: (T) P S Dane, (S) R Z Gorald, (S) A Grimmond, (T) G J Hedgraft, (T) P T Potterbridge, (S) M K Seymour, (S) K E Stansfield, (S) G J Steele, (S) A J Strutt.

Third class: (T) H K Ahmed, (S) M B Clarke, (S) A Cohen, (S) C J Harthman, (T) S P Holliday, (S) O D James, (S) A N Rothwell.

Pass Degree: (T) J A Medina, (T) O Oztaskin, (S) Gillian A Parry.

HONOURS SCHOOL OF METALS AND MATERIALS TECHNOLOGY

Second class, Division I: (S) L Mangena. Division II: (T) A N Arayici. Third Class: (T) M Kizilay, (S) C J Pajak.

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Second class, Division I: (T) Marlene M Marin. Division II: (S) M C Connor, (T) R Davies. Third class: (S) S Langley.

HONOURS SCHOOL OF PSYCHOLOGY AND ZOOLOGY

Second class, Division I: M W Quinn. Division II: Sally M Cree.

HONOURS SCHOOL OF ANATOMY

First class: E T Brackenbury, S J Harper, Philomena M Swarbrick.

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First class: D N Furness.

Second class, Division I: D M Barr, Linda E Brown, R F Butler, I M Cluskey, Eve J Cohen, T R Coulter, A E Jenner, Helen L Jones, Deborah J Lang, Susan A Leslie, Halyna Liber, M J Meharg, Judith L Middlecote, C D Pons, P A Smith, A R H Swash, A P Watson. Division II: S P Appleyard, Joanne E Coulson, Anne-Marie K Green, Rachelle Hodge, P R Jenson, A Loan, Judith A Packer, A Quayle, S M W Siddall, Martine D Sykes, R F Upwin, D R Wareing.

Third class: Elizabeth M Carr.

PASS DEGREE OF BSc

C B Charnock, Julie E Greenwood, E Woloshyn.

DIPLOMA FOR ADVANCED STUDIES IN SCIENCE

Physics: T J Axon, A R Bowdler, I Butler, H H Catchatoor, M A L Cooke, I Glendinning, R B Grzonka, R J Humphreys, T J Jones, S V Kershaw, S L Matthews, R Mitchell, S J Mundy, P G Rowe.

DEGREE OF MSc

Method II: K M Adams, S Sotharshana.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE DEGREE OF MSc

Method I: F R Margison, I H Stout.

Degree of BNurs

Fourth year (final): Lesley J Bacon; Karen Bradley, S J Campbell; Susan J Chilton (with distinction); Sara L Church (with distinction); Judith M Gower; Jane M Harris; Katherine M Hubbard; Alison M Jardine; Anne E Knight (with distinction); Sally E R Legg Bagg (with distinction); Ann E Lincoln; Karin E Lynn; Fiona B McManus (née Goral); Judith A Milton (née Lindley); Irene M Moore; Susan G Stansfield; Carolyn A Starbuck; Mary C Twomey; M Whiting.

FACULTY OF EDUCATION DEGREE OF MSc

J R Burland.

FACULTY OF ARTS DEGREE OF BLd

S-M-J Bass, E J Blankson, R W Butler, Heather K French, J Gallimore, R C Grey, Judith A Thompson, S J Vorner, D G S Westwood.

DEGREE OF M Educ

Method I: J B Kitching. Method II: R W Doyle, Dallah Hoffman.

DEGREE OF BA HONOURS SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

Part II Examination: First class: J Burke, J Greenfield, Nicola C Sulton, H L Tan. Second class, Division I: W M A Al Maari, D J Coles, R M James, D G A Murphy, Susan D Peppar, R J Taylor. Division II: Joanna J Armitage, Shereen H B Baharuddin, P A Bell, J N Cox, N D Gittins, A W R Heath, K H M Lo, Norah B Meehan, H Morris, P R Osborne, J G Peakin, J Petropoulos, M H Potts, K S Reader, C D Russell, Ruth B Schamroth, W H Soh, N S T Southwell, R D Superman, I J Thorpe, J C White, J S Woodcock. Third class: Helen Pedder, M A Woarne, Susanna J Wormell, Y H Wu.

HONOURS SCHOOL OF TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

Part II Examination. First class: P Mason. Second class, Division I: B Carse, I D Charie, Jill H Collins, Rachel-Helen C Domagala, N Herbertson, K G Lavery, S W Lawrenson, G N Orr, J M Prescott, N P Thompson, A M Williams. Division II: Karen M Bould, J Caulton, M J Foondun, Anne L Hodkin, R M McKone, W A McLean, S A Newbold, C Patterson, I R Whittaker.

DEGREE OF BTP FINAL YEAR

Susan M Adams, I M Andrew, Marion R Chalmers, Cecilia M M Grant, R J Hume, Catherine E Jones, M F McDonald, Rosemary Peek.

DEGREE of BPlan

N J Allaway, Susan A Bloxham, H H Chuah, M R Dando, M J Downes, S M H Essex, J Fall, R Fox, G L Jones, J S Lovatt, D H L Moseley, R Shuttleworth, Janet M Smith, D J Spiby.

DEGREE OF BArch

Deirdre H Allen, M F Atkinson, Susan Bradley, Karen S Braithwaite, W J R Chang (distinction), Tarmin Entwistle, N M Fletcher, V J D Fletcher, Christine J Hadfield, Victoria Henderson (née Kennedy), S R Hodder (distinction), S V Jones, K Y Lee, M Lees (distinction), K W Liew, C R Oldroyd, M K Osborn, P G Rhodes, G W Roberts, T Smith, W K Sweeting, C Terrey, N P Woolley, J A Wordsworth, P J Wright.

"The Times" will publish the final results from every university in the course of the next few weeks.

25 years ago

From The Times of Tuesday, June 26, 1956

From Our Architectural Correspondent

At the end of the war there were fears that Rotterdam, however energetically the destroyed city was rebuilt, might not recover her prosperity because of her dependence as an entrepôt port on the industrial areas inland, especially the Rhineland. But these fears were not realized and Rotterdam's recovery is illustrated by the remarkable growth in recent years of Vlaardingen, once a fishing village on the New Maas between Rotterdam and the Hook of Holland; now a thriving port forming an extension of the port of Rotterdam itself. Together with Vlaardingen, Rotterdam claims to be the third busiest seaport in the world after London and New York, and taken by itself Vlaardingen is now the third seaport of the Netherlands after Rotterdam and Amsterdam. Its population has doubled since just before the war

Moreover . . . Miles Kington

As most novels are written to be turned into films, I shall from time to time write entire novels in this space which are not meant to be read, only to be snapped up for film and TV rights. The first one is entitled;

THE AMAZING LIFE OF LORD BYRON

Chapter One

"Egad", grumbled Lord Byron, heart-throb of a thousand heiresses and fifty-five publishers, as he stamped his foot and fell over.

"You don't *grumble* 'Egad', Byron", said faithful Thomas Moore. "You ejaculate it. Look, like this."

"Egad!" ejaculated faithful Thomas Moore.

Chapter Two

"Great stuff, Byron!" said John Murray, wading through a random page of *Childe Harold*. "Can't say it's my cup of tea, but I know a potential hit when I see one. But I'm afraid that you're going to need a gimmick of some kind."

"Gimmick? What's a gimmick?" said Lord Byron, getting up and falling over.

"Nothing personal", said Murray untruthfully, "but why do you keep falling over?"

"Club foot", said Byron tersely. "Bad accident while out waltzin', don't you know."

"Great!" said Murray. "There's your gimmick!"

Chapter Three

Of an afternoon, Byron liked nothing better than to spar five rounds with various famous Regency figures, first man to lose his wig the loser. They still talk about his sensational third round knock-out of Georgette Heyer in places where they still talk about that sort of thing. But when Murray organized the press conference at which Fleet Street was first introduced to Byron's club foot, he announced that following doctor's orders Byron was giving up boxing and taking up Greek politics instead, as it was much safer. It was a decision he was later to regret.

Chapter Four

"Got *The Sun* on the phone", said faithful Thomas Moore. "They want you to write a feature on having a full and happy love life despite your club foot."

"Tell them to get lost", said Byron.

"For £5,000".

"Give me the phone", said Byron, falling over.

Chapter Five

[Chapter Five is withdrawn pending discussions with Greek libel lawyers.]

Chapter Six

"I see old Byron's snuffed it in Greece", said the Prince of Wales to Mrs Prince of Wales.

"Byron?" she said. "Not the man who wrote 'I Waltzed My Way to Stardom Despite a Club Foot and Some Pretty Average Dance Bands'?"

"I don't think so", he said, scanning the paper. "He was a Greek boxer of some kind."

"Never heard of him", she said. "Oh look, there's faithful Tom Moore!"

The End.

(If you are interested in turning this into an unusual TV documentary, or if your name is simply Ken Russell, please get in touch c/o this page.)

هكذا من الأصل

Cinema

Bergman's inimitable view of human relationships

From the Life of the Marionettes (X)

Academy 2

For Your Eyes Only (A)

Odeon, Leicester Sq.

All Night Long (A)

Plaza

Happy Birthday to Me (X)

Warner West End 2; Cinecenta, Leicester Square; Studio, Oxford Circus

There is the obstacle, these days, in approaching a new Bergman film that the irresistible first impression is of someone imitating Woody Allen imitating, in his serious *persona*, Ingmar Bergman. Allen, in his affection, has so exactly echoed the bleached-out black and white images, the austere sets and compositions, the confessional closeups, the despairing (not desperate) view of human relationships that it is hard at first to see them quite as we saw them before.

Very soon though, *From the Life of the Marionettes* reaffirms how unmistakable and inimitable is Bergman's view of the Manichaean hell of human sentiments and relationships. He travels with his own universe on his back: *From the Life of the Marionettes* was made in West Germany, but the people who inhabit it might come from any of the films Bergman made in his native Sweden before he was harried into exile by the tax authorities.

The film is more instantly accessible than many that have gone before. It relates the investigation of a sensational murder — though the quest is not for the killer but for his reasons. It begins with the killing and posthumous rape of a friendly prostitute — shot in colour in the lurid setting of a tatty live-sex peepshow. The murderer is a good-looking young business man, well liked by everyone and apparently happily married. The police investigations however uncover a story of tormented relationships.

Yet (and this presumably is why it is the life of the marionettes) it is such relationships, however awful, which shape our lives. The murderer, Peter, is motivated, as we discover, less by a spontaneous will than by the people who compete to control him. His wife is a dominating career woman for whom their childless marriage has been a failure; their sexual relationship is based significantly on fantasies of humiliation. His mother is egocentric, wanting to possess him in the same abstract unemotional way as she clings to her old, over-large house. The wife's homosexual business partner hovers like a bird of prey, waiting for the moment when Peter might fall to him. The psychiatrist to whom Peter turns for help is more interested in an affair with the patient's wife than with the patient himself.

Small wonder then that Peter is driven to nightmares and hallucinations of murdering his wife; and finally to realize these fantasies at the expense of his substitute victim before retreating into a mental hospital and cosy infantilism.

Bergman is inimitable in his ability to make compelling drama out of lives so bleak and inescapable (there is a rather overemphatic symbolism in the scene where Peter, trying to avoid his crime, finds all exit doors locked against him). Removing every extraneous distraction, emptying the image until only the people remain, Bergman shows us that there is more drama inside a human mind than any other theatre can contain.

In one remarkable, extended scene, the homosexual, who has until now presented the social appearance of a cheerful, considerate clown, delivers a long monologue, mostly addressed to his mirror image, which transforms the terrors of age, of loneliness, of wilful degradation of sexual ideals into a devastating human tragedy. In another sequence, simpler but no less remarkable, Peter dictates a business letter to his secretary, and the twists of his thought expose the tormented complexities of his mind as clearly as a dissection would reveal intestinal structures.

The narrative of the police investigation shoots backwards and forwards in time, laying the story out in pieces that are put together again like a jigsaw puzzle which, when completed, is a psychological portrait of Peter. Then, however, the film delivers its rather startling anticlimax. The psychiatrist, offering his "provisional report", delivers an analysis of the case in terms so crudely naive as to leave us bewildered: can Bergman really believe so simplistic a reading of a mind portrayed with such subtle care; or is it intended as an ironic comment upon the inadequacies of scientific knowledge of the mind?

However we credit this crass attempt to rationalize, though, it cannot detract from what has gone before, or Bergman's insights into the workings of our souls and sentiments. It still is a vision like no one else's in its ability to reflect the human mind in pictures that are always extraordinary and arresting (Bergman works with his customary cinematographer Sven Nykvist). Images like the dream of the naked couple isolated in a great field of white, or the oppressive mirror-maze of the homosexual's apartment, afford a sense of spectacle more thrilling than all the massed opulence of Hollywood.


Peter (Robert Atzorn) in vain search of help from the psychiatrist (Martin Benrath)

The James Bond films are a fact of life. They sell as surely as potato crisps, and aesthetic considerations have nothing to do with it. *For Your Eyes Only* is no better or worse than or very much different from, its immediate predecessors; though over the years there has been an appreciable change. At first the films aspired to a degree at least of sophistication in the throwaway dialogue and the tongue-in-cheek attitude to sex. Now they acknowledge that all the audience asks for is fast schoolboy adventure. There is no more pretence at probability, no attempt at sophistication in dialogue or character or relationships; not even any very great effort to make the stuntmen look much like their character doubles. Disbelief, it is clearly assumed, is rapturously and totally suspended.

The manufacture of Bond films must now be a fairly mechanical business — the invention of stunt coordinators and stunt men (which, certainly, are better than ever in this one), the creation of clever film editors. The dramatic bits between the set pieces don't count for much. Roger Moore's Bond is a very constant factor (though as he gets craggier an element of isn't-he-marvellous-for-his-age must (spice the credulous faith that the stuntmen and he are one). The girls (here Carole Bouquet) are needed for their looks. The locations (Cortina, the Greek Islands) are clearly designed as happy reminders of package holidays.

Gag codas are a special feature of the Bond series: this one has Janet Brown and John Wells doing their Maggie and Dennis turn. Is this particular double-act as keenly appreciated abroad as here, one wonders; or will versions for American distribution need to have a Ron and Nancy alternative?

All Night Long is one of those misfortunes that happen far too often. There is, it seems, a complex and quite uninteresting inside story to explain why, improbably, Barbra Streisand took over the leading role from Lisa Eichhorn at an advanced stage of production, inevitably throwing off-balance an already shaky scenario.

It seems less like a scenario, indeed, than a haphazard selection of scenes from some long-running television series. Gene Hackman battles hopelessly to discover any consistency in his character as an executive who revolts against the system, is demoted to manager of an all-night supermarket, and ends up walking out on marriage and responsibility to start a new life. Streisand, affecting a Marilyn Monroe baby voice which hardly fits the face, is the seductress who guides him off the rails. There are some funny lines, but there is very little sense; and the most amusing performance in a generally tiresome film is Dennis Quaid as Hackman's incorrigibly slobbish son.

Happy Birthday to Me is this week's Canadian-made horror film and a carbon copy of the rest. The same luscious, indistinguishable sophomores are bloodily slaughtered, one by one, like Ten Little Wotsits, by a mysterious maniac. This film piles up the red herrings and false leads in such quantity that it drags on to an interminable 111 minutes before its ending, of surpassing absurdity. It was directed by the British vetern J. Lee Thompson, who at 67 years old should know better.

David Robinson

Theatre

Room

Theatre Upstairs

More, it seems, through threats of litigation by the Woolf estate than through personal choice, Natasha Morgan's dramatized petition for rights to domestic solitude is a highly-charged original piece owing little to Virginia Woolf's *A Room of One's Own*.

Its starting point is the same; a woman needs a small independent income and her own study if she is to get any creative work done. Beyond that, the production presents the inequitable existing state of affairs, sometimes withdrawing for historical long-shots and public lectures, sometimes zooming into the daily female frustrations of unpaid household drudgery and incessant interruptions.

The show is built around a letter from a wife to a husband, laying out her demands for a new deal, and ending with the postscript that she has had to leave the baby crying for two hours to write it. During its composition (the actual show lasts only an hour) we get scenes of unthinking male selfishness, nursery parables, journal entries, dinner parties, and anger bursting like a freak storm out of sullen routine.

Neither the ideas nor the dialogue are particularly striking, but the *mis-en-scène* is another matter. The piece is about space, and it makes its main statement in spatial terms.

Natasha Morgan: a dramatized petition for rights to domestic solitude — Photograph by Donald Cooper

Sealed-beam lighting (by Rick Fisher) turns the stage floor into a honeycomb of magically enclosed areas. A spot illuminates a coat on a hanger behind a lectern, where a cheroot is smouldering, uncannily evoking the ghost of Mrs Woolf. Two fish tanks glow like moons in the darkness.

The writing table is covered with a window frame, forming a miniature stage for a dinner party attended by leering male cut-outs. There is an extraordinary moment when a mass of papers on the book-crammed floor stirs into life, and the writings of Aphra Behn and her descendants writhe into the air like cobras.

Miss Morgan has worked with the experimental People Show, but her model here seems rather to be the method of Tadeusz Kantor, with its inanimate life tricks, simultaneous action, integration of performance and pre-recorded sound masks, and musical control of pace and climax. The wife's experiences are thus passed on direct to the audience through the bombardment of distractions and abrupt amplified demands.

It may not cut much ice to say that women have to run the house while men take it easy. It does mean something when the wife unpegs the washing while the husband pounds his typewriter in accelerating rhythm until she dumps the lot on his machine and goes off to shoot the baby.

Ominously restrained for most of the time, Miss Morgan snaps to great effect. She is well supported by Jenny Carey, Helen Cooper, and Nigel Hughes.

Irving Wardle

Books

Cockburn Sums Up
By Claud Cockburn

(Quartet, £8.50)

"The way" I said "that some women in bed try to lure you into saying something disobliging about one's wife."

The "I" in question is Claud Cockburn, who is the prime embodiment, latterly, of the third law of journalism. The first two are: a moderate ability to write, and (according to Nicholas Tomalin) "rat-like cunning".

The third is an ability to bite the hand that feeds you. Perhaps we should dub this Cockburn's Law.

It wasn't a woman in his bed who was trying to get Cockburn to say something disobliging. It was that experienced bawd, Lord Beaverbrook. Patron of among others, Michael Foot and Aneurin Bevan.

Cockburn had been asked along to dinner at Beaverbrook's flat behind the Ritz, in order to take part in a small-scale Roman Games for the good Lord's amusement. Beaverbrook wanted Cockburn to rat on his friends in the way he had already ratted on (for example) *The Times* when he worked on it.

The fellow-guests of the ex-communist Cockburn included a drunken Randolph Churchill and various figures from the 1930s past, who
had an air of having been exhumed: some seeming to be skulls with rouged lips and cheekbones, others still having tatters of skin and shrunken flesh above their black ties or bare collarbones.

This was almost twenty years after the war. Beaverbrook was well into his decline (he died in 1964). Cockburn need not have gone. But he went, I suppose, under the impetus of the fourth law of journalism: Go where the power is (or, at a pinch, was); you may learn something.

The Beaverbrook anecdote is one of the frills sewn on to the end of Cockburn's new-old book. There are 30 chapters. Of these, 25 are simply edited down from his previous collection of autobiographies, *I Claud*. Every paragraph in this, the major part has — so far as I could check — appeared before. It is just that a lot of intervening paragraphs have been cut out. The publishers do not make this very clear.

All journalists will tell you about the need for novelty. Claud Cockburn is evidence for the power of repetition.

When, in his mimeographed sheet, *The Week*, he was wanting to establish the idea of a "Cliveden set" that was busy fixing British policy behind the scenes, he printed the story once — and no one noticed. He printed it a second time — and a few did. He printed it a third time — and it became common currency.

Perhaps repetition is the fifth law of journalism. Certainly, all the old anecdotes are here. Like his experience on the *Daily Worker* and other red rags, inventing such propaganda myths as the non-existent Tetuan Offensive in the Spanish civil war. And, contrariwise, winning the prize, as a *Times* sub-editor for the most boring headline: Small Earthquake in Chile, Not Many Killed.

This was still a legend when I joined *The Times*, many years afterwards. I tried to beat with: United Nations General Assembly Opens Today: Quiet Session Expected.

In the "reader's digest" version of Cockburn it is the personal, rather than the professional side that suffers. Cut, his account of how his children got polio reads almost unfeelingly. The full version doesn't.

Cockburn is a man of our time. The 20th century — and the 1930s especially — romanticized the newsman. Him and that not so different character, the spy. The journalist became our anti-hero: the equivalent of poets like Byron or Shelley a hundred years before.

Then, a journalist like De Quincy was a poet *manaqué*. In the thirties a poet like Auden was a Cockburn *manaqué*.

Paul Barker

Concerts in London

Brilliance and simplicity

Vladimir Ashkenazy

Festival Hall

Though the demands of Beethoven and Chopin are so different, Ashkenazy has never found them incompatible. No other two composers have shared as much of his life. Once more he divided his time between them on Wednesday, as he will shortly do again, in an almost identical programme, at the Edinburgh Festival — and no doubt in many other places too.

Both halves brought piano playing of uncommonly refined brilliance as well as an unaffected simplicity of style directing attention away from performer to the music itself. But, like Richter, Mr Ashkenazy is more Gallic than Teutonic. For me, his translucent sound-world and effortless fluency and musical grace belonged most to Chopin.

With rubato of the utmost subtlety the two Op. 27 Nocturnes in C sharp minor and D flat were exquisitely shaped, the one mysteriously etherial as a dream, the other bathed in Italian sunshine, its decorative fioritura of dewdrop delicacy.

In the B minor Sonata there were marvels of pianism, quavers and semiquavers that streamed like water, melody that floated, and always the clearest texture through which counter-themes and inner parts could sing. Yet never were you aware of virtuosity *per se*, or of a self-conscious interpreter. Mr Askenazy just seemed the medium through which the music told its own nobly romantic tale.

From Beethoven Mr Ashkenazy chose the last two sonatas. While he caught the spiritual grace of the A flat work with his limpid tone and simple lyricism, it was an interpretation bordering on understatement, with slightly faster than usual tempo for the first movement, and not quite the aching intensity in the Arioso that we often hear.

But the first movement of the C minor sonata was turbulently passionate and strong as well as fast, and where Beethoven reaches out to the stars in the finale Mr Ashkenazy went with him all the way.

Joan Chissell

ECO/Perahia

Queen Elizabeth Hall

It always used to be reckoned that playing a Mozart piano concerto and conducting an orchestra were both full-time jobs. But nowadays, inspired by Mozart's own procedures and the high skill of modern chamber orchestras, there are plenty of players eager to play both roles, as Murray Perahia did on Wednesday.

In the first of them, K271 in E flat, his mastery (of the situation) was never in question. Perhaps, at the very start, he had the orchestra move a shade quicker and more perkily than he wanted for the solo music; the ritornello seemed a little selfconsciously "early", but at the piano entry proper the phrasing became more sophisticated, the emotional texture decidedly thicker. He needed that greater scope, to accommodate the richness of his tone, the delicacy of his shading, the breadth of his phraseology — his control of the tension in the stretches of passage-work shows the large scale of his thinking.

The Andantino was still more powerful, with the crystalline purity of his diction and the steadily increasing intensity with which he imbued those ornament-encrusted lines, so that the climax — that passionately rhetorical cadenza — had a force akin to that of the different but analogous outburst at the parallel point in Beethoven's G major concerto.

The late C major concerto K503 — new to Mr Perahia's repertory — is bigger, more complex, and more demanding; the division of his attention told here and there. But here too the critical linking passages were tautly held; and in the Andante there was some gently languorous playing which if not so deeply felt might have seemed indulgent. The remarkable feature was the slow (and variable) tempo for the finale, which assumed new weight but at the same time a new, and perhaps not quite truthful, romantic warmth; but this is a case where beauty, if not identical with truth, had to be allowed to override it.

Stanley Sadie

Dance

American youth personified

Twyla Tharp

Sadler's Wells

One reason why Twyla Tharp's second programme, given at Sadler's Wells on Wednesday, drew a long line at the box office and cheers at the end of each work is that her choreography and her company are as American as pecan pie. Transatlantic ways and fashions have always had an attraction for English audiences (their grass is taller as well as greener), and she shows the world of American youth, from small-town dreams to big-city slickness.

Even the range of ethnic types among the dancers (two black, one Japanese and an assortment of different whites) is itself typically American. Those dancers, incidentally, are as strong a team as we have seen in a long time. Tharp has managed to keep both the quality and the manner of the company over the years in spite of changes of personnel and an increase in total numbers.

A consequence of that is that the one familiar work on this programme, *Eight Jelly Rolls*, maintains all its former charm and impact although newcomers have taken over the roles once memorably danced by such individualists as Rose Marie Wright, Sara Rudner and Tharp herself. Jennifer Way's relaxed assurance, Shelley Washington's sharp definition and the wayward, punchy comedy of Christine Uchida are entirely different from their predecessors but make an exactly equivalent effect.

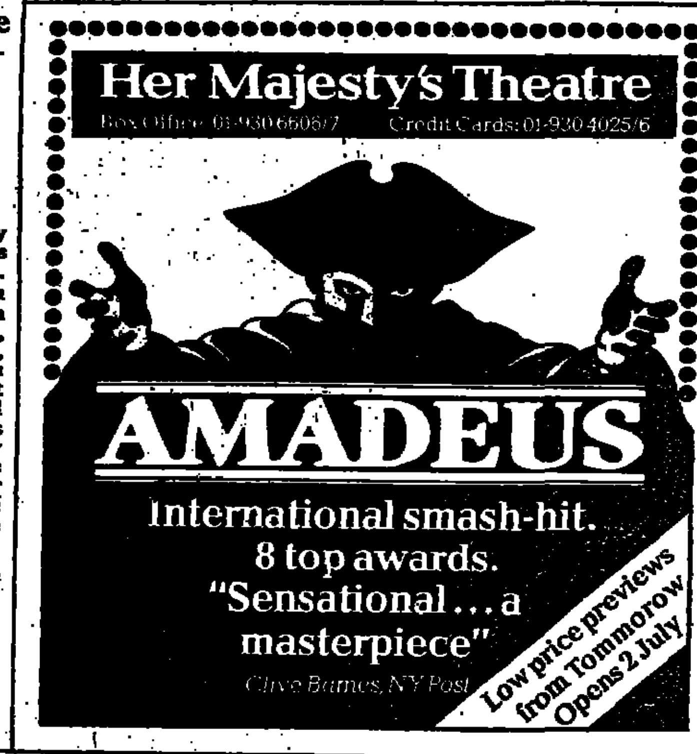
The three new works all show Tharp's love of unexpected juxtapositions, but in strikingly varied contexts. *The Rags Suite* sandwiches Mozart's variations on "Ah, vous dirai-je, Maman" between two Scott Joplin numbers: an unusual assignment for the pianist, Penelope Roskell, and elegantly carried off. On stage, Shelley Washington and the stylish John Carrafa prove equally accomplished in what is probably an even more tricky mixture, since Tharp's choreography expects them to change techniques and manners not only from one section to the next, but sometimes within a single phrase.

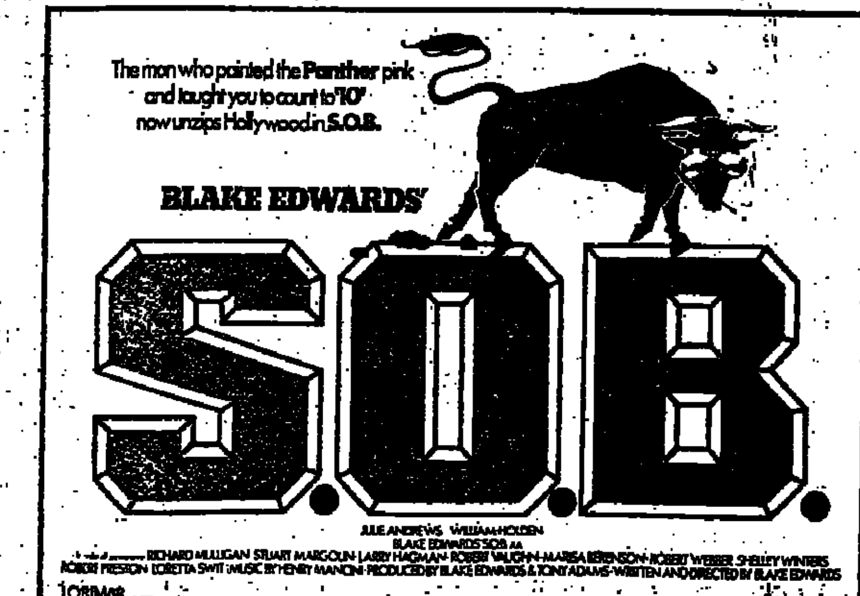
Any movement is grist to Tharp's mill. Grimaces, for instance, are choreographed in with the varied dance styles of *The Rags Suite*. One of her *Short Stories* uses sporty movements to tell you a lot about its four dancers; in the other, to Supertramp's rock song "Lover Boy", the dancing looks like the ordinary behaviour of ordinary young people until a situation of savage cruelty arises, then subsides, leaving its victim ignored by the others.

In *Assorted Quartets*, Uchida and Katie Glasner, with John Malashock and Keith Young, undertake a range of swift, difficult entries with such confident good humour that they look almost easy and convey a sense of fun which is heightened when, after they have danced about half the work unaccompanied, a fiddler (Brian Stone) walks on stage and plays hornpipes duing the rest of the dance.

The dancers are dressed with flair and usually with a touch of humour, most of the pieces being designed by Santo Loquasto, and Jennifer Tipton's lighting unfailingly catches the right mood with unobtrusive skill.

John Percival





Stock Exchange Prices

Oils steady

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§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

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98⅜	88	Treas	8½% 1980-82	98⅛	• ..	8.669	12.075
95⅞	81⅝	Treas	3% 1982	94½	..	3.162	11.472
102¾	90½	Treas	14% 1982	101⅛	..	13.844	12.242
96⅞	85⅞	Treas	8¼% 1982	96⅜	• ..	8.560	12.113
96	85¾	Exch	9¼% 1982	95¾	..	9.661	13.001
95⅞	84⅜	Exch	8¾% 1983	95	•-⅛	9.211	12.420
89⅜	76½	Exch	3% 1983	88⅞	..	3.381	10.561
99⁷⁄₁₆	85⅝	Treas.	12% 1983	97¹¹⁄₁₆	-⅛	12.284	13.520
94⅛	84⅛	Treas	9¼% 1983	93¹³⁄₁₆	•-⅛	9.861	12.771
102⅞	94¾	Exch	13½% 1983	99¹⁵⁄₁₆	-⅛	13.525	13.565
94¹⁄₁₆	84⅛	Exch	10% 1983	93⅛	-⅛	10.731	13.330
87⅛	76⅜	Fund	5½% 1982-84	86⅞	• ..	6.370	11.814
97⁷⁄₁₆	86⅝	Exch	11¼% 1984	94⅞	-⅛	11.889	13.730
104⅝	94½	Exch	14% 1984	100⁷⁄₁₆	-⅛	13.959	13.796
85⅝	68¾	Exch	3% 1984	80½	..	3.727	10.613
99⅞	88	Treas	12% 1984	95⁷⁄₁₆	-⅛	13.557	13.703
109¾	97⅝	Treas	15% 1985	103⁵⁄₁₆	-⅛	14.537	13.856
98⅞	93⅞	Exch Cv	12% 1985	94½	-¹⁄₁₆	12.698	13.896
75¾	68²⁵⁄₃₂	Treas	3% 1985	75½	..	3.974	10.659
96⁵⁄₁₆	91½	Treas	11½% 1985	93⁵⁄₁₆	..	12.291	13.567
103¾	89½	Exch	12¼% 1985	94½	-⅛	12.964	13.945
97⅞	91	Exch	11¾% 1986	92⁷⁄₁₆	-⅛	12.713	14.006
69¹¹⁄₁₆	68⅜	Treas	3% 1986	69⅝	..	4.336	11.967
97⅞	91¼	Treas	12% 1986	93⁵⁄₁₆	-⅛	12.881	13.910
MEDIUMS							
89⅞	78⅞	Treas	8½% 1984-86	83⅞	•-⅛	10.081	12.846
105¾	90⅝	Exch	13¼% 1987	96¾	•-⅛	13.639	13.978
81¾	70¼	Fund	6½% 1985-87	77¼	-⅛	8.522	12.300

OIL

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
105	54	Ampol Pet	98	..	3.4	3.5	23.9
385	164	Anvil	210	+2	..	..	..
300	165	Atlantic Res	165	..	..	..	..
345	83	Berkeley Exp	345	+2	..	..	..
386	274	Brit Borneo	274	..	17.4	6.3	17.1
479½	311	B.P.	318	r +6	28.9b	9.1	3.7
250	138	Burmah Oil	138	-1	9.3	6.7	8.3
211	70	Carless Capel	139	+5	3.9	2.8	13.7
102	58	Century Oils	72	• +1	4.0	5.6	4.3
108	53¾	Charterhall	66	..	..	..	..
117	70	Charterhse Pet	85	+1	1.3	1.5	22.6
30½	11	CF Petroles	£11½	..	233	20.2	3.6
27	15	Collins K.	17	..	..	..	..
10⅜	6³⁄₃₂	Damson Oil	£7¼	-⅛	..	..	
580	333	Gas & Oil Acre	465	..	..	..	..
10½	3¾	Global Nat Res	£9¹⁵⁄₃₂	+⁷⁄₃₂	..	..	..
206	65¾	KCA Int	158	+5	7.5	4.7	26.5
889	333	Lasmo	859	+2	..	..	18.7
13⅞	8¹¹⁄₁₆	Do Ops	£10	..	90.5	9.0	33.3
101½	91	Do 14% Ln	£99½	..	1400	14.1	..
36½	16⅞	Pennzoil	£21	+¹⁄₁₆	94.3	4.5	8.0
127	31½	Premier Cons	74½	+1½	..	..	..
931¼	275	Ranger Oil	645	+33	..	..	..
23⅝	15¹⁷⁄₃₂	Royal Dutch	£17⁵⁄₃₂	+⅛	123	7.2	3.0
523	310	Shell Trans	356	+8	27.3	7.7	4.6
430	212	Tricentrol	256	+4	12.0	4.7	10.3
591	205	Ultramar	433	+5	15.7	3.5	7.0
515	320	Weeks Petrol	435	+5		..	37.4

PROPERTY

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
101	41	Allied Ldn	80	-2	1.7	3.2	25.6
242	142	Allnatt Ldn	216	..	5.3	2.4	30.0
119	57	Ang Met Hldgs	108	h ..	1.4b	1.3	..
175	97	Apex Props	150	..	2.9	1.9	45.5
36	28	Aquis Secs	30	..	1.3	4.3	28.6
150	99	Beaumont Prop	122	..	7.5	6.1	20.0
270	165	Berkeley Hambro	259	+1	9.4	3.6	16.4
252	90	Bradford Prop	228	-3	5.7	2.5	15.1
106	55½	British Land	93	-1	0.4b	0.4	11.7
159	88	Brixton Estate	135	• +1	4.5	3.3	25.8
126	85½	Cap & Counties	123	-1	4.9	4.0	18.7
393	221	Chesterfield	353	..	8.6	2.4	43.2
650	400	Churchbury Est	650	..	15.0	2.3	36.4
108	72	City Offices	95	..	4.4	4.7	35.1
62	26½	Control Secs	59	-1	3.3	5.6	16.0
64	38¾	Country & New T	55	-½	1.2b	2.2	20.7
199	110	Daejan Hldgs	196	-2	5.0n	2.6	19.0
106	81½	Espley-Tyas	86	..	8.0	9.3	1.7
58½	25	Estates & Gen	54	+1½	2.0	3.7	..
160	102	Evans of Leeds	158	-2	5.7	3.6	17.1
126	48	Fed Land	124	..	4.8	3.9	20.0
288	148	Gt Portland	246	+4	7.1b	2.9	38.3
180	110	Guildhall	180	..	6.6b	3.7	24.3
660	347	Hammerson 'A'	640	+5	12.9	2.0	73.3
428	256	Haslemere Ests	398	+2	7.7	1.9	31.7
154	38	Kent M. P.	139	..	2.8	2.0	10.5
206¼	109¾	Laing Props	184	..	5.4	2.9	26.3
434	298½	Land Secs	398	+1	13.6	3.4	33.5
102	52½	Law Land	94	..	2.1	2.3	80.3
463	224	Ldn & Prov Sh	440	..	3.4	0.8	..
140	74	Ldn Shop	113	..	4.5	4.0	17.3
316	142	Lynton Hldgs	280	+2	4.4	1.6	46.6
257	154	MEPC	237	• +3	8.6	3.6	31.1
160	91	McKay Secs	140	..	3.9b	2.8	37.8
56	31	Marlborough	43	.	0.5	1.1	..
113	39	Marler Estates	90	.	2.9	3.2	15.4
108	31	Mountleigh	82	..	4.3b	5.2	4.3
128	82	Mucklow A & J	113	..	5.6b	4.9	16.3
825	400	Municipal	800	..	10.7	1.3	26.3
210	115	North British	186	..	4.1	2.2	37.3
165¾	107	Peachey Prop	141	+1	5.7	4.0	21.3
182	116	Prop & Rever	172	-2	4.3	2.5	36.8
174	110	Prop Hldgs	164	-2	4.4b	2.7	42.6
213	90½	Prop Sec	188	+2	3.6b	1.4	80.8
18	7	Raglan Prop	15	..	..	..	68.2
183	95	Regional	160	..	2.9	1.8	36.3
180	94	Do A	156	-1	2.9	1.8	35.4
328	100	Rosehaugh	294	+2	3.0	1.0	12.6
252	117	Rush & Tomkins	218	-2	5.4	2.5	..
128	91⅝	Scot Met Props	114	..	4.6b	4.1	31.7
155	93	Slough Ests	142	+1	3.9	2.8	21.7
370	234½	Stock Conv	345	..	5.0	1.4	39.1
32½	15¾	Town & City	26½	..	0.0e	..	..
184	111	Trafford Park	168	..	9.3	5.5	20.5
377	305	Trust Secs	365	-10	..	..	8.9
34½	14	Webb J.	32	..	0.8	2.3	17.9
26¼	21	Wereldhave	£21	.	125	5.9	12.1
80	27½	W'mster & C'ty	74½	.	4.6	6.2	5.9

RUBBER

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
130	75	Barlow Hldgs	114	-2	4.3	3.8	
555	305	Castlefield	480	+10	8.6	1.8	
65	39½	Cons Plant	64	..	3.5	5.4	
198	115	Doranakande	168	..	4.3	2.6	
838	627	Guthrie Corp	775	• ..	42.9	5.5	
232	153	Harrisons Malay	216	-1	11.4	5.3	
91	45	Highlds & Low	82	+1	3.0	3.6	
10¼	4²⁷⁄₃₂	Hongkong	£10¼	.	54.3	5.1	
775	363	Killinghall	756	.	20.0	2.6	
465	280	Ldn Sumatra	375	h	11.4	3.0	
130	68	Majedie	104		3.2	3.1	

TEA

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
248	196	Assam Frontier	198		14.3	7.2	
485	350	Camellia Inv	455	..	7.1	1.6	
378	279	McLeod Russel	293	-2	21.4	7.3	
332	263	Moran	272	.	4.6e	1.7	
158	97½	Surmah Valley	97½	..	3.2	3.3	
253	133¾	Warren Plant	220	• +2	14.3	6.5	

MISCELLANEOUS

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
48	25	Calcutta Elec	35		6.8	19.3	
34½	28½	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£32	..	500	15.6	..
353	173	Imp Cont Gas	183	-2	10.1	5.5	8.6
185	93	Milford Docks	111	+5	0.7	0.6	
193	88	Nesco Inv	178	.	10.0	5.6	
35	28½	Sunderlnd Wtr	£31½	..	500	15.9	

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Allied Residential 10p Ord (35)	32
BOC 9% Cnv Uns Ln 2001-6 (£100)	£96¾-½
Cambridge Electronic 25p Ord (75)	86
Crouch Group 9% Cnv 1993-96 (Par)	£96¾
Intasun 10p Ord	79
Laing Props 8¾% Cnv Ln 2000-05 (£100)	£102¼
Leeds (City of) 13⅝% Red 2006 (£97½b)	£49½
Lon Shop Prop 8% Cnv 1994-99 (£100)	£91¼
Murray Technology 25p Ord (100)	103
Newcastle Water 7¾% Rd Pf 1986 (£99)	£95¾
Phicom 8% Cum Cnv Red Pref (£1)	117

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
AGB Research (190‡)	Sep 4	38 prem
BP (275‡)	..	47 prem+6
Do HMG (290‡)	..	32 prem+6
Broken Hill Props (473‡)	Apr 30	605+5
Change Wares Units (80)	July 17	30½
Crouch D (165‡)	July 29	30 prem-1
English Association (375‡)	..	31 prem-4
European Ferries (90‡)	July 7	49½ prem+1
Geers Gross (90‡)	..	42 prem

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £50 paid b. £10 paid. f Fully paid. g £40 paid. h £30 paid. i £30 paid. j £25 paid.

Battle oil users cannot win, page 23

Business News

THE TIMES June 26 1981

'Glass wire' down the pits, page 23

- **Stock markets**
  FT Index 544.8 down 3.6
  FT Gilts 65.96 down 0.28
- **Sterling**
  $1.9550 down 250 points
  Index 94.7 down 0.9
- **Dollar**
  Index 108.9 up 1.0
  DM 2.3885 up 128 points
- **Gold**
  $445.50 down $16.00
- **Money**
  3 mth sterling 10¾-10⅞
  3 mth Euro $ 18⅛-18⅜
  6 mth Euro $ 17⅛-17⅜

IN BRIEF

No action on bank giro charges

Government action in the row over increased bank giro charges to mail order companies is unlikely, a joint parliamentary and trade union deputation was told yesterday.

Mrs Sally Oppenheim, Minister for Consumer Affairs, is waiting to see if the problem can be solved through talks between mail order companies and National Giro. National Giro hopes to offer mail order companies a cheaper deal.

MPs from Lancashire and Yorkshire, where most mail order companies are based and officials of the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers (USDAW) had asked Mrs Oppenheim to intervene over bank giro charges.

Charges were about 5p a transaction but have risen to 20p and more adding around £32m a year to mail order costs. This comes on top of difficult trading in the last year which has clipped profits.

USDAW fears the extra costs from the giro increases could mean the loss of at least 5,000 jobs. Liverpool-based Littlewoods, one of the leading mail order companies, is already phasing out 800 jobs.

Any Government action would probably be under the Competition Act.

Talks on plant future

MPs and industrialists met Mr Kenneth Baker, industry minister, yesterday to air their fears about the future of Esso's proposed £306m ethylene plant at Moss Morran in Fife. Mr Harry Hornsby, director-general of the Process Plant Association, said two companies could go out of business and 2,000 jobs could be endangered if the plant orders did not go ahead.

Harvester cuts 720

International Harvester is to make 720 workers redundant, 635 at its Doncaster plant and 85 at its London headquarters. The company said reduced demand for its products, including tractors, had made compulsory redundancies inevitable.

Fire damage

The cost of fire damage in Britain last month was £26.4m compared with £34m last year, the British Insurance Association announced yesterday. There were 13 fires costing £250,000 or more; the largest estimated was £1m at a London restaurant.

UK stocks fall

Stocks fell by £476m in the first quarter of 1981, Department of Trade figures show. Manufacturing stocks went down by £600m, whilst retailers boosted their stock holdings by £146m, and investment in industry fell 2½ per cent to £2,300m.

Takeover rejected

The National Coal Board Pension Funds have had their biggest United States property takeover bid, the £132m offer of $33 a share for Connecticut General Mortgage and Realty Investments rejected.

Computer orders

ICL has received more than 50 orders valued at £2m from Australia, South Africa, Continental Europe and Britain for its new small business computer.

Vulnerable engineers

One third of British mechanical engineering companies are financially vulnerable according to a new survey by the business information company Dun & Bradstreet.

Wall Street down

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 996.77, off 2.56 on Wall Street yesterday. The $=SDR exchange rate was 1.15446 while the £=SDR rate was 0.586765.

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

ANZ Group	15p to 321p	Shell	8p to 356p
Arenson Hldgs	3½p to 43p	Standard Tel	10p to 504p
Electrcomps	30p to 803p	Telephone Rent	8p to 363p
Farnell Elec	10p to 509p	Textured Jersey	9p to 123p
Racal	16p to 399p	Unitech	16p to 248p

Falls

Ass Comm 'A'	11p to 47p	Mothercare	14p to 216p
Chloride Grp	2p to 25p	Polly Peck	10p to 353p
Cons Gold	12p to 441p	Renold	11p to 54p
Gt Univ Stores	12p to 438p	RTZ	10p to 523p
Massey-Ferg	15p to 155p	Trsthouse Forte	11p to 146p

EEC ministers agree on new steel pact

By Peter Norman and Peter Hill

EEC industry ministers have agreed on a new set of rules intended to help pull the European steel industry out of its present crisis.

After 12 hours of negotiation, ministers settled early yesterday on a timetable for the elimination of state aids to the steel industry; a new regime to limit production and so, it is hoped, raise prices; and a financial contribution from the EEC towards the cost of short time working and early retirement among steelworkers in Britain, France and Belgium.

As the talks ended, Mr Gijsbert van Aardenne, the Dutch economics minister, announced: "The EEC steel industry has taken a great step forwards".

In reaching agreement, the ministers managed to reconcile a complicated mixture of interests and priorities among the member states. They were under pressure because a replacement had to be found for the present system of compulsory production quotas which expires at the end of this month.

A solution was made doubly difficult because the West German Government made its assent conditional on the other member states agreeing to cut state subsidies to their own industries. Bonn believed that the proliferation of subsidies in Europe helped to keep prices artificially low and forced the generally efficient West German industry into making heavy losses.

For the next 12 months, production in the European steel industry will be governed by a mixed system of compulsory quotas set by the EEC Commission and a voluntary restraint pact worked out among the steel producers themselves.

The ministers agreed to subject the output of reinforcing bars and merchant bars to mandatory quotas. At a meeting earlier this month, it was agreed that production of coils should also be controlled by the Commission. As a result, about 65 per cent of EEC steel output will still be subject to quota, while the producers themselves will control the production of reversing mill plate, wide flat products and heavy sections and wire rod. The latter product, however, will be under close Commission scrutiny to ensure that the market stays under control.

In return for obtaining West German approval, the other nine member states agreed to a specific timetable for what one official described as "subsidy disarmament". It was agreed that virtually all aids should cease by the end of 1985.

The package has significant implications for the British steel industry, particularly since Mr Ian MacGregor, British Steel's chairman, is scheduled to complete his interim review of the corporation's corporate plan next month. Improvement in prices and in demand is vital to avert further retrenchment.

Mr Norman Tebbit, industry minister, speaking in London after his return from the talks, was enthusiastic about the success of the EEC meeting. British Steel's chances of survival, he said, had been boosted by the agreements reached.

Last year, the corporation received £1,100m of government finance to cover losses and help with plant closures and redundancies.

"The significance (of the package) is that this greatly enhances the possibilities of British Steel surviving, coming through into profit, and being a successful part of the Government's strategy of reducing financial subsidies to the nationalized industries. It also means for the independent producers there is a little more hope", he said.

Emergency aids—cash injections to stave off bankruptcy that are in no way linked to restructuring schemes—will not be allowed after June 30 next year. Aids for modernization and rationalization will have to be approved by the Commission before July 1, 1983 and paid by the end of December 1985.

Coal set to reach new export record

By Peter Hill
Industrial Editor

Coal exports this year are expected to reach 10m tonnes—their highest level for almost 25 years—and on present trends could reach 15m tonnes in four years' time.

Sir Derek Ezra, The National Coal Board's chairman, forecast yesterday that the boom in coal exports, which is helping to reduce the 22m tonnes of coal held in stockpiles at Britain's pits, would generate foreign currency earnings totalling an estimated £300m this year.

Improved export shipments have been boosted by problems in the Polish coal industry and industrial problems in Australia and the United States, both major coal-exporting nations.

The NCB, which last week received a £300m additional Government subsidy in the wake of the threatened miners' strike last February, has been stepping up its export sales drive. The major customers for British coal are in Western Europe and include West Germany, France, Denmark and Finland, although East European countries are also developing their purchases of British coal.

If the export sales targets for this year are realized, they would represent a doubling of export cargoes from last year's levels, when almost 5m tonnes of coal and 650,000 tonnes of coke were exported by the NCB, and would rank as the highest level since 1957.

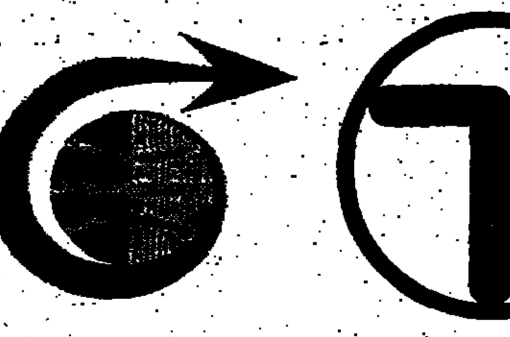
But the exports now being made by the NCB are not producing profits, and at most the export sales are achieving a break-even, although the boost in exports is helping the Board's cashflow.

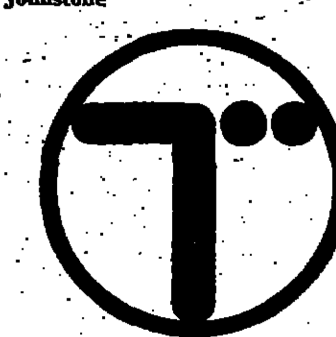
Latest Government figures also show that, in the three months to April, total crude oil production from the United Kingdom's offshore and onshore fields reached a record three-monthly total of 22.1m tonnes, more than 11 per cent higher than in the corresponding 1980 period. But reflecting the market glut and the cutbacks in refinery consumption, deliveries of petroleum products fell to 17m tonnes over the same period, representing a fall of 11.7 per cent on a year earlier.

Cable and Wireless competes with Telecom

Inter-city on the thin glass line

By Bill Johnstone





The State-owned telecommunications company Cable & Wireless, in partnership with British Petroleum and Barclays Merchant Bank, has applied to the Government for a licence to operate what could be the biggest digital network using optical fibres in Europe.

The licence to operate such a network can be granted by Sir Keith Joseph, Industry Secretary, after the Telecommunications Bill receives Royal Assent at the end of this parliamentary session.

The network's optical fibre cables are made of glass strands as thin as human hair and carry light pulses representing pieces of information. Millions can be transmitted in seconds.

Between 1000 and 1300 kilometres of this cabling will be laid along British Rail tracks over the next two years, linking the main business centres of the UK. The consortium, which is 40 per cent owned by Cable & Wireless, 40 per cent by British Petroleum and 20 per cent by Barclays Merchant Bank, has allocated £50m capital to fund the initial phase of the project.

The cables will link rail terminals in all the major cities. The data and the voices carried on the cable will be transmitted by microwave radio to a high rise building in each city and from there to the business location.

The system designed is the result of a survey conducted by Cable & Wireless among a selection of the top 1,000 companies in the United Kingdom. A second study now under way will include a more detailed examination of Scotland.

The granting of the licence by the Government will depend on it implementing the conclusions of a report on how the private sector could compete with British Telecom in providing telecommunications services, compiled by Professor Michael Beesley of the London Business School.

British Telecom has submitted its objections to the conclusions of the Beesley report, which were largely in favour of the private sector being able to provide such services.

British Telecom has warned that if the private sector is allowed to cream off the profits needed by the corporation to fund less commercial services then telephone tariffs would inevitably rise.

Cable & Wireless believes that there is sufficient commercial potential to support both systems. Initially the C & W consortium will be using its own network.

The digital nature of the network and the speed by which it carries data will allow easy communication between computers. On a single strand of fibre devoted to voice about 2,000 telephone circuits can be accommodated.

The passage of the Telecommunications Bill will also allow the Government to sell Cable & Wireless.



Sitting safely: Mr Tennant in the cartridge packing department.

Quick win for House of Fraser

By Ronald Faux

Lonrho, the international trading group headed by Mr "Tiny" Rowland backed away from a confrontation with the new management of the House of Fraser in Glasgow yesterday.

The annual meeting of the department store company that owns Harrods ended without trouble in exactly 29 minutes. Professor Roland Smith, who became chairman when Sir Hugh Fraser was ousted last January, was reelected although a Lonrho director among the shareholders stood up and said they would abstain in the voting for him.

This brought the professor's proxy votes down to 68 million but there was a massive majority for him among shareholders at the meeting. Professor Smith and Mr E. H. Sharp, deputy chairman, were among six directors who appeared for reelection.

In his speech, Profesor Smith declined to say anything about the events of the past 12 months. He pointed out that sales in the company were rising, efficiency had increased and House of Fraser stores commanded 30 per cent of all total departmental store sales in the United Kingdom. The market share was well ahead of any other UK store.

The meeting was a clear success for Professor Smith and his colleagues, who had mounted a strong campaign to raise enough support making it impossible for Mr Rowland and Sir Hugh Fraser to remove the new management.

It was also clear that Mr Rowland and Lonrho were unwilling to rock the boat with the investigation by the Monopolies Commission into their £158m bid for the House of Fraser in its last stages. The report from the commission is expected in August. Mr Rowland was also reelected to the board. Others returned were Lord Duncan Sandys, Mr N. H. Powell and Mr A. P. Humphries.

US stands firm against inflation

From Frank Vogl
Washington, June 25

The Reagan administration will neither delay planned tax cuts, nor relax tight monetary policies—because of European complaints about high American interest rates, a top government official said today.

The President will urge industrial leaders at next month's economic summit in Ottawa that firm anti-inflation policies should be maintained by all governments, despite some countries being severely affected by recession. The White House is confident that most governments will accept this view.

Dr Beryl Sprinkel, who is undersecretary at the Treasury for monetary affairs and as such one of the prime architects of United States international economic policy, said the administration appreciated that numerous governments, including Britain's, were now "at the point where the temptation to hit the throttle is enormous."

He said it looked now as if the United Kingdom had hit the trough of its recession and it was essential that anti-inflation policies continued. He hoped the British Government could find ways to cut public spending and implement supply-side, or incentive tax cuts. Despite criticism from abroad, he pointed out: "None of our industrial partners is urging us to ease our monetary policies."

Outlining the administration's policies on global monetary reform, development aid and interest rates, Dr Sprinkel predicted that inflation in most industrial countries would continue to fall. As for the United States, he believed a 5 per cent inflation rate by 1984 is realistic, and substantial improvement on inflation was likely.

Dr Sprinkel said the White House would not initiate major reforms of the monetary system though the International Monetary Fund. In his opinion, forceful promotion of the Special Drawing Right as the central unit of the monetary system was no more than an effort to "cut the dollar down to size", which the Reagan administration opposes.

"The single most important thing we can do for the monetary system is restore the stability of the dollar," he said. The dollar should become again the most favoured reserve currency—this role forced monetary discipline upon the American authorities.

Cartridge makers to share safety process

Eley, the IMI company which is Britain's largest manufacturer of sporting and military ammunition, has made a remarkable breakthrough in improving the safety and automation of the notoriously dangerous production of priming caps.

It gives the Birmingham company a considerable edge in the price war it has been waging for the past two years to recover home and export markets lost to cheap foreign ammunition.

But the safety implications are so wide-ranging that Eley has decided to forego the full commercial advantages to share the new process with rivals.

Remington and First Federal, the United States companies who, along with Winchester, are the world's big three, are already negotiating licensing deals. European companies are also pressing for details.

The insertion of a small amount of extremely volatile explosive mixture into the firing cap has always been the weak link in ammunition manufacture. It regularly claims victims among workers, and attempts to improve safety have resulted in laborious hand-production techniques.

Eley is now using a mixture which can be inserted with fully automated methods and is activated only when a drop of water is added at the end of the process.

Mr Robert Tennant, managing director of Eley, said yesterday: "It takes most of the danger out of the production of this most explosive element. Its implications are so wide-ranging that HM Factory Inspectorate is permitting us to reduce the size of the open spaces we have to maintain around explosive areas.

"We shall be able to vacate 36 acres of very valuable land—about half our total site area. Our parent, IMI, is proposing to develop this land for other uses."

He said the breakthrough did not result directly from the explosion which devastated an Eley ammunition bay in 1973, killing six workers. "It would be fair to say, however, that it concentrated our minds on development already under way."

Eley has already designed new automated machinery which has been manufactured by an outside contractor and is now being installed.

Surprise Saudi move to cut oil production

Saudi Arabia will cut its oil production by 450,000 barrels a day from July 1, according to oil industry sources.

The move represents a sudden reversal by Shaikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi Oil Minister, who last week told the long-term strategy session of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries meeting in Geneva that Saudi Arabia would not cut its present production of 10.3 million barrels a day.

Saudi production was running at 8.5 million barrels a day before the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war last September. The war curtailed supplies from the Gulf, but by increasing production the Saudis forced the Opec cartel to keep its prices down.

Saudi crude on the spot market, where oil is sold to the highest bidder, has fallen by about 50 cents below the official selling price of $32 per barrel. Experts said, however, a Saudi production cut of a million barrels a day would not wipe out the world oil surplus, now running at 2 to 3 million barrels above demand.

Observers believe the Saudi cutback will encourage the hardliners in the Opec to continue to resist pressure to lower their prices. Countries such as Libya, Nigeria and Algeria, which are selling oil at the world's highest prices of between $40 and $41 a barrel, have held fast so far against trimming their prices. Instead, they have opted to reduce their production as buyers have walked away.

The price cutting momentum was evident on Wednesday when Norway, in a widely anticipated move, reduced its North Sea oil price to an average of $36 a barrel.

In Kuwait, the country's oil minister, Shaikh Ali Khalifa Al-Sabah, was quoted yesterday as saying there would be no reduction in Kuwait's crude oil price of $35 a barrel.

SEAGRAM BIDS FOR CONOCO

By Our US Economics Correspondent
Washington, June 25

The Seagram Company of Montreal today offered $73 per common share of the Conoco Oil Company in a bid worth almost $2,560m (£1,248m). The Canadian company has set a deadline of July 24 for its offer. It intends to acquire 35 million Conoco shares.

Trading in Conoco shares on the New York Stock Exchange was halted today, but not because of the Seagram plans. Conoco and the City Service Company of Oklahoma had indicated to the exchange that they were likely to make a joint announcement. The Seagram announcement, however, resulted in Conoco and City Service postponing their statement.

If Conoco and City Service merge they will form America's seventh largest oil company with annual sales of about $26,000m.

POUND HIT BY SWISS SELLING

By Frances Williams

The pound took another knocking on the world's foreign exchange markets yesterday, as the dollar made fresh headway against most leading currencies.

Sterling slumped 2¼ cents against the dollar to close in London at $1.9550, bringing the total loss in the last two days to 4.40 cents. It also weakened against Continental currencies such as the Deutsche mark, down 1¾ pfennigs to DM 4.67¾ from DM 4.69½ on Wednesday, and its trade weighted exchange rate index dropped 0.9 to 94.7.

Dealers attributed the pound's fall to strong selling orders from Switzerland and, later in the day, from Chicago. This far outweighed the brief fillip it received from news of Saudi Arabia's modest cut in oil production.

The price of gold fell $16 to $445.50 an ounce on widespread selling after the price fell through the $460 "psychological barrier" overnight in New York. The strong dollar and high United States interest rates have made gold expensive.

Bemrose the printers to merge with BPC

Mr Rupert Murdoch, Chairman of Times Newspapers Limited and News International Limited, and Mr Robert Maxwell, Chief Executive of British Printing Corporation, announce that they have resolved on a mutually satisfactory basis the long-standing dispute relating to the printing of the *Sunday Times Colour Magazine* at Sun Printers, Watford, a subsidiary of BPC.

The result is that the *Sunday Times Colour Magazine* will be printed at Sun until 1987.

Mr Murdoch and Mr Maxwell have also agreed to the merger of Eric Bemrose Limited, gravure printers of Liverpool, a subsidiary of News International Limited, into the British Gravure Corporation, a new BPC subsidiary incorporating Sun Limited of Watford and Purnells of Paulton.

This will enable the British Gravure Corporation to recapture a substantial share of the international market which has been lost by Britain's gravure printers during the past 20 years.

Mr Bruce Matthews, Chairman of Bemrose and Deputy Managing Director of News International Limited, will join the board of British Gravure Corporation as non-executive director.

Mr Roy Hodgson will become Chairman of Eric Bemrose Limited.

Continued employment at Bemrose, Liverpool, is assured and is backed by an agreement to print on commercial terms *SUN DAY*, the new colour supplement of the *News of the World*, scheduled to appear in September of this year.

BSR raises stake in Far East

BSR, the audio and electronics group which last year lost £17.7m, is to pay £13m for the minority it does not control in Astec, a Hongkong electronics company. The move is part of BSRs strategy to diversify away from consumer electronics and shift its profit centre to the Far East.

The purchase will be made by issuing 26m shares in BSR, at 50p each, and it values the 44 per cent in Astec at HK$50 (£4.59) a share. A total of 2.9m Astec shares is being bought. Under the agreement, the vendors of Astec will hold 9.56m shares for at least a year, while the rest will be bought at 50p each from them by Morgan Grenfell, the merchant bankers, and placed in the market.

Mr John Ferguson, BSR's chairman, said that BSR was buying earnings in a new and rapidly expanding industry. Astec manufacturers and distributes electronic components, sub-systems and micro-processor software. Its sales are predominantly to the American computer industry.

Astec employs 3,000 people, mostly in factories in Hongkong, the Philippines, and Malaysia. Its business is complementary to Capetronic, another Far East electronics company, which Astec bought earlier this year for £2.7m. These will form the basis of a new Far East electronics division.

BSR bought 20 per cent of Astec in 1979, and raised its stake to 54 per cent last year. Astec's pretax profits have grown rapidly from HK$1.8m in 1977 to HK$17m in 1980. The company forecasts at least HK$48m (£4.4m) this year.

BSR will set up a new management board for its Far East electronics division.

Law decides what's in a name

By Richard Evans, Parliamentary Staff

The Department of Trade yesterday produced a list of over 100 names and sensitive words which new companies will be unable to register under unless they gain specific clearance. The list covers royalty and various professions and organizations.

It will be included in an annex to the Companies (No 2) Bill which is being considered in committee in the Commons.

The legislation virtually abolishes the preregistration vetting of company names and provides for the closure of the Registry of Business Names.

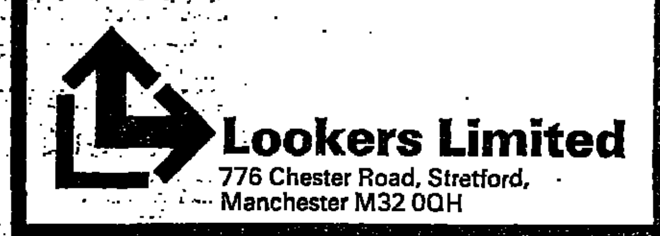
"A similar list to the one published yesterday has been used in the past as a guide in pre-registration vetting.

The names and words are divided into two sections. A company will be unable to be registered by a name containing words such as royal, police, bank, chemist, dentist, midwifery or charity unless it obtains a letter of "non-objection" from the relevant government department or professional body.

In the second group, the consent of the Secretary of State for Trade would be needed before a company could register using words which implied national or multinational preeminence such as international, European or British.

Permission will also be needed for words which suggest government connexion, patronage or sponsorship, business preeminence or representative status.

Companies will need the Secretary of State's consent for names that imply specific objects or functions, such as chamber of commerce.



$1,550m coal fuel project scrapped

An international $1,550m (£767m) synthetic fuel project, which was a cornerstone of the Carter administration's energy package, has been dropped.

The plant, which was to have been built in West Virginia, in the United States, was supported by West Germany and Japan whose governments were each to provide 25 per cent of the costs. The plant was to have converted 6,000 tons a day of high sulphur coal into 20,000 barrels of oil and gas.

No funds have been allocated for the plant in the 1982 budget, which is now before Congress, and the Germans and Japanese were faced with funding the project themselves.

After two days of meetings in Bonn, the partners decided there was little that could be done other than scrap the project, on which about $135m has already been spent.

The ending of such a prestige international development serves to underline the switch in philosophy since President Reagan came to power. The new administration believes that, if the private sector is left to get on with it, the potential energy shortage faced by the United States will solve itself.



Oil imports fall

West German crude oil imports fell to 6.53m tonnes in May from 6.78m in April, the Federal Office for Trade and Industry, said. This brought the total for the first five months of the year to 34.20m tonnes, down 18.9 per cent from 42.14m tonnes in the same period.

Indonesian contracts

Indonesian companies have won three new construction contracts in Saudi Arabia valued at £150m. The contracts are for an airport, a military airbase and a housing complex.

Steel output hit

Australia's only raw steel manufacturer, the Broken Hill Pty Co said May steel output was 667,000 tonnes against 670,000 in April. BHP said output was affected by industrial action at two centres.

Caribbean aid plea

The Prime Ministers of Dominica, St Lucia and St Kitts-Nevis, all facing serious problems of underdevelopment, have called on the United States to increase its bilateral assistance programme for the Caribbean. Prime Minister Winston Cenak of St Lucia called the Caribbean the "soft underbelly of America. It is my firm belief that the United States has not given us assistance to the extent that it can".

Chinese credits

A report that the Japanese government will offer credits totalling Yn200,000m (£440m) to China to help it continue building a steel mill near Shanghai and a petrochemical complex has been called premature, but a further Yn100,000m of private funds will be supplied to China for the same purpose.

Australia coal move

The Australian Government has approved a new ownership formula for the Blair Athol steam coal project in Queensland under which the Rio Tinto Zinc subsidiary CRA, which owns 62 per cent of Blair Athol, and the Atlantic Richfield group of the United States which has 38 per cent, will sell 24.39 per cent of the project to Australian investors to raise the domestic stake to 50 per cent.

New moves to clean up Italian banking

From John Earle
Rome, June 25

Italian banks are to be forbidden to have holdings in finance or holding companies abroad, under a circular which is being distributed to them by the Bank of Italy.

The circular is reported to lay down that, in future, banks will only be allowed to have branches or representative offices in foreign countries, including offshore centres.

The circular, which has not been published, is also understood to set out clearly the limits on bank ownership of shares in domestic companies.

It is seen as a move by Signor Carlo Azeglio Ciampi, the governor of the bank, and the Government to clean up the more obscure side of Italian banking activities. In the last decade, Italian banking has been affected by a series of scandals, of which the collapse of the Sindona empire in the mid-1970s was the most prominent.

Under a regulation of 1947, the Bank of Italy has responsibility for supervision over the functioning of banks, with a special section for this purpose. But in investigating cases, its inspectors have often found the way barred by anonymous companies in Switzerland, Lichtenstein, Luxembourg or elsewhere, from whom they are unable to obtain information. Foreign branches or representatives offices of an Italian bank are able, however, to offer no such barrier.

Finance companies abroad have also been used to evade foreign exchange regulations, on which Italian law has been tightened in recent years. In the trial under way of Signor Roberto Calvi of Banco Abrosiano on charges of exporting foreign currency, evidence has been given to the court of dealings with anonymous companies in Lichtenstein and Panama.

Closure warning by Mersey docks chairman

From Our Correspondent, Liverpool

Sir John Page, chairman of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Company, in a blunt message to the annual general meeting in Liverpool yesterday, warned that, if the company continued running at a loss and got no further financial help from the Government, it would have to cease trading.

Fewer than 100 stockholders were present at the 30-minute meeting. Only six voted in favour but none against the report and accounts for 1980. These showed an overall loss on the year of £6.25m, much of it due to redundancy and fallback payments.

Sir John said the company was continuing to receive limited assistance from the Government in the form of repayable grants, but there had been no continuing commitment.

The possibility of sympathetic consideration to their request for assistance was being considerably lessened by the series of four one-day token strikes over current deadlocked pay negotiations for 3,500 Merseyside dockers. The employers are insisting that any increase must be accompanied by changes in work practices, and the shop stewards are demanding an unconditional rise.

Talks between the port employers and the transport workers' union resume on Monday. Sir John commented: "It is difficult to understand the attitude of the dockers' representatives, which is not only short-sighted but leads to harmful results for everybody. I only hope good sense will soon prevail."

He revealed that the company had to submit a corporate plan to the Government early in August covering all possibilities over the next three to four years.

Scots electricity boards return combined profits of £28m

By Peter Hill

Scotland's two electricity authorities yesterday announced combined profits of almost £28m for last year. But the South of Scotland Electricity Board said that its general reserve was inadequate to cope with the scale of its operations, and it attacked the Government's control of its financing.

The SSEB had an operating surplus last year of £87.9m which was reduced to £16.5m after interest payments totalling £71.4m. It warned that at the end of its financial year in March, its general reserve amounted to only £69.4m, equivalent to less than six weeks' turnover, which was considered inadequate for the scale of its operations.

Because of a better-than-anticipated performance and measures to contain costs and defer capital expenditure, the SSEB managed to remain well inside its external financing limit of £73m last year.

In the current financial year the Government has set the board a limit of £77m, but the SSEB said: "In the board's view the external financing limits set by the Government in the autumn of each year are fixed too early, and in consequence have to be based on a broad updating of forecasts prepared more than a year before the year covered by the limit".

Its northern counterpart, the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board, reported a net profit for last year of £11.2m, equivalent to 4.6 per cent of trading income.

The improved performance was achieved despite a reduction in sales which fell by 2.3 per cent. The board earlier this year instituted legal proceedings against the British Aluminium Company which is disputing certain capital and revenue charges under the terms of a contract to supply electricity to the company's smelter at Invergordon. The total sum involved now amounts to £48m, including £32m of payments withheld by British Aluminium, together with £8.4m of smelter deficits not yet reimbursed by the Government and a further £8m of financing costs, also not yet reimbursed.

In its report, the SSEB noted that almost 30 per cent of electricity produced in Scotland was now generated by nuclear stations. The commissioning of the Torness nuclear power station would lead to very substantial savings in overall costs.

The SEEB estimates that total generating costs for new power stations in the later years of this decade would be about 2.57p per unit for nuclear stations and 4.07p per unit for coal-fired plants. This compares with current costs of 2.18 per unit for coal and oil-fired stations, and 1.88 per unit for nuclear stations.

The board's 1.5 million domestic consumers in this area from the Solway to the Tay—get their electricity up to 15 per cent cheaper than elsewhere in the United Kinugdom because 30 per cent of the supply is nuclear.

The board's deputy chairman, Mr Donald Miller, said that Scotland generated more nuclear electricity than almost any other country in the world.

Business appointments

Merchant banker returns

Mr Graham Walsh is returning to Morgan Grenfell as head of the corporate finance department and a member of the merchant bank's management committee after completing his term of office as director general of the Takeover Panel.

Sir Arthur Knight is to join the board of Dunlop Holdings.

Mr T. A. Harrison is to become president of British Importers Confederation.

Major Michael G Wyatt has been made a director of the British & Commonwealth Shipping Company.

Sir Raymond Potter has been reappointed chairman of the Halifax Building Society and Mr G. N. Hunter and Sir James H. I. Whitaker as vice-chairmen. Mr R. P. Hornby, who has been a director since 1976, will become an additional vice-chairman. Mr J. O. Spalding has been made deputy chief general manager.

Mr John Herrin has become chairman of the Electronic Components Industry Federation.

Mr E. B. Shanahan, company secretary of A. R. Mowbray & Co, has been made a director.

Mr A. H. Brown is to be president of the Concrete Society for 1981-82.

Mr John McNab has been reelected chairman of the London Port Employers' Association. Mr Derek Allison has been re-elected vice-chairman.

Mr Brian Longbottom has been appointed to the main board of the Huntleigh Group.

Mr Peter Reay has been made group personnel director of Cadbury Schweppes.

Ms Sue Pullan will be joining the board of the New Opportunity Press as publishing director.

Mr David Mowl has been made production director of Drewery and Edwards, a subsidiary of Reliance Knitwear Group.

Mr Richard J. Trew has been appointed to the board of Dundonian.

India aims to narrow trade gap

India will reimpose import restrictions if it fails to narrow its trade gap with Britain within three years, a representative of the Association of Indian Engineering Industry said in London yesterday.

Mr Rahul Bajaj, a past president of the association, said: "I believe the trade gap will be bigger this year, and possibly in 1982. But by 1983/84, the gap will narrow as we increase our exports. If this does not take place, it will be difficult for Indian industry to continue with its liberal import policy."

Last year Britain's exports to India totalled £530m, a rapid rise since 1977 when the figure was £278m. Imports of Indian goods totalled £316m.

Mr Bajaj was speaking on the third visit to Britain by the AIEI in successive years.

Tape levy proposals rejected

Proposals for a levy on blank audio tapes, possibly doubling their price, were dismissed as impractical, unworkable and unfair yesterday by the United Kingdom's six main suppliers of blank tapes which have just formed the Tape Manufacturers' Group to concert their campaign.

A Government Green Paper on copyright law, in which the levy proposal is expected to be aired as one way of recompensing record companies and performers for claimed losses through the growing practice of home taping, is due out shortly.

The record companies through their trade body, the British Phonographic Industry, are backing the levy proposal because of claimed losses of £1m a day

Redland down 18pc after fall overseas

By Margareta Pagano

Sharply lower overseas demand for Redland's building material products threw the group into reverse in the year to March, and the board sees no prospect of recovery this year.

Pretax profits fell by 18 per cent to £46.8m on sales just 4 per cent ahead at £515m. But the final gross dividend was lifted to 6.67p, making a total for the year of 10.48p, a 10 per cent increase. The group's shares, however, were unchanged at 174p.

The 30 per cent decline in overseas profits — particularly from its German roofing tile company, Braas, and from construction activities in the United States—came as a severe setback since traditionally they contribute 70 per cent of profits. But, despite a 15 to 20 per cent fall in United Kingdom business volumes, the overall drop was held at 6½ per cent, helped by better prices and product mixes.

This is considered reasonable at a time when house building is at its lowest level since the war. Redland's three main interests—aggregates, clay facing bricks and concrete roofing tiles—withstood the recession, but its concrete and glass-reinforced pipe activities are losing money heavily. Only four factories remain, some 700 staff have lost their jobs over two years and the group is closing another plant.

The downturn overseas was a result of high interest rates in both the United States and Germany, which inhibited building programmes, and no recovery is expected this year. Profits from Australia expanded however.

Renold slumps to £2.9m

Renold, the Manchester-based maker of power transmission and mechanical handling equipment, still bears heavy scars of its rationalization programme and the recession, with pretax profits down to £2.9m in the year to March 1981 compared with £6.2m last time. Sales rose marginally by £3.7m to £127m.

The final dividend is passed, leaving the year's payment at 2.86p gross against 11.43p. The shares slid 14p to 51p, just 4p from the year's low.

Trading profits, 19 per cent lower at £8.4m, show an improvement in overseas results but this is more than offset by lower profits in the United Kingdom. But the real blow came from higher interest charges at £5.4m against £4.1m, reflecting increased borrowings. Depreciation charges took £3.74m. The value of stocks over the period is just over £1m lower at £69.9m.

Mr Leslie Tolley, chairman, said that the group had suffered during the year, particularly in the second-half, from the deepest recession since the war. But results are considered reasonable, and rationalization should increase the group's strength in the long-term. Omitting the dividend, he said, was aimed at conserving cash.

Setback at Baker Perkins

By Catherine Gunn

A depressed United Kingdom market, high sterling, and a strike in the United States combined to leave Baker Perkins with a substantial fall in pretax profits for the year to March 31, from £6.5m to £2.1m. Sir Franklin Braithwaite, chairman, expects a progressive recovery in profits in 1981-82 and 1982-83.

The final dividend has been cut by 31 per cent bringing the total down from 9.2p gross to 7.28p. The shares fell 2p to 28p yesterday.

The group, which makes machinery for the food, chemical and printing industries, and exports 55 per cent of its British production, lost £1.76m in the first part of the year. During the second half, it worked to restrict losses, and reduced net debt to £12.6m by the year-end. At the end of 1979-80, net debt was £13.5m.

Redundancy and severance costs last year totalled £1.03m, and came out of the trading profit of £5.16m, down from £8.75m. Interest costs for the year leapt from £946,000 to £2.29m.

Baker Perkins's British companies' profits fell from £4.58m to just £433,000, while overseas companies made £4.72m, against £4.17m.

Henlys plunges into loss

Car dealer Henlys, which distributes the BL, Ford, Renault and Talbot ranges, plunged from a pretax profit of £438,000 last time to a pretax loss of £666,000 in the six months to March 31. The outlook for the second half is better, but Mr G. R. Chandler, the chairman, is not prepared to forecast a profit for the full year at this stage.

The interim dividend has been held at 4.29p gross and is not covered. The shares gave up 3p to 83p yesterday.

Group sales were £96.8m against £95.1m, the number of vehicles sold was little changed from last year, but margins were considerably lower as overstocked car dealers slashed prices to shift the backlog of vehicles. The worst of the destocking is now over, and Mr Chandler says that margins are looking firmer.

Lower stocks will mean lower borrowings and interest costs in the second half. Henlys has also applied the £1.7m gross proceeds of property sales to cutting debt. Overall, debt has fallen by £3.5m since the year end. Interest costs in the first half were £1.46m, against £1.44m.

An extraordinary item of £819,000 is credited from the property sales after writing off the cost of Henlys' new mini computer system. This system comes on stream on July 1 and should bring considerable savings.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

ACC mortgages the future

Associated Communications Corporation has taken suitably drastic action to offset losses of £26.4m in feature films. It has sold for £23m its forward television contracts to American banks, thus calling in its future cash flow to repay the massive damage which would otherwise have been inflicted on a balance sheet, already ill-prepared for further ravages. With the sale of Ansafone, this has cut net borrowings from £74.9m to £40.7m and a revaluation surplus of £23m should mean that the balance sheet will look relatively healthy considering the trauma from which ACC now has to recover.

But the convalescence could be slow and painful. While it is clear that the feature film horrors are probably over with these figures and records and tapes, which lost £4.7m, have been effectively rationalized, the remainder hardly presents an exciting earnings prospect. Television, up from £3.9m to £4.8m last year, is running into the same profitability problems as the other contractors compounded by the need to cut the stake in ATV to 51 per cent as well as the contribution to the start-up of Channel 4. Meanwhile, the mixed bag of other interests appears to be performing steadily enough, though these are far from large enough to take up the slack from the downturn in the more spectacular ventures.

So the recovery could be, at best, to around £8.5m pretax, which suggests that the 11p fall in the share price yesterday to 47p may not be enough, given a fully-taxed prospective p/e ratio of almost 6 and the historic yield of 4.5 per cent after the passed final. On pure trading grounds the current price implies that ACC now has a firm base for recovery, otherwise there remains the speculative question mark over what Mr Robert Holmes à Court now plans to do with his near-10 per cent stake.

Plessey

Glamour starts at last

Plessey's rehabilitation looks complete and yesterday's results only disappointed the most optimistic. Although fourth-quarter profits were slightly down, this was mainly due to a bunching of deliveries in the wake of the engineering strike in the fourth quarter of 1979-80 and the year's outturn—showing a 41 per cent increase to £84.5m pretax—is much as expected.

The electronic systems division, which includes a lot of defence work, was the fastest growing area with operating profit more than doubled to £22.5m and the only other surprise was the extent of the downturn in the cyclical components business with this division making a final-quarter loss of £1.6m. Otherwise telecommunications, both public and private, continued to power ahead and aerospace and engineering managed a profit rise of a quarter to £15m, despite losses early in the year from hydraulics. Plessey's growing financial strength is also reflected in the profit rise with net interest payable down from £9.7m to £4.6m and the year-end balance sheet shows net cash of £8m and shareholders' funds of £298m.

With an order book up by over a fifth to £1,237m and worries about defence cuts now dispelled, Plessey looks set for profits approaching £100m this year, which suggests a prospective p/e ratio of about 17½ with the shares down 10p to 322p yesterday. Yielding 3.4 per cent after the one-tenth dividend rise, and now with current cost cover, Plessey should still outperform the market.

Trusthouse Forte

Higher interest burden

The market may not have been all that impressed with THF's first-half figures—the shares fell 11p to 146p on news of the 27 per cent pretax setback to £14m and signs that the full-year drop is going to be rather more severe than the previous year—but the underlying trading performance outside the United States looks to have stood up remarkably well compared with the results from other hotels groups.

The £1.2m fall to £25.3m in pre-interest profits is explained by the one-week shorter trading period and after a dreadful time over Christmas only a concerted attack on costs and aggressive marketing has helped insulate margins against declining occupancy rates both in London and, increasingly this year, the provinces as well. In contrast, the United States has been extremely tough with the recent Travelodge results down by a fifth, the loss of the Pierre contract, and the catering side is still turning in losses, although the weaker pound has helped profits in sterling terms.

The damage then has been done by the £4.1m jump to £11.3m in interest charges with THF embarking on an ambitious capital spending programme during the recession in the industry. With a good deal of its borrowings in dollars, high United States and Eurodollar rates will keep interest charges up even before the cost of the Savoy adventure is taken into account and the full-year bill could be half as much again as last year's £16m.

The United States hotels business is now looking up and recent surgery should help the foods side as well, so trading profits for the full year should hold up reasonably well, although market hopes of a Royal Wedding boost at home look misplaced. But the interest charge could knock profits back to not much more than £60m against £66m, where the fully taxed price-earnings ratio is 14. But THF is currently showing that hotels are not immune to recession and the Savoy arithmetic could put the expected recovery back until well into 1983, which is not the background for any rerating of the shares yet awhile whatever the group is doing to get itself ship-shape for the next upturn.

● *High-technology stocks are still high fashion. Charterhouse Japhet should have no trouble in getting Memec (Memory and Electronic Components) away to a good premium. Wisely, Memec is not bothering with a stay among the small electronic fry in the unlisted securities market. It is going for a full offer for sale of 35 per cent of the equity. The decision is not cheap. Of the 3.75m shares for sale at 140p a share (where the yield would be 3.1 per cent and price earnings multiple on forecast earnings over 20), the balance of 700,000 shares will give Memec new permanent capital of a princely £650,000, after expenses of £330,000.*

Memec claims to specialize in up-market components that confer high margins and avoid recession. Growth suddenly ballooned in the 18th months to December, 1979, when profits were £1.3m; in 1980 they were £1.43m; this year they should be at least £1.55m.

The leader in the electronics component business (the other quoted companies are Farnell, Diploma and Unitech) is Electrocomponents. Pretax profits are up from £13.05m to £14.56m for the year to March. There is also to be a scrip issue of four-for-one, which helped the shares gain 30p to 803p.

Recession continues, but Electrocomponents seems to know how to fight it, and inflation adjusted pretax profits of £12.54m indicate the sector's freedom from onerous depreciation and its powers to generate cash.

BSR

Going East

After the severe hammering it has taken in recent years, BSR is looking to the East for relief. The decision to buy out the 46 per cent minority in Astec for an issue of 26m shares worth £13m is an important step towards forming an almost wholly controlled Far East division which, it is hoped, will soon become BSR's major profit centre. While the traditional record changer business will continue, it should be eclipsed by Astec's and Capetronic's sophisticated electronics.

The market had anticipated that BSR's difficulties could lead to a rights issue, but it came sooner than many expected. The clue seems to be Astec's remarkable profits growth: from HK$1.8m in 1977 to HK$17m last year and a forecast HK$48m (£4.4m) for 1981. BSR's stake had been built up at lower prices than the HK$50 a share being paid for the minority and there was clearly a risk that with so steep a profits increase in prospect the share price would soar out of reach.

Given that BSR is buying earnings growth—which it certainly needs—the 7.9 times multiple paid for Astec is not expensive. The share issue avoids adding to borrowings, which have been tightly controlled at the last year-end figure of around £30m. Nevertheless, the £13m share issue is a hefty addition to BSR's total capitalization of some £48m.

Much will depend on the quality of the enlarged group's new electronic products only a small proportion of which will go into record changers. Capetronic and Astec are closely linked to the American computer industry, and they have the great advantage of the Far East's low costs. But they are also in a field as competitive as the record changers on which BSR's earlier fortunes were based. Whatever happens to sterling this year, BSR's shareholders still face a bumpy ride.

Frances Williams examines the balance of power between producers and consumers

Battle that oil users cannot win

Saudi Arabia's decision to cut its oil production by 450,000 barrels a day from July 1, has sent the oil analysts scurrying for their slide rules.

Does it mean that the end is in sight for the present oil glut on world markets, generally put at 2 to 3 million barrels a day over requirements?

First reactions yesterday were that it does not. Saudi Arabia, it is thought, is making a production adjustment for internal reasons but still intends to keep enough surplus oil flowing on to world markets to force a more unified price structure on the other nations of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec).

For most of the 1970s the balance of power in the oil struggle was firmly with the producers and even Saudi Arabia's restraining hand could do little to alter it. But now the producers and consumers are beginning to look a little more evenly matched.

Sick of economic disruption from oil price shocks, fearful of political instability in producing areas and apprehensive about the economic and political consequences of intensified world demand for oil in the future, consuming countries have been showing a determination to cut oil use by all the means at their disposal.

The result—helped along by world recession, itself partly due to near-doubling of oil prices over the past two years—has been a lower demand for oil. Producing countries are being forced to cut back production or slash prices, moves which are costing them dear.

The industrialized countries, and Opec too, are beginning to realize that a structural shift in energy use is now taking place. Last year oil consumption in the main consuming countries, members of the International Energy Agency (IEA), fell by more than 7½ per cent to 35¼ million barrels a day (mbd). Further falls of 2 to 3 per cent are expected this year.

Nor were these cuts due wholly to world recession.

In Australia, whose gross national product grew by a respectable 3 per cent last year, oil use dropped nearly 4½ per cent. Japan, with a growth rate of 4 per cent, cut oil demand by 10 per cent. And in the United States, the largest oil consumer of all, demand fell by more than 8 per cent in the first three months of this year despite a growth rate of more than 8½ per cent a year.

So far the consuming countries, fearful of complacency, have insisted that the oil glut is strictly temporary. The surplus could be wiped out overnight by any escalation in the Iran/Iraq war, Mr David Howell, the British Energy Secretary, pointed out at last week's IEA meeting in Paris.

The Western nations have simply been thankful that the oil glut has meant one less turn of the inflationary screw this year to add to problems caused by the dollar's strength. And the United States and Japan have seized the opportunity of weaker prices to buy in strategic reserves.

The American Strategic Petroleum Reserve, through contracts and through dealings on the Rotterdam Spot Market, has been adding to its stockpile at the rate of a quarter of a million barrels a day over the past few months, building up from 91 million barrels last October to the present 160 million barrels, equivalent to about 30 days imports. (This is in addition to stocks of over 90-days worth—the IEA minimum—held by companies).

Japan now has about 7 days worth of imports in government stockpiles, (in addition to the 90-days held by companies), stored in 20 supertankers floating in territorial waters, and a long string of tankers slow-steaming their way from the Middle East oilfields.

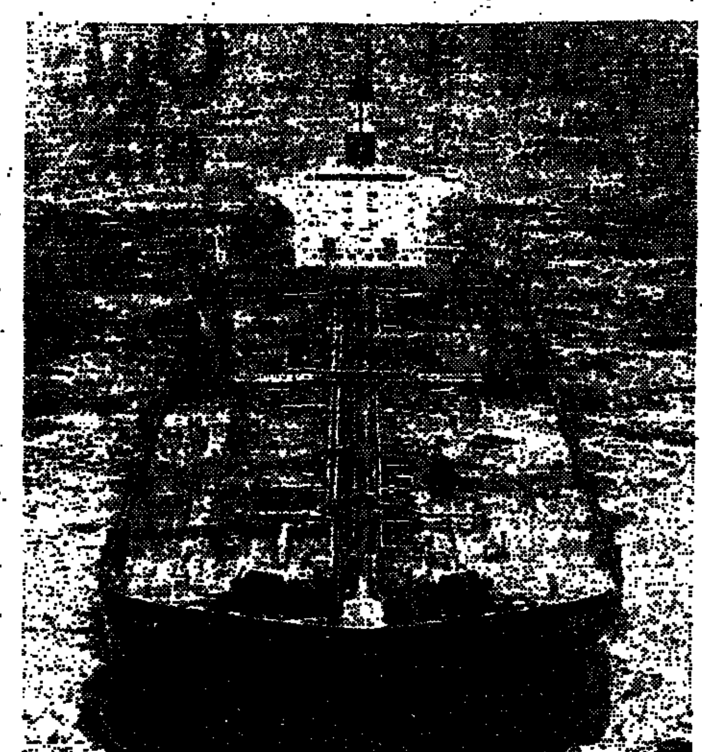
If the consuming countries are determined to treat the oil glut as a mere breathing space, the producing countries seem less sure. Señor Humberto Calderon-Berti, the Venezuelan oil minister and Opec moderate, calling for a two to three year Opec price freeze, warned last week that conservation and substitution measures by consuming countries pointed to reduced demand for oil, glutted markets and falling prices "for an extended period". Nothing which Saudi Arabia has done this week has changed that view.

The Saudi's, whose heavy crude costs $32 a barrel, remain determined to force producers of high-priced crudes to cut their prices.

Spot prices have fallen by several dollars below official posted prices of around $40-$41 a barrel, forcing producers to accept lower contract prices from companies threatening to go elsewhere.

Mexico has already cut its posted price by $4 a barrel; Libya may be preparing to follow suit.

If the oil analysts are correct and the Saudi production cuts do nothing to alter the basic inbalance between supply and demand then several producers have hard decisions to make. The Nigerian Government, for instance, stands to lose $2,500m, equivalent to 10 per cent of its budgeted revenues this year, if present shortfalls continue. This would force it to dip into scarce reserves to pay for much needed imports (including food) or to go cap in hand to foreign bankers. Venezuela, Libya and Mexico are said to be in similar difficulties.



A giant oil tanker under way: many are now anchored and being used as oil stores.

But these tactical advances for consuming nations have been somewhat lost on the average oil user. In the week that the British National Oil Corporation (BNOC) announced that the price of North Sea crude would be cut by $4.25 a barrel to $35, prices at the petrol pump in towns and cities throughout Britain jumped by up to 10p a gallon, pushing the price of four-star to around 156p a gallon.

Nor is this simply a perverse British phenomenon. In France petrol prices rose by 4 per cent on June 11, following an increase in March, and further increases are likely soon. West German prices have risen nearly 10 per cent since March, partly because of higher taxes imposed in April. Petrol prices in Japan increased by more than 7 per cent in May. Over the past six months pump prices in most industrialized countries have jumped by between 10 and 15 per cent.

Industrial users of heavy oils have fared even worse. In Italy, for example, the price of heavy oil went up by 21 per cent in June, while Danish industry is now paying 55 per cent more for heavy oil than it was a year ago.

There are two main reasons why weaker crude oil prices are not feeding through to consumers.

The first is that plummeting demand has intensified competition, forcing down prices below cost and squeezing oil companies' profits. So they are desperately attempting to restore profitability by raising prices as far as they dare.

In Britain the immediate reason for this month's increase in petrol prices was the removal by the leading oil companies of special subsidies to urban garages, used to wage an internecine price war in which the companies struggled to maintain sales in a declining market. Both BP and Shell are making losses on petrol and industrial fuel sales this year. So too are the big French and German oil concerns.

The second reason is the strength of the dollar, which has risen by an average of 16 per cent against the world's leading currencies since the end of last year and about 25 per cent against European currencies. Since oil prices are denominated in dollars the cost of crude in local currencies has soared, overwhelming the effects of weaker dollar prices.

Sterling has fallen by 20 per cent against the dollar in the past six months, twice BNOC's announced price cut of around 11 per cent. The depreciation of the Deutsche mark (24 per cent), French franc (27 per cent) and lire (30 per cent) has sent their oil import bills rocketing.

Only in the United States, where currency factors obviously do not apply, have consumers had any real benefit from the oil glut. Petrol prices have dropped a few cents in recent months forced by intensified competition for sales. Heavy-oil prices have plunged by nearly a quarter. But these cuts go nowhere near reversing the rapid rises over the previous two years.

There is only one certainty the hard-pressed users can bank on, glut or no glut. Oil for them will continue getting more expensive. Because if the producers fail to push up prices by engineering another shortage, the consuming countries will do it for them as part of their continuing struggle to escape dependence on the oil cartel.

PERCENTAGE OF OIL IMPORTS IN 1980 FROM EACH OF THE MAJOR SUPPLIERS

	Saudi Arabia	Nigeria	Iraq	Libya	UAE	Indonesia	UK	Algeria	Kuwait	Iran	Mexico	USSR	Venezuela
Denmark	13.5	8.0	—	—	3.7	—	35.8	—	3.4	—	—	17.6	0.3
France	34.4	9.8	20.7	1.7	6.8	0.1	2.5	3.8	2.6	1.9	1.0	6.0	1.0
Germany	24.5	10.9	2.9	15.1	6.3	—	14.8	6.4	0.8	5.7	—	3.7	1.5
Italy	31.4	3.7	12.7	13.1	2.5	—	0.4	2.5	2.8	1.0	0.6	6.8	2.6
Netherlands	36.9	20.1	1.3	1.1	3.6	—	8.5	1.0	12.2	1.2	0.5	1.9	0.6
UK	40.4	1.2	8.5	—	6.9	—	—	1.2	20.1	2.7	0.7	0.6	2.8
Australia	55.4	—	10.1	—	3.7	14.2	—	—	8.1	0.6	—	—	—
Japan	31.6	0.6	7.3	0.5	13.1	14.5	—	0.6	3.2	6.1	0.6	—	0.9
US	22.5	14.6	0.6	10.8	3.8	6.2	3.2	7.5	0.4	0.4	9.5	—	3.5
OECD total	30.5	7.7	7.6	6.7	6.1	4.5	3.7	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9

Technology

How glass wire can help dig more coal

Optical fibres are a technology whose development owes much to the genius of two researchers working in Britain in the 1960s, but their exploitation has been dominated by the Japanese and Americans.

Recent studies indicate that about a third of the optical fibre links that have been laid throughout the world are in Japan. America has about a quarter, closely followed by Canada, but Britain is still trailing with about 2 per cent.

Optical fibres consist of glass strands the width of a human hair, and capable of carrying light pulses—representing information—at very high speeds. The light signals carried in these flexible cables are not distorted by electromagnetic interference and can be transmitted over large distances without the need for electronic "repeaters".

Two recent developments are helping to refocus attention on the technology in this country. One is the proposed Cable & Wireless telecommunications network announced yesterday, in which many miles of optical fibre will be laid for data transmission throughout the country.

But perhaps more unusual are the National Coal Board's experiments with the technology underground. The European Coal and Steel Community is to give £100,000 to help fund research into optical fibre transmission of data in coal mines, between the cutting machine at the coal face and the surface.

It is believed that the transmission system, if successful could boost coal production through the early diagnosis of faults developing in the cutting machine.

The United Kingdom already produces half the EEC's total coal output, amounting to 128,208,000 tonnes last year.

The advantages of an optical fibre system in a coal mine include not only its capacity to carry much more information than conventional wires, but also its greater safety. There is no risk of the sparks which can occur with conventional copper wire cables and which might ignite gas in the pit.

The light signal transmission system also avoids the problem of electromagnetic interference, because light waves are not affected by it. Nor do they produce any themselves. Optical fibres therefore eliminate much of the risk of signal distortion.

The NCB fibres use a binary "system" of communication the light is either "on" or "off"), like conventional data transmission, the light taking the place of an electric current.

But the National Coal Board's research team at Bretby in Derbyshire has some problems to sort out first. One is that the glass strand is very delicate and allows for only 1 or 2 per cent stretching before it fractures or fails, compared with 20-30 per cent in conventional copper wires.

The researchers hope to relieve tension on the fibre by using clamps and closely fitting protective coverings around the fibres, of plastic, silicone, nylon and PVC. In a coal pit it is likely that steel armouring would also be needed.

Another difficulty is in connecting the fibres underground. A speck of dust or dirt between the ends could block the light signal.

To overcome this, the researchers are testing a prototype "expanded beam connector". This widens the light beam to a diameter of 2 or 3 millimetres, so that a small piece of dirt would have less effect should it get in the way.

In the connector the glass fibre is placed at the focus of a bi-convex lens and this produces a beam of parallel rays. The beam passes through a glass window and is refocused through a second bi-convex lens on to the connecting fibre.

The window surfaces, which are the point where any dirt would collect, can also be wiped.

Repairing the fibres underground is also likely to be a problem, the researchers say. They envisage using adhesives, but are seeking a kind which does not need heat to cure it, as most epoxy resins do. One possibility is ultra-violet curable adhesive.

Another approach is to use clamps instead of glue.

At present optical fibres are being tested for use between the cutting machine and the "gate end box" at the end of the coal face, connecting minicomputers containing microprocessors, but the ECSC funds are intended to help in the extension of data transmission from the coal face to the surface.

Anne Warden and Bill Johnstone

Business Diary: Cool cinemas mean hot box office

It is the battle of the conglomerates in the American cinema this week as Gulf Western's Paramount Pictures takes on Warner Brothers. The smash hit of all smash hits is Warner's *Superman Two*, which in the three days since it opened has broken all United States box office records—including *Star Wars*—with gross receipts of $14.1 million (about £7.8m).

But Paramount, too, is doing well. Its new film, *Raiders of the Lost Ark*, has achieved gross receipts in its first ten days of showing of £22.1m.

Paramount was afraid that the opening of *Superman Two* would knock the gloss off its new film. In a press statement that could have been written by a Dalek, it noted that receipts for its film of £3.3m in the last few days "are highly significant given the new competitive product entering the equation this past weekend".

The *Superman Two* to *Raiders of the Lost Ark* equation is certainly profitable. *Raiders of the Lost Ark* is a farce, which ranges from the search for the Ten Commandments to all manner of modern fantasies, and is directed by Steven Spielberg (who also did *Jaws*) and stars Harrison Ford—Han Solo of the *Star Wars* films. *Superman Two*, directed by Richard Lester, again stars Christopher Reeve and Gene Hackman.

If sales continue to move at this pace—and the evidence from Mann's Village Theatre in Los Angeles to Loew's Orpheum Theater in New York City suggests that it will—then Wanner stock is bound to do well. Takeover bidding for film studios, so popular in the last couple of years in Hollywood, is bound to revive, bearing out the old Wall Street maxim that entertainment stocks are good in a recession.

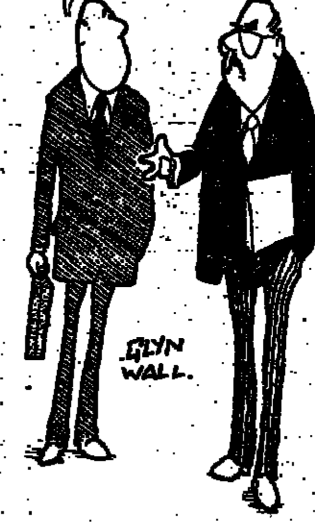
It helps, of course, that American schoolchildren have broken up for the summer and it is cooler inside the air-conditioned cinemas than out on the street or at home.

Again Le Quesne

Sir Godfray Le Quesne, the former judge who has been chairman of the Monopolies and Mergers Commission since the end of 1975, is to stay put for another five years.

The Commission has been beefed up under the Tories, with some of its investigations completed much more quickly than in the past. The Tories' new Competition Act has also taken Sir Godfray into the intricacies of the nationalized industries, notably electricity generation and water (and other legislation has meant investigations into part of the British Gas's activities and the postal service).

The word is that at least one other public sector inquiry is likely to be announced soon by the Department of Trade.



"I think we should fight fire with fire on this closed shop issue. We should refuse to recognize a union unless the general secretary is a member of the Institute of Directors."

The Commission is now working on its first company investigation under the Competition Act, sorting out whether TI Raleigh has been offending against the public interest by denying its cycle supplies to cut-price retailers. But merger activity is snowballing and that is also keeping Sir Godfray on the hop (five are being investigated).

Of half a dozen monopoly inquiries, those on the poster industry and the North of England's trading cheques system are nearing completion.

Withdrawal symptoms

With the highest interest rates in Western Europe—discount rate 19.5 per cent, prime rate 22.5 per cent and overdrafts at up to 30 per cent—one would think that banking would be profitable in Italy. But no more.

Storm cones are being raised by Silvio Golzio, the 72-year-old president of the Italian Banking Association and former chairman of Credito Italiano.

At the annual meeting of the association in Rome this week he expressed concern at the way banks are losing deposits, as business people and the public prefer to put their money elsewhere—in the Bourse (in a year firms have issued about 3,000,000m lire [£1,290m] of new shares), in commercial bills (about 1,300,000m lire or £515m), but above all in Treasury bonds.

This year, Golzio estimates, bank deposits will increase by only a tenth when inflation is twice that.

On the other hand the government—the "so-called state banker"—last year issued no less than 25,500,000m lire (now £10,945m) of Treasury bonds, against the 10,000,000m lire (£4,292m) planned. The market in Treasury bonds, Golzio says, amounted to about 100,000,000m lire or more than a third of net national income.

Golzio is appealing for deflation before there are "intolerable social tensions". He excused this unbankerly outburst by saying that he could not "pass over in silence the sense of uncertainty and progressive deterioration in the general picture of economic activity".

Vie British

The hunt is on at British Airways for items still bearing the legends "British European Airways" (BEA) and "British Overseas Airways Corporation" (BOAC), the two airlines which were merged to make British Airways nearly a decade ago.

There are groups of employees inside the airline who consider themselves still to be BEA or BOAC men or women even after all these years.

Items that have turned up so far include a notice saying "BOAC stores" not a hundred yards away from BA's head office, toilet paper with BOAC stamped on every sheet, BEA ashtrays in senior executives' offices and a BOAC mirror in a ladies' loo in Comet House, another BA office block at Heathrow.

Last year, of course, BA brought togetherness to a final pitch by dropping the "Airways" name on the side of its airliners and calling them simply "British".

Typeghast

I have been sent a very stroppy note by a typing agency in Liverpool which disapproves of the local government union Nalgo.

The agency says that it was sent a letter by Nalgo—the National and Local Government Officers' Association—asking it not to handle work from Liverpool City Council, whose own typists were on strike. This request, the agency says, "was not on".

However, the next day, a Nalgo member visited the bureau and asked them to type a job application for him because the typing department was on strike.

"He was obviously annoyed that an industrial dispute prevented his private letters being typed in his employers' time, resulting in him having to actually pay for his letters to be typed."

What you make of this depends, I suppose, on what you feel about unions. Some might say that having taken a client's money the agency should not talk about him to a third party.

I will only say that the note from the agency contained in its eight lines one spelling and two grammatical mistakes.

Ross Davies

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Mining puts Burnett & Hallamshire ahead

Mining, oil and property group Burnett & Hallamshire Holdings, whose shares have been one of the best stock market performers in recent years, increased pretax profits from £7.3m to £12.5m in the year to March 31.

Mining's contribution jumped from £3.8m to £8.2m including a £2.3m exceptional profit from the sale of shares in Rand London Corporation. Oil was static at £2.1m and property rose from £1.4m to £2.2m.

Overseas operations contributed about £500,000 but are expected to increase substantially this year. Mr George Helsby, the chairman, said that in the long term he would expect overseas profits to exceed those from the United Kingdom.

The move overseas was the main feature of the year with the purchase of big coal reserves in Pennsylvania, property in Los Angeles and the first ever opencast coal mining operation in Belgium.

But the group managed to contain much of its total spending of £20m within cash flow, and gearing rose only from 9 per cent to 14 per cent, though netting out cash reduces the figure to zero. Capital employed jumped from £29m to £50m and assets per share by 36 per cent to 466p.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	12%
Barclays	12%
BCCI	12%
Consolidated Crdts	12%
C. Hoare & Co	*12%
Lloyds Bank	12%
Midland Bank	12%
Nat Westminster	12%
TSB	12%
Williams and Glyn's	12%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 9%, up to £50,000 9½%, over £50,000 10%.

Wheat output estimate revised

The International Wheat Council has narrowed its estimate of world wheat production for the year beginning July 1 to between 460m and 470m tonnes from its previous estimate of 460m to 475m. This compares with an estimated output for 1980-81 of 444m tonnes.

In its first estimate of 1981-82 carryover stocks it projected they would range from 46m to 51m tonnes in the five principal exporting countries against 43.4m tonnes in 1980-81.

Soviet imports in 1981-82 are estimated at 12m to 14m tonnes against 15m in 1980-81. Chinese at 11m to 13m against 13m and Indian at 2m

The Over-the-Counter Market

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div(p)	Yld %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
76	39	Airsprung Group	68	—	4.7	6.9	10.8	14.9
52	21	Armitage & Rhodes	47	—	1.4	3.0	19.3	44.8
200	92½	Bardon Hill	200	—	9.7	4.9	7.5	12.8
104	88	Deborah Services	101	—	5.5	5.4	5.0	9.5
126	88	Frank Horsell	103	—	6.4	6.2	3.2	5.9
110	39	Frederick Parker	64	+1	1.7	2.7	27.8	—
110	64	George Blair	64	—	3.1	4.8	—	—
110	59	Jackson Group	110	+1	7.0	6.4	3.5	7.8
130	103	James Burrough	130	—	8.7	6.7	9.5	11.9
334	244	Robert Jenkins	314	—	31.3	10.0	—	—
55	50	Scruttons "A"	55	—	5.3	9.6	8.5	7.9
224	196	Torday Limited	198	—	15.1	7.6	7.6	13.1
23	8	Twinlock Ord	14½	—	—	—	—	—
90	68	Twinlock 15% ULS	80	+1	15.0	18.8	—	—
56	35	Unilock Holdings	40	—	3.0	7.5	6.2	9.8
103	81	Walter Alexander	103	—	5.7	5.5	5.7	9.1
263	181	W. S. Yeates	252	—	13.1	5.2	4.8	9.7

Stock markets

Only electricals and oils make headway

End of account influences saw prices drift steadily lower in thin trade yesterday despite encouraging performances in oils and electricals.

Rumours of a cut in production of up to 450,000 barrels a day by Saudi Arabia found renewed support for most of the oil sector, with North Sea issues coming in for particular attention. However, the failure to deny or confirm the reports saw most prices close below their best.

Full-year figures from Plessey were the highlight of the day in electricals, but with the figures failing to live up to expectations, the price plunged 10p to 322p. Only the publication of the defence cut proposals after hours, described as mildly bullish, kept prices from closing on the bottom in thin conditions.

The rest of the equity market could only look on with the end of the account later today bringing out a few sellers, and the lack of new time buying leaving it devoid of encouragement.

The *FT* Index, which had opened the day 1.0 higher, eventually closed at its low *point for the day 3.6 off at* 544.8.

The weakness of sterling also produced a few small sellers in Government securities.

But they were enough in number to push prices lower with jobbers reporting a complete lack of interest after Monday's strong surge on the prospect of cheaper United States interest rates soon. In longs, falls of around £¼ were reported with shorts anything up to £⅜ lighter.

Leading industrials found little support with only Dunlop, 2p higher at 82p, resisting the trend as Far Eastern buyers opened positions ahead of local elections.

Elsewhere, ICI tumbled 6p to 284p, Beecham 5p to 217p, Glaxo 4p to 362p, Unilever 5p to 575p, British Aerospace 2p to 226p and Hawker Siddeley 2p to 326p.

The steady flow of company news, combined with the thin conditions, kept electricals on the move. Racal, still benefiting from recent figures, jumped 16p to 399p, but Ferranti lost 10p to 525p on its results.

Note the recent strength of Bejam, which has climbed 10p this week to close at 130p yesterday, helped by some fairly solid buying. Rumours suggest a possible bid from Associated Dairies.

Still reeling from heavy losses, no dividend and a rights issue, Chloride shed another 2p to 25p. Profit taking clipped 2p from Thorn EMI at 398p, after earlier comment on the video industry which added 2p apiece to Electronic Rentals at 114p and Granada at 245p. Reporting yesterday, Associated Communications "A" plunged 11p to 47p on the passed dividend, with Electrocomponents adding 30p to 803p on trading news. But a weak market was seen in Unitech, down 16p at 248p.

Disappointing trading news was responsible for an 11p loss in Trusthouse Forte at 146p, 2p off Baker Perkins at 78p, 3p off Henlys at 63p, 11p off Renold at 54p and 2p off Triplex at 32p.

Oils clearly benefited from the talk of a cutback in Saudi production with buyers pushing prices steadily higher across the board. BP rallied 6p to 318p with the new a similar amount higher at 46p and the HMG new closing at 32p premium.

Shell rose 8p to 356p, Ultramar 5p to 453p, Lasmo 2p to 559p, Tricentrol 4p to 256p and Berkeley Exploration 2p to 345p. Among the North Sea issues to come under scrutiny was Clyde Petroleum, 19p higher at 185p.

Equity turnover on June 24 was £123.701m (15,351 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were Racal, Plessey, Associated Communications, BP new, BP HMG and Trusthouse Forte.

Traded Options: The activity in the oil market boiled over with calls for BP accounting for 223 from a total of 1,894 contracts, including 436 puts.

Traditional options: Declaration day saw only minimal new business, although calls were produced in Shackleton Petroleum on 6p, Rothmans Int on 6½p and FNFC on 3½p.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Assoc Comm (F)	249(161)	2.61(11.6)	1.26(17.69)	—(4.9)	—	1.58(8.0)
Baker Perkins (F)	116(106)	2.03(6.45)	2.6(14.6)	3(4.35)	17/8	5.1(6.45)
A G Barr (I)	13.9(12.4)	0.97(0.95)	12.16(11.18)	1.2(1.2)	14/8	—(4.88)
Burnett & H (F)	98(85.11)	12.4(7.31)	113(89.6)	6.4(4.5)	7/8	11.25((8)
Elec & Gen Inv (F)	—(—)	0.84(0.88)	2.98(3.13)	1.5(1.45)	14/8	2.45(2.3)
Electracomps (F)	65.8(57.3)	14.56(13)	38.1(35.69)	5.5(5.2)	—	9.75(8.75)
Executex Clothes (F)	2.78(1.67)	0.055(0.255)	2.44(9.06)	1.1(1.1)	—	1.85(1.85)
Henlys (I)	96.8(95.1)	0.66*(0.43)	—(1.3)	3.0(3.0)	7/8	—(6.0)
Humphries (F)	12.2(11.3)	0.93(1.04)	11.6(8.6)	—(—)	—	—(—)
J & H B Jackson (I)	15(14.4)	1.78(1.82)	3.55(3.63)	0.7(0.7)	17/8	—(1.55)
Jatel (F)	—(—)	0.05(0.06*)	0.62(4.28*)	4(4)	28/7	4(4)
Lon & Assoc Inv (F)	—(—)	0.33(0.05*)	0.93(0.72)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Lookers (I)	35.2(36.9)	0.4(0.4)	4.3(4.0)	1.4(1.4)	—	—(3.85)
Petbow (F)	14.26(15)	0.94*(0.89*)	3.3*(11.3*)	—(—)	—	—(1.5)
Plessey (F)	845(751)	84.5(60.1)	22.5(16.7)	4.41(4.01)	2/1	7.63(6.94)
Redland (F)	515.7(495)	46.7(57.2)	15.9(20.9)	4.67(4)	—	7.34(6.67)
Renold (F)	127(123.3)	2.94(6.22)	2.9(7.9)	—(5.2)	—	2(8)
Scapa Group (F)	83.6(78.6)	9.28(8.29)	16.4(15.9)	3.7(3.7)	—	6.55(6.55)
Shaw Carpets (F)	36.2(34.4)	0.46(1.05)	1.5(4.8)	1.5(1.5)	14/8	2.0(2.0)
Triplex Found (F)	34.1(41.7)	1.3*(1.87)	—(18.3)	1.0(3.6)	7/8	1.0(5.44)
Trusthouse (I)	364(359)	14(19.3)	—(—)	1.5(1.5)	1/10	—(6.0)
Utd Guarantee (I)	8.14(6.31)	0.06*(0.05)	—(—)	—(0.23)	—	—(0.5)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in *Business News* dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. *= Loss.

Vickers da Costa plans buyout

Stockbroking house Vickers da Costa is holding discussions with some City institutions that might provide financial backing for the management to buy out the company's existing shareholders.

Most stockbrokers are run as partnerships, but Vickers da Costa has been a public, unquoted company for several years. Its chairman is Sir Kenneth Berrill, who also heads the Government's think tank.

Plans for a buyout are still at an early stage, a spokesman for Vickers da Costa's adviser, Baring Brothers, said yesterday. An acceptable price for the shares, held by about 70 shareholders, has yet to be calculated. Shareholders have been informed of the company's plans.

Briefly

Lookers: Turnover for half-year to March 31 last, £35.25m (£36.99m). Pretax profits: £402,000 (£406,000). Interim payment is unchanged.

Jatel: Pretax profits of £55,000, against loss of £62,000. Total dividend unchanged at 5.71p gross.

J. & H. B. Jackson: Turnover for half-year to March 31, 1981, £15m (£15.4m). Pretax profits: £1.78m £1.82m). In addition, profits of £300,000 were realized in year to date on sales of quoted investments (1980 full year, £46,000). Interim payment unchanged.

Humphries Holdings: Turnover for year to March 31, 1991, £12.2m (£11.38m). Pretax profits: £931,000 (£1.04m). No ordinary payments (same).

Petbow Holdings: Turnover for year to March 31, 1981, £14.26m (£15m). Pretax loss rose from £898,000 to £948,000. No ordinary dividend, against 2.14p gross last year.

Triplex Foundries Group: In the year to March 31 last, Triplex tumbled from pretax profits of £1.87m to a pretax loss of £1.3m. Turnover fell from £41.76m to £34.19m. Total dividend, gross, is being cut from 7.77p to 1.42p.

Shaw Carpets: Pretax profits were more than halved, to £465,000 in the year to May 1, 1981, against £1.05m last time. Sales were up from £34.49m to £36.21m. Total dividend unchanged at 2.85p gross.

United Guarantee (Holdings) is not paying an interim dividend, compared with 0.33p gross last year. The group suffered a pretax loss of £63,800 in the half-year to March 31, against a profit of £56,400. Turnover rose from £6.31m to £8.14m.

A. G. Barr: Turnover for half-year to April 25, 1981, £13.96m (£12.42m). Pretax profits: £975,000 (£950,000). Interim payment unchanged.

Mid Kent Water: Offer for sale by tender of £3m, 9 per cent redeemable preference stock, 1987. Minimum tender: 97 per cent.

Discount market

The authorities did not intervene in the discount market yesterday. Bids for secured money were indicated in the range of 9½ per cent to 10 per cent at first. Later some houses had to pay up to 10½ per cent. In the afternoon rates eased a little, and a quiet finish found books being ruled off within bounds of 9½ per cent and 10 per cent.

Foreign exchange report

It was another good day for the dollar on foreign exchanges. Mr Paul Volcker's call for the imposition of reserve requirements on money market funds, was cited by dealers as reasons for the dollar's fresh advance.

Sterling closed with a loss of 2½ cents to $1.9550 while the effective exchange rate index fell another 0.9 to 94.7. The pound strengthened briefly on a report that the Saudi Arabians had decided to trim oil production, but dealers reported further commercial selling out of Switzerland, and, later in the day, from Chicago as the currency dropped under a "chartist" resistance point.

German marks fell from 2.3757 to 2.3885, while French francs, still unsettled by political events, dropped from 5.6800 to 5.7175. Swiss francs firmed from 2.0382 to 2.0390 as operators continued to switch funds out of the French franc. The Japanese yen weakened from 222.75 to 225.25.

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) June 25	Market rates (close) June 25	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.9480-9740	$1.9545-9555	1.10-1.20c disc	2.80-2.90c disc
Montreal	$2.3400-3720	$2.3480-3490	1.45-1.55c disc	3.90-4.05c disc
Amsterdam	5.17½-21½fl	5.19½-20½fl	par-½c disc	1c prem-par
Brussels	78.10-70f	78.45-55f	19-29c disc	63-73c disc
Copenhagen	14.61-71k	14.64½-65½k	680-765ore disc	1785-1960ore disc
Dublin	1.2760-2835p	1.2780-2795p	25-38p disc	85-105p disc
Frankfurt	4.65½-69½m	4.67¼-68¼m	par-½pf disc	¼pf prem-¾pf disc
Lisbon	123.00-124.50e	123.10-40e	60-130c disc	170-340c disc
Madrid	185.50-187.25p	186.00-30p	110-140c disc	325-370c disc
Milan	2321-34lr	2325½-27½lr	29-31lr disc	81-84lr disc
Oslo	11.62-72k	11.64-65k	55 prem-65ore disc	55 prem-85ore disc
Paris	11.13-22f	11.16½-17½f	11¼-12¾c disc	27½-29½c disc
Stockholm	9.87-94k	9.89½-90½k	270-350ore disc	655-750ore disc
Tokyo	438-45y	440-41y	1.80-1.45y prem	5.55-5.10y prem
Vienna	32.85-33.10sch	32.90-95sch	1 prem-3gro disc	8 prem-1gro disc
Zurich	3.97-4.02f	3.98-99f	¾-¼c prem	2¼-1¾c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975 was down 0.9 to 94.7.

Other Markets

Australia	1.7035-1.7135
Bahrein	0.7390-0.7430
Finland	8.6805-8.7005
Greece	113.10-115.10
Hongkong	10.8445-10.8845
Iran	Not available
Kuwait	0.5510-0.5540
Malaysia	4.54-4.57
Mexico	47.20-48.70
New Zealand	2.2805-2.3005
Saudi Arabia	6.68-6.72
Singapore	4.1655-4.1955
South Africa	1.7130-1.7280

Indices

	Bank of England Index	Morgan Guaranty Changes %
Sterling	94.7	−29.8
US dollar	108.9	+2.3
Canadian dollar	87.9	−17.2
Schilling	111.3	+21.8
Belgian franc	105.3	+6.9
Danish kroner	85.9	−11.3
Deutsche mark	116.5	+37.9
Swiss franc	137.7	+84.5
Guilder	108.2	+13.9
French franc	82.2	−12.4
Lira	57.4	−55.4
Yen	142.7	+36.8

Based on trade weighted changes from Washington agreement December, 1971. (Bank of England Index 100).

Dollar Spot Rates

Ireland	1.5265-1.5295
†Canada	1.2009-1.2012
Netherlands	2.6550-2.6600
Belgium	39.05-39.10
Denmark	7.4850-7.4950
West Germany	2.3875-2.3895
Portugal	63.10-63.30
Spain	95.00-95.10
Italy	1189-1191
Norway	5.9575-5.9675
France	5.7125-5.7225
Sweden	5.06-5.07
Japan	225.15-225.35
Austria	16.82-16.85
Switzerland	2.0380-2.0400

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 : US $0.8319-0.8322

EMS Currency Rates

	ECU central rates	currency against ECU	% change from central rate†	% change adjusted†*	divergence limit % plus/minus
Belgian franc	40.7985	41.3457	+1.34	+1.45	1.53
Danish krone	7.91917	7.93305	+0.18	+0.29	1.64
German D-mark	2.54502	2.52754	−0.68	−0.57	1.14
French franc	5.99526	6.03567	+0.67	+0.78	1.365
Dutch guilder	2.81318	2.81033	−0.10	−0.01	1.515
Irish punt	0.685145	0.691742	+0.96	+1.07	1.665
Italian lira	1262.92	1260.31	−0.21	−0.10	4.11

† changes are for the ECU therefore positive change denotes weak currency.
* adjusted for sterling's weight in the ECU, and for the lira's wider divergence limits.
Adjustment calculated by The Times.

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 17½-18½; seven days, 18⅞-18¹¹⁄₁₆; one month, 18⅞-18¹¹⁄₁₆; three months, 18¼-18⅛; six months, 17⅞-17⅝.

Gold

Gold fixed: am. $454.50 (an ounce); pm. $446.50 close. $445.50.
Krugerrand (per coin): $459-462 (£234.75-236.25).
Sovereigns (new): $112-113 (£57.25-58.25).

Money Market Rates

Bank of England MLR 12%
(Last changed 10/3/81)
Clearing Banks Base Rate 12%
Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 10½ Low 9¼
Week Fixed: 11

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	12	2 months	11⅞
3 months	11¹⁵⁄₁₆	3 months	11¹³⁄₁₆

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) / Trades (Dis%)

2 months	11²⁹⁄₃₂-11²⁵⁄₃₂	3 months	12½
3 months	12⅛₂-11¹⁵⁄₁₆	4 months	12⅜
4 months	12¹⁄₁₆-11¹⁵⁄₁₆	6 months	12⅜
6 months	12-11¹⁵⁄₁₆		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	12¾-12½	7 months	13-12¾
2 months	12⅞-12⅝	8 months	13-12¾
3 months	12⅞-12⅝	9 months	13¼-13
4 months	12⅞-12⅝	10 months	13¼-13
5 months	12⅞-12⅝	11 months	13¼-13
6 months	13-12¾	12 months	13½-13¼

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	11¹⁵⁄₁₆-11¹³⁄₁₆	6 months	12¾-12⅝
3 months	12⅛₆-12⅛₁₆	12 months	13⅛₁₆-12¹⁵⁄₁₆

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	11½	3 months	12½
7 days	11⅝	6 months	12⅞
1 month	11⅞	1 year	23⅞

Interbank Market (%)
Overnight: Open 10⅝-10½ Close 11

1 week	11¼-11	6 months	12⅞-12¾
1 month	11¹⁵⁄₁₆-11¹³⁄₁₆	9 months	13⅛₁₆-12¹⁵⁄₁₆
3 months	12⅜₁₆-12⁵⁄₁₆	12 months	13⅜₁₆-13⅛₁₆

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 13 6 months 13⅛

Finance House Base Rate 12½%

Wall Street

New York, June 25.—The stock market closed slightly lower after tradin gin a narrow range all day.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 2.56 points to finish at 996.77. Declines led advances by about 780 to 700 and volume fell to about 44,000,000 shares from 46,650,000.

Bankamerica closed at 25⅞ off ⅜. Bendix Corp was 63½ up 1½. Connecticut General Mortgage & Realty was up ⅛ at 37½. Trustees rejected a tender offer of $33 a share from a British National Coal Board unit.

Standard Oil of California rose ⅜ to 37½, Exxon ⅜ to 35½ and Union Oil of California one to 35.

Superior Oil increased 4½ to 186½, Standard of Indiana 1½ to 55½ and Shell Oil 1½ to 45.

Diamond Shamrock was up 2½ and Texasgulf, down ½ to 37½. They were the subject of merger speculation, particularly in connexion with Cnooco. Cities Service and Conoco are aparently trying to negotiote a merger and both are halted.

	June 24	June 25
Allied Chem	54½	55
Allied Stores	30⅝	30⅝
Allis Chalmers	27⅝	27⅝
Alcoa	30⅝	30⅝
Amax Inc	53⅝	52⅞
Amerada Hess	30	30⅝
Am Airlines	18⅞	18⅝
Am Brands	43⅝	42⅝
Am Broadcast	31	31
Am Can	40½	41
Am Cyanamid	33	32⅞
Am Elec Power	17⅝	17⅝
Am Home	34⅝	34⅝
Am Motors	3⅝	3⅝

	June 25	June 24
Fst Penn Corp	4⅝	4⅝
Ford	23⅝	24⅝
GAF Corp	15⅝	15⅝
Gen Dynamics	32½	33
Gen Electric	64⅝	64½
Gen Foods	32⅝	32⅝
Gen Mills	38	38⅝
Gen Motors	54	54⅝
Gen Pub Util NY	5⅝	5⅝
Gen Tel Elec	30⅝	30½
Gen Tire	29	29⅝
Genesco	10⅝	10⅝
Georgia Pacific	28⅝	28⅝
Getty Oil	66⅝	65⅝

	June 25	June 24
Pub Ser El & Gas	19⅝	19⅝
Raytheon	91⅝	91⅝
RCA Corp	22⅝	22⅝
Republic Steel	29	29½
Reynolds Ind	48⅝	48⅝
Reynolds Metal	35⅝	34⅝
Rockwell Int	30⅝	30⅞
Royal Dutch	33⅝	32⅝
Safeways	33	33
St Regis Paper	30½	30½
Santa Fe Ind	25⅝	25⅝
SCM	27⅝	27⅝
Schlumberger	94⅝	97⅝
Scott Paper	20⅝	20⅝

Dresser Ind	37⅝	37⅝
Duke Power	19½	19⅝
Du Pont	52⅝	53½
Eastern Air	11⅝	11⅝
Eastman Kodak	78⅝	77½
Eaton Corp	38⅝	38
El Paso Nat Gas	22	22
Equitable Life	13⅝	13
Esmark	68⅝	68⅝
Evans P. D.	25⅝	25⅝
Exxon Corp	36	34⅝
Fed Dept Stores	41⅝	42
Firestone	13½	13⅝
Fst Chicago	18⅝	19⅝
Fst Nat Boston	45⅝	46⅝

Olin Corp	25⅝	25⅝
Owens-Illinois	30½	30⅝
Pacific Gas Elec	22⅝	22⅝
Pan Am	4⅝	4½
Penney J. C.	34½	34⅝
Pennzoil	41½	41½
Pepsico	36⅝	35⅝
Pfizer	48⅝	49
Phelps Dodge	39⅝	39
Philip Morris	51	51⅝
Phillips Petrol	38⅝	37⅝
Polaroid	32	32⅝
PPG Ind	47	47
Proctor Gamble	76⅝	76½

Gulf Oil	28⅝	27⅝
Hawker/Sid Can	20⅝	20⅝
Hudson Bay Mln	31½	31⅝
Hudson Bay Oil	38⅝	38⅝
Imasco	36	36
Imperial Oil	36⅝	36
Int Pipe	15⅝	15⅝
Mass.-Fergsn	3⅝	4
Royal Trust	19⅝	19⅝
Seagram	65½	64⅝
Steel Co	34	34⅝
Thomson N 'A'	22	22
Walker Hiram	34⅝	34⅝
WCT	13⅝	13⅝

* Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot 1.9410 (1.9720); three months, 1.9695 (1.9985); Canadian dollar 1.2006 (1.2012).

The Dow Jones spot commodity index was 373.06 (373.48). The futures index was 371.74 (373.05).

The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials, 996.77 (999.33); transportation 402.29 (424.08); utilities 109.59 (109.92); 65 stocks, 385.3 (386.54).

New York Stock Exchange index. Composite 77.11 (77.00); industrials, 88.94; transportation, 77.03 (77.00); utilities, 39.63 (39.73); financial, 79.75 (80.12).

US commodities

New York, June 25.—GOLD at the Comex closed at $444.9 an ounce for June, down $8.20 on yesterday. June, $444.90; July, $445.00; Aug, $449.00-$452.00; Oct, $460.00-$461.00; Dec, $471.00-$473.00; Feb, $484.60; April, $496.00; June, $507.40; Aug, $518.90; Oct, $530.50; Dec, $542.20; Feb, $552.00-$554.00; April, $565.80. CHICAGO IMM GOLD: July, $445.50; Sept, $455.00-$457.00; Oct, $461.60; Dec, $472.50-$472.00; Jan, $478.30; March, $488.60; April, $496.60; June, $507.30; July, $513.00.

SILVER futures at the Comex closed at the lowest levels since August 1979 with limit losses of 50 cents an oz. Spot June closed at $9.46, off 51 cents. June, 945.00c-948.00c; July, 948.00c; Aug, 963.00c; Sept, 978.00c; Dec, 1,020.00c; Jan, 1,033.50c; March, 1,060.30c; May, 1,087.10c; July, 1,113.90c; Sept, 1,140.70c; Dec, 1,181.20c; Jan, 1,194.70c; March, 1,221.15c.

COPPER closed under pressure with losses of 0.80 to 0.90 cent a lb. June, 76.80c; July, 76.70c-76.80c; Aug, 78.15c; Sept, 79.30c-79.55c; Dec, 82.80c-83.00c; Jan, 84.00c; March, 86.00c; May, 88.15c; July, 90.15c; Sept, 92.15c; Dec, 95.15c; Jan, 96.15c; March, 98.15c.

COTTON: July, 84.60c; Aug, 82.20c-83.00c; Oct, 79.10c-79.15c; Dec, 76.70c-76.75c; March, 78.05c-78.30c; May, 79.50c-79.65c; July, 81.10-81.30c; Oct, 81.05c-81.30c; Dec, 79.30-79.60c.

SUGAR ended up 0.19 to 0.28 cent a lb. No 11 closin gprices were: July, 15.80c-15.90c; Sept, 16.10c-16.25c; Oct, 16.30c-16.35c; Jan, 16.41c-16.80c; March, 16.84c-16.86c; May, 16.95c; July, 17.06c-17.07c; Sept, 17.16c-17.22c; Oct, 17.25c-17.35c.

COFFEE fell to a new contract low in September at 87.35 cents a lb.—July, 87.50c-87.75c; Sept, 87.50c-87.75c; Dec, 85.00c-85.26c; March, 84.00c-84.25c; May, 84.49c-84.50c; July, 83.70c-83.80c; Sept, 84.75c-85.00c.

COCOA closed sharply mixed with $21 lower to $17 higher in nearby months.

CHICAGO SOYABEANS: July, 708-690c; Aug, 718¾-701c; Sep, 729½-711c; Nov, 746½-726c; Jan, 766-745½c; Mar, 788-768c; May, 804½-785c; July, 818-797c.

SOYABEAN OIL: July, 21.82c-21.80c; Aug, 22.25c-22.28c; Sept, 22.65c; Oct, 23.06c-23.08c; Dec, 23.75c-23.80c; Jan, 24.15c-24.05c; March, 24.85c; May, 25.35c; July, 25.75c-25.85c; Aug, 25.92c-25.95c.

SOYABEAN MEAL: July, $194.00-$194.0; Aug, $198.00-$197.80; Sept, $201.00-$201.50; Oct, $203.20-$203.50; Dec, $209.00-$209.50; Jan, $212.00; March, $220.00; May, $223.50-$223.50; July, $226.00; Aug, $226.50-$228.00.

CHICAGO GRAINS: WHEAT.—July, 383½c-375c; Sept, 403c-395c; Dec, 423¾c-420½c; March, 451¼-445c; May, 462½c-454½c; July, 468½c-462c.

MAIZE: July, 338½c-331½c; Sept, 347¼c-340½c; Dec, 356c-346c; March, 369¾c-361c; May, 337¾c-369c; July, 382½c-373½c.

OATS: July, 208½c-203c; Sept, 201¼c-196c; Dec, 211½c-206½c; March, 218½c-215c; May, 221c-217¾c.

Commodities

COPPER was barely steady.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £860-60.50 a metric ton; three months, £885.50-86.00. Sales, 5,550 tons. Cash cathodes, £853-53.50; three months, £875.50-76.00. Sales, 275 tons.—Morning.—Cash wire bars, £862-62.50; three months, £887.50-88.00. Settlement, £862.50. Sales, 8,100 tons. Cash cathodes, £855-55.50; three months, £878-79. Settlement, £855.50. Sales, 125 tons.

TIN was steadier.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £6,430-40 a tonne; three months, £6,565-70. Sales, 350 tonnes. High grade, cash, £6,430-40; three months, £6,565-70. Sales, nil tonnes. Morning.—Standard cash, £6400-10; three months, £6543-45. Settlement, £6410. Sales, 265 tonnes. High grade, cash £6400-10; three months, £6543-45. Settlement, £6410. Sales, nil tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works, $M29.20 a picul.

LEAD was steadier.—Afternoon.—Cash, £377.50-78.50 per tonne; three months, £380-80.50. Sales, 4,075 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £373.50-74.00; three months, £377-77.50. Settlement, £374. Sales, 6,325 tonnes.

ZINC was easier.—Afternoon.—Cash, £433-434 per tonne; three months, £456-56.50. Sales, 2,200 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £441-42; three months, £441-42. Settlement, £442. Sales, 1,580 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £222.90 ($436) a troy ounce.

SILVER was easier.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot, 503-85p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 990.10); three months, 518.35p (1,034c); six months, 534.20p (1,075.20c); one year, 568.50p (1,149.80c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon—Cash, 489-90p; three months, 504-505p. Sales, 75 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 503-504p; three months, 518.5-19.00p. Settlement, 504p. Sales, 61 lots.

ALUMINIUM was irregular.—Afternoon.—Cash, £601-£602 per tonne; three months, £621.50-22.50. Sales, 3,250 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £599.50-£600.50; three months, £620.50-21.00. Settlement, £600.50. Sales, 3,375 tonnes.

NICKEL was steadier.—Afternoon.—Cash, £3,145-55 per tonne; three months, £3,175-85. Sales, 102 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £3,128-30; three months, £3,165-75. Settlement, £3,130. Sales, 420 tonnes.

RUBBER was slightly easier (pence per kilo).—Aug, 60.10-60.40; Sept, 61.30-61.50; Oct-Dec, 63.20-63.50; Jan-March, 66.20-66.30; April-June, 69.10-69.20; July-Sept, 71.80-72.00; Oct-Dec, 74.90-75.00; Jan-March, 77.80-77.90; April-June, 80.90-81.10. Sales, 783 at 15 tonnes.

RUBBER PHYSICALS were uncertain.—Spot, 59-60.50. Cifs, Aug, 61.75-62.00; Sept, 62.25-62.50.

COFFEE.—ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne).—July, 738-739; Sept, 760-761; Nov, 751-752; Jan, 756-757; March, 758-760; May, 761-765; July, 760-767. Sales, 2,930 lots including 30 options.

ARABICAS (officials at 16.45).—June, 110-150; Aug, Oct, Dec, Feb, April, June, all 100-150. Sales, nil.

COCOA is slightly steadier (£ per metric ton).—July, 795-800; Sept, 823-824; Dec, 866-867; March, 897-898; May, 915-918; July, 933-938; Sept, 951-954. Sales, 6,474 lots. ICCO prices, daily (June 24), 76.65c; indicator price (June 25), 5 day average, 74.10c (United cents per lb).

SUGAR.—The London daily price of "raws" was £3 lower at £199; the "whites" price was £3 lower at £233. Futures (£ per tonne): Aug, 200.65-200.80; Oct, 203.30-203.45; Jan, 204-204.45; March, 207-207.25; May, 208.50-209.00; Aug, 210-211; Oct, 211.25-213.00. Sales: 1,608 lots. Firm. ISA prices (June 24): daily 15.60c; 15-day average 16.25c.

SOYABEAN MEAL was easier (£ per tonne): Aug, 122.80-123.00; Oct, 126.90-127.00; Dec, 132.40-132.80; Feb, 135.50-136.50; April, 136-139.50; June, 138-141; Aug, 138-143. Sales: 51 lots.

WOOL.—NZ Crossbreds No 2 contract (cents per kilo): Aug, 385-405; Oct, 388-391; Dec, 389-392; Jan, 391-393; March, 401-403; May, 409-411; Aug, 419-424; Oct, 424-426; Dec, 426-427. Sales: seven lots.

GRAIN. (The Baltic).—WHEAT.—Canadian western red spring unquoted. US dark northern spring No 2, 14 per cent: afloat, £107.75; July, £106.75; Aug, £106.25 trans-shipment east coast. US hard winter 13½ per cent: afloat £109; July, £109.75; Aug, £110.75 trans-shipment east coast. EEC unquoted. English feed fob: Oct, £106.50; Nov, £108.50 east coast.

MAIZE.—French: July, £127.25 trans-shipment east coast. South Africa white unquoted. South Africa yellow: July-Aug, £88.75 seller.

BARLEY.—English feed fob: Aug, £96.25 paid east coast; Jan-March, £108 paid east coast; Sept, £98 seller east coast. All cif UK unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta) EEC origin.—BARLEY was steady: Sept, £95.15; Nov, £99; Jan, £102.50; March, £106.15; May, £109.70. Sales: 94 lots. WHEAT: current crop slightly easier; new crop steady: July, £112.70; Sept, £100.45; Nov, £104.30; Jan, £108.20; March, £111.75; May, £115.65. Sales: 126 lots.

Home-Grown Cereals Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices:

	Other milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
S East	—	£115	[illegible]
S West	—	£111.70	[illegible]
W Mids	—	£113	[illegible]
N West	—	£114.80	[illegible]

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on June 25: GB: Cattle, 93.40p per kg lw (—2.07); UK: Sheep, 159.46p per kg est dcw (—13.13); GB: Pigs, 77.54p per kg lw (—0.80). England and Wales: Cattle numbers up 3.3 per cent, average price 93.17p (—1.71); Sheep numbers up 14.9 per cent, average price 160.31p (—13.38); Pig numbers down 0.5 per cent, average price 77.54p (—0.80). Scotland: Cattle numbers up 8.7 per cent, average price 93.93p (—2.98); Sheep numbers down 15.1 per cent, average price 141.01p (—19.65).

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE ($US per tonne). — June, 286.25-90.00; July, 285.50-86.00; Aug, 285.75-86.25; Sept, 288.50-89.00; Oct, 291.50-92.00; Nov, 295.25-96.00; Dec, 301-01.50; Jan, 304.00-05.00; Feb, 307.50-09.50. Sales: 1,046 lots of 100 tonnes each.

POTATOES (Gafta). — Nov, £59.90; Feb, £69; April, £76. Sales: 142 lots of 40 tonnes each.

هكذا من الأصل

This advertisement has been issued by British Sugar Corporation Limited

I SEE THAT LESS THAN 3% HAVE ACCEPTED BERISFORD SHARES.*

YES, AND THOSE WHO HAVE SOLD FOR CASH WILL HAVE TO LOOK A LONG WAY TO FIND ANOTHER SHARE YIELDING ALMOST TWICE THE MARKET AVERAGE IN A COMPANY WITH A RECORD LIKE BRITISH SUGAR.

*Acceptances in respect of 3.15% of British Sugar shares announced by Berisford on 16 June, 1981 have since been reduced by revocations in respect of 227,544 shares (0.38%).

No wonder British Sugar shareholders are rejecting the Berisford bid!

Berisford have not claimed any significant progress during the last week in their attempt to take over your company. Indeed growing numbers of shareholders who had accepted their offer are now exercising their right to revoke those acceptances. Leading institutional investors are on record as opposing the bid. They want British Sugar to remain independent.

Now Berisford are becoming desperate, and trying to stampede shareholders with alarmist threats about the share price if the bid fails.

Do not be alarmed by Berisford claiming that at least 60 per cent. of British Sugar's shares could be put on the market which could result in a fall in the share price. We reiterate:-

- in the opinion of our financial advisers, J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited, the Government's holding could be placed without upsetting the market in British Sugar shares.
- Is it likely that Berisford would dispose of their shareholding in such a way as to depress the share price unnecessarily when their own commercial interest would lie in keeping it high and realising the maximum price?
- British Sugar shares are still fundamentally undervalued and do not reflect the worth of the business.

Do not be pressurised by Berisford, their bankers or brokers into believing that your last chance to accept their offer is 3 p.m. on July 1. The Panel on Takeovers and Mergers have required Berisford to announce that you would still have 14 days after July 1 to accept if the offer went unconditional.

If you have accepted the bid we would urge you to withdraw your acceptance by completing the form of revocation already sent to you and sending it to J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited. If you have not accepted the bid we again ask you to

Stand firm and take no action

REJECT THE BID

BRITISH SUGAR
CORPORATION LIMITED
THE RECORD SPEAKS FOR ITSELF

The publication of this advertisement has been approved by a duly authorised committee of the Board of British Sugar Corporation Limited. Each Director has taken all reasonable care to ensure that both the facts stated and the opinions expressed herein are fair and accurate. Each Director of British Sugar Corporation Limited accepts responsibility accordingly.

When a confession is inadmissible

Regina v Brophy

Before Lord Diplock, Lord Fraser of Tullybelton, Lord Russell of Killowen, Lord Keith of Kinkel and Lord Roskill

[Speeches delivered June 25]

Where a trial judge in Northern Ireland rejected at "the trial within the trial" (the *voir dire*) all admissions made to the police as inadmissible evidence because he was not satisfied that they had not been obtained by police ill-treatment, but went on to convict the defendant of belonging to the IRA (because he admitted that during the *voir dire*) the House of Lords held that as IRA membership was relevant to the issue of whether the police had obtained the confessions by ill-treatment, then that evidence should also have been held inadmissible. "The right of the accused to give evidence at the *voir dire* without affecting his right to remain silent at the substantive trial is absolute."

Their Lordships were giving their reasons for dismissing an appeal by the Crown from the Court of Criminal Appeal in Northern Ireland (Lord Lowry, Lord Chief Justice, Lord Justice Gibson and Mr Justice MacDermott) on March 27, 1981, which had allowed an appeal by Edward Manning Brophy, now 39, of Ardmonagh Gardens, Belfast, from his conviction by Mr Justice Kelly without a jury at Belfast Crown Court and sentence to five years' detention in HM Prison, the Maze, Lisburn, for belonging to the IRA.

Mr Brophy had appealed from that conviction on the ground that the trial judge erred in law in permitting the Crown to adduce as evidence against him part of his evidence which was given during the *voir dire*.

The Court of Criminal Appeal ordered his detention in custody pending the hearing of the appeal but the House of Lords ordered his release on June 4.

The appellate court had certified three questions of law of general public importance, namely:

(1) Whether in a criminal trial, after statements made by the defendant have been excluded on the *voir dire* as inadmissible, the prosecution may adduce in evidence at the substantive trial admissions made by the accused in the course of the *voir dire* which prove or tend to prove that he is guilty of an offence charged in the indictment.

(2) Whether any distinction in this respect should be drawn between admissions elicited by cross-examination and other admissions;

(3) Whether there is any difference in this respect between a trial with a jury and a trial by a judge alone.

Mr Ronald Appleton, QC, for Mr R. D. Carswell, QC, and Mr M. J. Higgins for the Crown; Mr Richard Ferguson, QC; and Mr Terence Mooney for Mr Brophy. All counsel were members of the Northern Ireland Bar.

LORD FRASER, with whose speech Lord Diplock, Lord Russell, Lord Keith and Lord Roskill agreed, said that the appeal raised the question whether admissions made by an accused person at a trial within a trial could be used by the Crown at the substantive trial.

The defendant was tried by Mr Justice Kelly sitting without a jury under the Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1978, on an indictment containing 49 counts: 12 of murder, arising out of an explosion and fire in which 12 people died, and 36 of causing explosions or possessing explosives or firearms between September 1976 and February 1978.

The forty-ninth count was of belonging to a proscribed organization, namely the IRA. He pleaded not guilty to all the charges.

There was no evidence against him except statements which he was alleged by the Crown to have made to the police after his arrest.

The defendant challenged the admissibility of the statements under section 8(2) of the 1978 Act, on the ground that he had been induced to make them by being subjected to torture or inhuman or degrading treatment while in custody.

The trial judge, after a *voir dire*, excluded evidence of them from the substantive trial. The first 48 counts were unsupported by any evidence and the accused was acquitted on those.

The instant appeal related only to the last count of belonging to a proscribed organization. In his evidence in chief in the *voir dire* the defendant admitted that he had been an IRA member during the greater part of the period charged in count 49. His evidence could not have been more explicit. In answer to his own counsel on whether he had joined any organization, he replied: "Yes, I was a member of the IRA". In further questions from his counsel he answered that he had joined the IRA in September 1971 and remained a member until December 1977.

When the substantive trial was resumed the Crown called the shorthand writer who had recorded the evidence at the *voir dire* to prove the evidence given by the defendant.

Counsel for the defendant objected but the judge overruled the objection. The transcript was read, and the shorthand writer was not cross-examined.

The judge considered that the defendant's evidence on his membership of the IRA was not relevant to the *voir dire*, and not essential to the question in dispute at that stage.

He did not regard it as evidence on the admissibility of the accused's statements to the police, and, as it had been freely given during the accused's examination in chief, the judge held that it was admissible in the substantive trial.

On that evidence he was convicted only on count 49.

The Court of Appeal allowed the accused's appeal and granted leave to appeal to the House.

The Court of Appeal held that the accused's evidence at the *voir dire* was capable of being relevant to the issue for decision on the *voir dire*.

On that they differed from the trial judge. The Lord Chief Justice, delivering the court's judgment, said that "it is only relevant evidence which is protected" [against admission at the substantive trial].

The court were clearly right in holding that the evidence was relevant to the issue at the *voir dire*. The practical question was whether the accused had been subjected to inhuman or degrading treatment.

It was, in his Lordship's opinion, relevant for the defendant to show that he had been a member of the IRA for several years. If, as would be likely, the police knew or suspected that, not only would they be more hostile to him, but also they would expect him to have received instruction on how to avoid succumbing to the normal techniques of interrogation which did not involve any physical ill-treatment.

For the Crown it was argued that police knowledge of membership of the IRA had not been proved so that an essential link in the chain was missing.

His Lordship could not agree. If the accused had been a member of the IRA for more than six years, as he had admitted, his Lordship thought it reasonable to assume that the police would probably have been aware of the fact.

His Lordship's opinion of relevance also rested on a wider ground. Where evidence was given at the *voir dire* by a defendant in answer to questions by his counsel, and without objection by counsel for the Crown, his evidence ought to be treated as relevant to the issue at the *voir dire*, unless it was obviously irrelevant. The accused should be given the benefit of any reasonable doubt.

Once it had been held that the accused's evidence was relevant to the issue at the *voir dire*, a necessary consequence was that it was not admissible at the substantive trial.

If such evidence, being relevant, were admissible at the substantive trial, an accused person would not enjoy the complete freedom that he ought to have at the *voir dire* to contest the admissibility of his previous statements.

It was of the first importance for the administration of justice that an accused person should feel completely free to give evidence at the *voir dire* of any improper methods by which a confession had been extracted from him, for he could almost never make an effective challenge of its admissibility without giving evidence himself.

If an accused person, who found himself obliged to give evidence at the *voir dire* in order to contest a confession extracted by improper means, and whose evidence tended to show the truth of that confession, were liable to have his evidence used at the substantive trial, he would not receive a fair trial as that term was understood in all parts of the United Kingdom.

The right of the accused to give evidence at the *voir dire* without affecting his right to remain silent at the substantive trial was in his Lordship's opinion absolute and was not to be made conditional on an exercise of judicial discretion.

The Court of Appeal evidently gave anxious consideration to the issues, and his Lordship had tried to do the same. Having done so he felt no doubt that the defendant must be acquitted.

He would answer all the certified questions in the negative and dismiss the appeal.

Solicitors: DPP for England and Wales for DPP for Northern Ireland; Simons, Muirhead & Allan for Messrs P. J. McGrory, Belfast.

Valuation of shares for gains tax

Stanton (Inspector of Taxes) v Drayton Commercial Investment Co Ltd

Before Lord Justice Waller, Lord Justice Oliver and Lord Justice Fox

[Judgment delivered June 25]

In ascertaining chargeable gains accruing to an investment company on the sale of securities that it had acquired by an arm's length transaction for a price satisfied by the allotment of a new issue of its shares, the value of the shares so allotted was that which the parties themselves chose to put on them and not the quoted market value of the shares on the allotment date.

An appeal by the company, Drayton Commercial Investment Co Ltd, from a decision of Mr Justice Vinelott (*The Times* March 27, 1980; [1980] 1 WLR 1162) was allowed by the Court of Appeal and a determination by special commissioners in favour of the company restored. Two assessments made on it to corporation tax on chargeable gains for accounting periods in 1972 and 1973 were reduced from £178,011 to nil and from £440,000 to £349,429.

The Crown was granted leave to appeal on terms as to the company's costs.

In September 1972 the company conditionally agreed to purchase securities from Eagle Star Insurance Co Ltd for £3,937,962. That purchase price was to be satisfied by the allotment by the company of 2,461,226 of its shares of 25p, "the issue price of each such share for the purpose of satisfying the consideration being 160p".

By October 11 the conditions were satisfied and the securities were exchanged for the company's shares. The next day the Stock Exchange quoted price for the company's share had fallen to 125p. During the accounting periods ended December 1972 and December 1973 the company disposed of some of the Eagle Star securities thereby realizing a profit.

In consequence they were assessed to corporation tax in respect of chargeable gains for the relevant years on the basis that the gains were to be ascertained by reference to the Stock Exchange price at the date the agreement became unconditional, namely 125p, and not at the price stated in the agreement of 160p.

The commissioners allowed an appeal by the company. Mr Justice Vinelott allowed an appeal by the Crown holding that the market value of the consideration given for the securities was the Stock Exchange price of 125p.

Mr Michael Nolan, QC, and Mr Robert Venables for the company; Mr C. H. McCall for the Crown.

LORD JUSTICE FOX, delivering the reserved judgment of the court, said that corporation tax was chargeable on a company's gains computed in accordance with the capital gains tax legislation. By paragraph 4(1) of Schedule 6 the allowable deduction from a gain accruing on the disposal of an asset was restricted to "(a) the amount or value of the consideration in money or moneys worth given . . . for the acquisition of the asset . . .".

The crucial matter was to identify the consideration given by the company for the securities. The Crown said it was the new shares.

The company's case was that when a company acquired property in return for an issue of its own shares, the value of the consideration given by the company, where the bona fides of the transaction was not in question, was the amount of credit it gave to the vendor on account of the issue price of the shares. In the present case the issue price was £3,937,962 and Eagle Star was given credit for the whole of that amount.

Mr Justice Vinelott concluded in favour of the Crown that the consideration given by the company was the portfolio of new shares. To test the correctness of that conclusion it was necessary to analyse the legal position that arose when a company issued shares credited as fully paid up for a consideration other than cash.

Let it be supposed that A Ltd contracted to purchase property from X Ltd for £100,000 to be satisfied by the issue of 100,000 £1 shares in A Ltd credited as fully paid. The value of the consideration given by A Ltd was £100,000. X Ltd had committed itself to accept an allotment of shares and A Ltd had given up its right to call on X Ltd for payment of the par value of the shares.

But on the Crown's case the consideration was the shares themselves, the value of which on issue might and probably would be considerably less in the market than £100,000. That would be a quite unreal result.

It disregarded the commercial reality of the consideration moving from the company which, in the words of Lord Greene in *Osborne v Steel Barrel Co Ltd* ([1942] 1 All ER 634), "must be at least equal in value to the par value of the shares and must be based on an honest estimate by the directors of the value of the assets acquired".

Thus the consideration given by the issuing company was not the shares themselves. In principle the present case was no different. The consideration given by the company was the benefit of an agreement by it to issue and allot the shares and to credit them as fully paid.

The parties had agreed on a purchase price for the securities in the clearest terms. That price was to be satisfied by the issue of new shares of 160p credited as fully paid up.

There was no reason for giving the consideration any value other than that which the parties honestly chose to put on it. Moreover in business terms it was realistic that the agreed purchase price should be the value of the consideration given by the purchaser and should provide the base value of the asset for capital gains tax purposes when the purchaser subsequently disposed of the asset.

Solicitors: Ashurst, Morris, Crisp & Co; Solicitor of Inland Revenue.

Bungalow part of taxpayer's main residence

Batey (Inspector of Taxes) v Wakefield

Before Lord Justice Stephenson, Lord Justice Oliver and Lord Justice Fox

[Judgment delivered June 22]

A detached bungalow built in the grounds of a taxpayer's home for occupation by a caretaker/housekeeper formed part of the taxpayer's dwelling house and the gain accruing when it was sold was accordingly exempt from capital gains tax.

The Court of Appeal unanimously dismissed an appeal by the Crown from a decision of Mr Justice Browne-Wilkinson holding that general commissioners were entitled to discharge an assessment for 1973-74 of £11,895 on the taxpayer, Mr Trevor Stanley Wakefield, in respect of the sale of a bungalow adjacent to his house, on the ground that it came within the exemption in section 29 of the Finance Act, 1965.

Leave to appeal was refused.

Section 29(1) of the Finance Act, 1965, provides exemption from tax in respect of any gain accruing to an individual so far as attributable to the disposal of "(a) a dwelling-house or part of a dwelling-house which is, or has at any time in his period of ownership been, his only or main residence, . . ."

Mr I. B. Glick for the Crown, Mr John Tallon for the taxpayer.

LORD JUSTICE FOX said that in 1959 the taxpayer had a house called Paddocks built for himself and his family on about one acre near Marlborough. In 1966 he had a bungalow built in the grounds.

The taxpayer employed a gardener/caretaker and his wife to live rent free in the bungalow in return for part-time domestic services.

In 1974 the taxpayer no longer needed a caretaker and sold the bungalow for £18,000. It was agreed that the sale threw up a gain of £11,895.

The Crown argued that the bungalow was a separate dwelling from the taxpayer's own residence: it was a separate house occupied by a separate family and could not form part of the taxpayer's dwelling house for section 29 purposes.

That argument was unacceptable. A dwelling house or residence could be comprised of several buildings not physically joined, for example, a house having a separate garage.

It was a question of fact for the commissioners and there was no reason to say that they had misdirected themselves in law on the facts.

Lord Justice Stephenson and Lord Justice Oliver agreed.

Solicitors: Solicitor of Inland Revenue: Beachcroft, Hyman Isaacs.

Probate correction

The Non-Contentious Fees Order 1981 (SI 1981 No 861) provides for a flat fee of £40 in certain cases and not £10 as stated yesterday.

In all cases in which an Inland Revenue Account is not required, and not those under £10,000 as stated yesterday, the fact that such account is not required should be stated in the oath.

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

1980/81 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

هكذا من الأصل

MOTORING

To belt up or not is the question

In the long debate about whether seat belt wearing should be made compulsory, the contention that belts save lives and serious injuries has gone largely unchallenged, even by those arguing most fervently that the matter should be left to individual choice.

Recently, however, the opponents of compulsion have acquired what they regard as powerful new ammunition in the shape of a paper by Dr John Adams, a geographer at University College London, which strongly suggests that seat belt legislation has failed.

Dr Adams sets out figures showing that road deaths have fallen more sharply in countries without seat belt laws than in countries where compulsion has been introduced. Between 1972 and 1978, he finds, road deaths fell by an average of 17 per cent in 13 countries with laws and 25 per cent in four countries without.

In explanation, Dr Adams advances the hypothesis, though without supporting evidence, that "measures to protect car occupants from bad driving encourages bad driving". In other words, belted drivers, feeling more secure, drive less safely.

Supporters of seat belt legislation have been quick to respond to Dr Adams. They have picked factual errors in his paper and questioned his methods. According to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents: "He has exhibited, at best, a layman's understanding of the situation".

Where Dr Adams' comparison may be misleading is that it is based on total road casualty figures, whereas seat belt wearing only applies to one class of road user, the car occupant. Belts have no relevance to motor cycle riders, cyclists or pedestrians who in Britain account for more than half of road deaths.

Secondly, the 25 per cent drop in casualties in countries without compulsion is an average figure derived from the experience of Britain, Italy, the United States and Japan. Of those, by far the biggest fall was in Japan, 55 per cent between 1970 and 1978. Take away Japan, which may be regarded as an exceptional case, and the comparison is far less convincing.

Dr Adams' thesis is more difficult to contest where he compares expectations of casualty reductions with the actual results. He quotes Swedish evidence that wearing belts reduces chances of fatal injury by about 83 per cent for drivers and 80 per cent for front seat passengers.

Taking the wearing rates before and after the introduction of the Swedish seat belt law in January, 1975, Dr Adams maintains that it should have resulted, all other influences remaining constant, in a reduction of occupant deaths of at least 57 per cent and in total road deaths of at least 28 per cent. In fact, the reduction was much smaller.

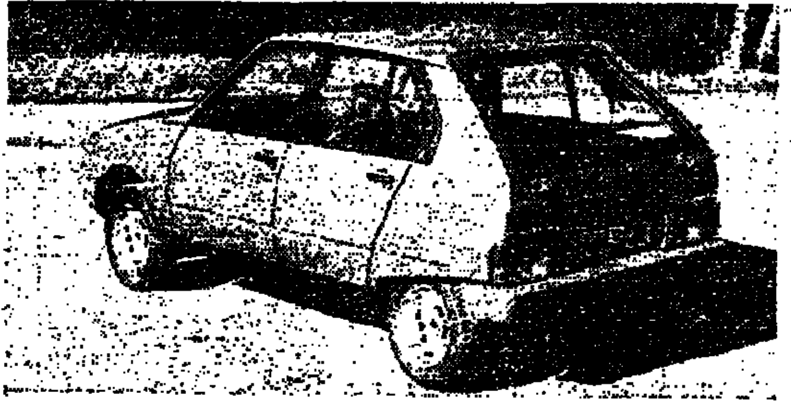
In its attempt to refute the Adams thesis, RoSPA takes the casualty figures for car drivers, the category likely to be most affected by seat belt wearing, relates them to the volume of traffic and finds that in eight countries studied the fatality rate per 1,000 million car kilometers was significantly lower after the introduction of the seat belt law.

RoSPA is forced to admit, however, that it is impossible to attribute that saving of life exclusively to seat belt wearing and so points up a further difficulty, of isolating one influence on the casualty rate from all the others. Many seat belt laws were introduced in the mid-1970s, when the energy crisis was helping to reduce the casualty figures.

Dr Adams' hypothesis that wearing belts encourages bad driving is hard to prove one way or the other. No clear evidence exists, though research in Canada and Australia suggests that drivers who conform to the seat belt law drive better than those who break the law.

RoSPA says the corollary of Dr Adams' theory is that seat belt legislation, by encouraging people to drive badly, increases the risk to other road users and particularly to pedestrians. But it looks at the figures for eight countries and finds that with one exception, Spain, pedestrian deaths were lower after seat belt wearing became compulsory.

In challenging what had become orthodoxy, Dr Adams has, if nothing else, forced a fresh look at the evidence. I still feel that I am less likely to go through a windscreen if I am wearing a belt and will therefore continue to do so.



E for economy: the Citroen Visa

Road Test: Citroen Visa Super E

Mirror, mirror, on the wall, which car is the most economical of them all? For the motorist, suffering yet another increase in petrol prices, it is all to the good that manufacturers are competing furiously to squeeze more miles from the gallon. There have been impressive results and the indications are that in a few years the 60 mpg car could be commonplace.

Meanwhile picking through the claims and counter claims is not always easy. The best thing is to keep a firm eye on the only independent yardstick, that provided by the Government's consumption tests. There are three: one which simulates town driving and steady speed figures taken at 56 mph and 75 mph.

No model comes out top on all three tests, which allows several claimants to the title of the most economical car sold in Britain. The best figure for town driving belongs to two Renaults, the 4 GTL and 5 TL, each returning 44.8 mpg. The Metro HLE, at its launch last October, headed the field in the other categories, with 58.3 mpg at 56 mph and 41.7 mpg at 75 mph. Now comes a revised Super E (for economy) version of the Citroen Visa which on the 75 mph test gives 42.8 mpg.

The Super E's other official returns, 40.4 mpg in town and 55.4 mpg at 56 mph, are also excellent, if a little below the best in each case. In practice, most drivers should not drop below 40 mpg, while driven fairly gently on the open road the car should average 50 mpg or better.

To make the Super E more economical, Citroen has reduced the power ouput of the 1124 cc engine from 57 bhp to 50, increased torque and used a higher compression ratio. The key to the outstanding steady 75 mph return is the gearing: the top gear speed of 19 mph per 1,000 rpm is unusually high for a small car and means that the engine is working less hard.

In the last resort, fuel economy is determined by driving technique and Citroen has provided a useful aid on the Super E which it calls the Econoscope. Two small lights on the dashboard, the first yellow, the second amber, come on to warn the driver to ease off the throttle or change to a more suitable gear. The ideal is to drive in such a way that both lights stay out.

The system works through a valve which registers the pressure in the inlet manifold as the petrol-air mixture is conveyed from the carburettor to the cylinder. It is simple and cheap and should benefit even the most practised economy driver.

With the lower power output performance is down, though not dramatically. The 0 to 60 mph acceleration time of less than 17 seconds is still good for the class, while the extra torque helps flexibility. The top speed of 87 mph, together with the high gearing, means quiet and unfussed motorway cruising.

The car is easy and enjoyable to drive, thanks to light, accurate steering and a smooth gearchange. The soft, all-independent suspension produces a characteristic Citroen mixture of bodyroll on corners, controllable understeer and superb roadholding. The ride is as good as any on a small car and the seats are softly comfortable, though some people may prefer firmer support to the back.

Just over 12 feet long, the Visa is ideal for tight parking spaces even if the bonnet slopes too sharply for the front to be seen from the driving seat. There are four passenger doors, and a tailgate, and the rear seat will take two adults with plenty of headroom. The tailgate stops well short of floor level, leaving a high sill, but boot space is good and can be greatly expanded by folding down the back seat.

At £3,395 the Super E has a competitive price to go with its low fuel consumption. On the cost of servicing and parts, however, British rivals such as the Metro and Fiesta may have the edge; while for insurance the Visa is rated group three and most versions of the Metro and Fiesta group one or two.

High speed Capri

A 130 mph version of the Ford Capri, the fastest production car made by Ford in Europe, goes on sale in Britain next week. It is powered by the German 2.8 litre V6 engine, fuel injected and developing 160 bhp, which is used in the top Granada models.

Though built in West Germany, the car was developed by Ford's special vehicle engineering group at Dunton, in Essex. To cater for the increased performance, the 2.8 Injection, as the model is called, has been fitted with ventilated front disc brakes, gas-filled shock absorbers, alloy road wheels and low profile tyres.

The suspension has higher spring rates and the anti-roll bars are bigger. Power-assisted steering and a four-speed gearbox are standard: automatic transmission is not available. The car costs £7,995 and becomes the most expensive Capri model. The three litre Capris are to continue, at least for the time being.

Peter Waymark

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS

BAYER AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT PAYMENT OF DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given to shareholders that following a Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of shareholders held on 24th June, 1981 a Dividend for the year 1980 of DM. 7.00 per share of DM. 50 nominal will be paid as from 25th June, 1981 against delivery of Coupon No. 37.

All dividends will be subject to deduction of German Capital Yields Tax of 25%.

The net amount of dividend is payable in German Marks. Paying Agents outside Germany will pay in the currency of the country in which the coupon is presented at the rate of exchange on the day of presentation.

Coupon No. 37 may be presented as from 25th June, 1981 at the Company's Paying Agents in the United Kingdom: Hambros Bank Limited. Hill Samuel & Co. Limited. Kleinwort, Benson Limited. S. G. Warburg Co. Ltd. from whom claim forms may be obtained.

United Kingdom Income Tax will be deducted at the rate of 15% (15 Pence in the £) unless claims are accompanied by an affidavit.

German Capital Yields Tax deducted in excess of 15% is recoverable by United Kingdom residents. The Company's United Kingdom Paying Agents will, upon requests, provide the appropriate form for such recovery.

Leverkusen 26th June, 1981. BAYER AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

Southwark Corporation 12½% Redeemable Stock, 1987. Barclays Bank Limited, Registration Department, Radbroke Hall, Knutsford, Cheshire WA16 9EU, hereby give notice that in order to prepare the interest due on 15th August, 1981, the balances of the several accounts in the above Stock will be struck at the close of business on 15th July, 1981.

PUBLIC NOTICES

ASSOCIATION FOR INDEPENDENT DISABLED SELF-SUFFICIENCY THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Association will be held at 2.30 pm, on Saturday, September 26, 1981, at Fitzwaryn Special School, Denchworth Road, Wantage, Oxon.

CHARITY COMMISSION Charity—The British Bible College of the Pentecostal Holiness Church Bristol, Avon SCHEME for the application of the proceeds of sale of British Bible College. Ref: 234958-A1-L2 The Charity Commissioners have made an order establishing a scheme for this and other purposes. Copies can be obtained by written request to the Charity Commission, 14 Ryder Street, London, SW1, quoting the reference above, and may also be seen at that address or within one month from today at Southmead Road P.O. Southmead, Bristol, Avon, BS7.

LEGAL NOTICES

CLOTOUR Limited T/A DUKE Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 293 of THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at the offices of Leonard Curtis & Co. situated at 3-4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA on Wednesday the 8th day of July 1981 at 12 o'clock midday, for the purposes provided for in Sections 293, 294 and 295 of the said Act. Dated the 22nd day of June 1981. By order of the Board. D. KRETT. Director.

LEGAL NOTICES

NO. 002043 of 1981 IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE CHANCERY DIVISION, GROUP A in the matter of DAWNAY, DAY & CO. LIMITED and in the matter of the companies act, 1948

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a PETITION was on the 1st June, 1981 presented to Her Majesty's High Court of Justice for the CONFIRMATION of the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above-named Company from £5,000,000 to £500,000 by returning capital which is in excess of the wants of the Company.

AND NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honourable Mr Justice Dillon at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, WC2 on Monday, the 13th day of July, 1981.

ANY Creditor or Shareholder of the said Company desiring to oppose the making of an Order for the confirmation of the said reduction of capital should appear at the time of hearing in person or by Counsel for that purpose.

A copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the undermentioned Solicitors on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

(L.S.) Dated this 25th day of June, 1981. BERWIN LEIGHTON of Adelaide House, London Bridge, London, EC4R 9HA. Solicitors for the said Company.

In the Matter of D & H PRINTING Limited and in the Matter of THE COMPANIES ACT 1948

Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above-named Company, which is being VOLUNTARILY WOUND UP, are required, on or before the 31st day of July, 1981, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned Faith David Goodman, FCA, of 3/4 Bentinck Street London W1A 3BA the LIQUIDATOR of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved. Dated this 19th day of June, 1981. K. D. GOODMAN, Liquidator.

(Continued on page 28)

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 27

... And it shall be our righteousness, if we observe to do all these commandments before the LORD our God, as he hath commanded us."—Deuteronomy 6 : 25.

BIRTHS

BAKER.—On June 24th to Terese and John—a daughter (Alice Teresa).

BEDDARD.—On June 24th, at the Royal Hampshire County Hospital, Winchester, to Felicity (nee Brooking) and Jonathan—a son (Henry-Terence).

DOUGLAS.—On June 15th, at Colchester Maternity Home to Lynn & Mike, a daughter, Emily Jane.

DOWNING. — On June 23rd, to Veronica and Graham — a daughter (Rebecca).

FILLMORE.—On 24th June, to Jacqueline and Malcolm at Cuckfield Hospital, a son, Laurence Alexander Duncan, a brother for Georgina.

FITZGERALD.—On 24th June at Gisborne, New Zealand, to Olivia (nee Norman) and Timothy—a daughter, a sister for James.

FRANCA.—On June 25th at 1 a.m. to Marilia and Luiz—a son.

GRAY.—On June 21st, at Mount Alvernia, Guildford, to Gill and Brian, a daughter, Romany Leona, a sister for Yossarian and Selena.

MANSER.—On June 19th, at the British Hospital for Mothers and Babies, to Lindy (nee Myers) and Paul—a son (Nicholas Hugo).

MELLAND.—On 17th June, to Sheila and Charles—a daughter (Caroline).

OGILVIE.—On 20th June, 1981, to Jenny (nee Duggan) and Glen—a son.

PIKE.—On June 22nd, to Sonia and Gareth—a daughter (Samantha Kimberly), a sister for Timothy.

SCRIMGEOUR.—On 22nd June to Diana and Hugh—a son.

BIRTHDAYS

MARRIAGES

DEATHS

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

WILLIAM REED
DECEASED

The Council of the London Borough of Hounslow wishes to trace living direct descendants of William Reed deceased of Bedfont, Middlesex who died at Bedfont in June 1865.

Any person claiming to be a descendant or anyone knowing the whereabouts of such a person is asked to write to the undersigned at the address below.

T. J. Simmons
Borough Solicitor
Civic Centre
Lampton Road
Hounslow TW3 4DN

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

APOLOGY

In a book by Robert Kee entitled "Ireland, a History" recently published by us there appears in the chronology of events the statement "1970 Dublin Arm Trial (Haughey, Blaney, Boland acquitted)". We have received a letter from Mr Michael J. Gleeson, Solicitor of Dublin, written on behalf of his client, Mr Kevin Boland, of Redgap, Rathcoole, County Dublin, complaining that the statement referred to is defamatory of Mr. Boland and that it is entirely untrue, which we unreservedly acknowledge and admit. We apologise to Mr Boland for this untrue statement and defamation and express our sincere regret for its inclusion in Robert Kee's book.

We fully accept that, while Mr Boland was a member of the Government, he was not involved in any activities which caused the Garda Siochana to believe he was engaged in a conspiracy to attempt to import arms illegally; that, unlike the other two people mentioned, his resignation from the Government was not requested by the Taoiseach because of a report by the Garda Siochana that he was engaged in such a conspiracy, or for any other reason; that his appointment as a member of the Government was not terminated by the President of Ireland on the advice of the Taoiseach; that he was not arrested; that he was not charged and, consequently, that he was not acquitted. We are satisfied that Mr Boland resigned from the Government in May 1970 entirely of his own volition on a matter of principle.

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SERVICES

(Continued on page 27)

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			2✓	14	9, 16 July	£199
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Italy – Rimini/ Cattolica	Gatwick	Hotel FB	2✓	14	3, 10 July	£169
Yugoslavia	Gatwick	Hotel HB	2✓	14	4, 11, 18 July	£169
Sweden	Gatwick	Hotel HB	4✓	14	5, 12 July	£335
Costa del Sol	Gatwick	Hotel HB	3✓	14	6, 13 July	£169
Majorca	Gatwick	Hotel FB	1✓	14	7, 14 July	£149
Tunisia	Gatwick	Hotel FB	2✓	7	7 July	£139
			2✓	14	7 July	£159
Benidorm	Gatwick	Hotel FB	2✓	14	8 July	£129
			2✓	14	15 July	£175
			2✓	7	15 July	£129
Corfu	Luton or Gatwick	Hotel HB	2✓	7	12 July	£179
			2✓	14	12 July	£232
Tenerife	Gatwick	Hotel HB	2✓	14	15, 22, 29 July	£279
			2✓	7	15, 22, 29 July	£209

Subject to availability. ATOL 1292 Portland Holidays.

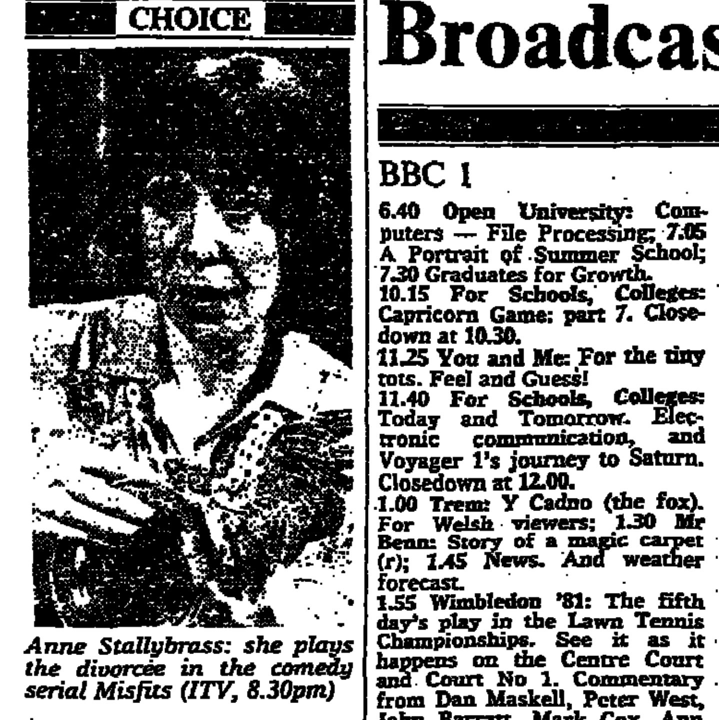
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هكذا من الأصل

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

CHOICE



Anne Stallybrass: she plays the divorcee in the comedy serial Misfits (ITV, 8.30pm)

● **THE VANISHING COUNTRYSIDE (BBC 2, 8.25)** is a timely attempt to establish where the balance lies between the production of what pleases our stomach and the salvation of what enchants our eye. It's the old food v beauty battle which lies at the heart of the Wildlife and Countryside Bill now before Parliament — itself the cause of much battling between peers and between MPs. This Newsweek investigation is set against some pretty alarming statistics: half of our ancient woodlands have been felled in the past 30 years, and a quarter of our hedges have been grubbed up.

● As a stomach-churning spectacle **TROLL WALL — THE VERTICAL MILE (BBC 2, 9.30)** takes some beating. And once again, the question arises: should we encourage the foolhardiness of mountain climbers by publicizing them? The counter argument is implicitly presented in tonight's film: as Man and Nature are always in conflict anyway, Man must know how to keep one step ahead of his old adversary.

● Radio 4's long-running Rattigan season, which continues today with **THE BROWNING VERSION (3.02)** is a constant reminder of what a prolific playwright Rattigan was. And what a variable one. Could the man who penned the lamentable Cause Célèbre really be the same who penned the marvellous The Browning Version? I don't think he ever wrote anything better than the story of the pedant Crocker-Harris, his faithless wife and the secondhand copy of The Agamemnon. It is epic tragedy in miniature. This afternoon, Nigel Stock plays the Himmler of the Lower Fifth, and Barbara Jefford his despicable wife.

● Today on Radio 3 (12.05 and 1.05) further illustrations of the benefits that can flow from West meeting East. The BBC SO, playing in Japan, performs two Stravinsky works, The Firebird and Scènes de ballet, plus Tippett's Concerto for double string orchestra.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: †STEREO; * BLACK AND WHITE; (r) REPEAT.

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 Open University: Computers — File Processing; **7.05** A Portrait of Summer School; **7.30** Graduates for Growth.
10.15 For Schools, Colleges: Capricorn Game: part 7. Closedown at 10.30.
11.25 You and Me: For the tiny tots. Feel and Guess!
11.40 For Schools, Colleges: Today and Tomorrow. Electronic communication, and Voyager 1's journey to Saturn. Closedown at 12.00.
1.00 Trem: Y Cadno (the fox). For Welsh viewers; **1.30 Mr Benn:** Story of a magic carpet (r); **1.45 News.** And weather forecast.
1.55 Wimbledon '81: The fifth day's play in the Lawn Tennis Championships. See it as it happens on the Centre Court and Court No 1. Commentary from Dan Maskell, Peter West, John Barratt, Mark Cox, Ann Jones, Bill Threlfall and Richard Evans. More on BBC 1 at 6.20. The live transmission begins on BBC 2 at 2.00, and there are highlights from the day's most important matches tonight at 10.00, also on BBC 2.
4.20 Play School: Peggy Blakeley's story Clouds. Also on BBC 2, at 11.00 am; **4.45 The Space Sentinels:** Cartoon series. The human race gets some help in the shape of three teenagers from another planet (r).
5.05 The Best of Horses Galore: First of six compilations about horses and ponies, first seen in 1977, 1978 and 1979. With Susan King. She visits Wales to meet the 1977 holders of the Prince Philip Cup — the Banwen Pony Club; **5.35 Paddington:** story of the little bear.
5.40 News: with Kenneth Kendall; **5.55 Reporting England.** Regional news magazine.
6.20 Tennis and Athletics: The Bislett Games, from Oslo. Both Steve Ovett and Sebastian Coe are scheduled to run. Further coverage at 8.50. Also, highlights from today's play at Wimbledon.
8.00 It's a Knockout: From Pittencrieff Park, Dunfermline, in Scotland. A home team do battle with teams from Cumbernauld and Glenrothes. The winners go to Meiringen in Switzerland. There's a special version of Tossing the Caber and Throwing the Hammer.
8.50 International Athletics: Back to the Bislett Games in Oslo. The commentators are David Coleman and Ron Pickering.
9.00 News: with Richard Baker.
9.25 Knots Landing: Abby sets out to seduce Richard, and Diana, the daughter of Sid and Karen, is trying to cope with the problems of sexual development.
10.15 Public School: Part 8 of this series about life in Radley College. The coach is getting worried as the National Schools Ragatta approaches. He feels his crew isn't doing enough (r).
10.45 News headlines. And weather.
10.50 Film: Jenny (1969) Drama, with Marlo Thomas as the pregnant but unmarried girl who strikes up a friendship with a young film-maker who suggests a marriage of convenience. She would gain a father for her child; he would avoid being called-up to the Army. Directed by George Bloomfield. Ends at 12.20.

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: BBC CYMRU/WALES 1.0 pm-1.30 Closedown. 1.30-1.145 Bys a Bawd. 1.55-4.20 Tennis and Golf. 5.5-5.25 Gari Gylifer. 5.25-5.35 Sami Shardum. 5.55-6.15 Wales Today. 6.15-6.35 Heddiw. 6.35-8.0 Join BBC 1. 8.0-8.30 Trem: Waddenzee. 8.30-8.50 Golf. 10.15-11.5 Week in week out. 11.05-11.06 News. 11.06-12.40 am Speed King. Close. SCOTLAND 1.10 pm-1.25 Closedown. 1.25-1.30 News. 5.55-6.20 Reporting Scotland. 10.15-10.45 Beechgrove Gardeners' Roadshow. 10.45-10.50 News. 12.20 am Close. NORTHERN IRELAND 1.0 pm-1.30 Closedown. 4.18-4.20 News. 5.55-6.20 Scene Around Six. 10.15-10.45 Rock in the City. 10.45-10.50 News. 12.20 am News. ENGLAND 5.55 pm-6.20 Regional magazines. 10.15-10.45 East — Weekend; Midlands — Straight Talk; North — Class; North-East — Phone-in Now; North West — Sweet and Sour; South — Bioscope Days; South-West — Mightier than the Sword; West — Event. 12.20 am Close.

BBC 2

6.40 Open University: The Nature of Chemistry; **7.05** Space-Time Geometry; **7.30** Database; management system.
11.00 Play School; Same as BBC 1, 4.20 (Clouds). Closedown at 11.25.
2.00 Wimbledon 81: Live transmission of the Lawn Tennis Championships, now in their fifth day. Harry Carpenter keeps us up to date on the results so far. Unbroken coverage until 7.50. There are recorded highlights, also on BBC 2, tonight at 10.00.
7.50 News: with sub-titles for the hard of hearing.
8.00 Gardeners' World: Tonight's edition comes from Coldingham, Eyemouth, where Jim Jermyn's nursery boasts a garden full of alpines, set among rocks and in stone and concrete troughs. We learn why making a trough and creating the ideal conditions for alpines need not be expensive.
8.25 The Vanishing Countryside: Can we go on allowing our natural heritage to be gobbled up for farming purposes? A report for Newsweek by David Jessel (See Personal Choice)—
9.00 Call my Bluff: Panel game for poker-faced players. The teams: Arthur Marshall, Sue Lawley and Nigel Havers versus Frank Muir, Emily Richard and Edward Petherbridge.
9.30 Troll Wall - The Vertical Mile: Part one of award-winning cameraman Sid Perou's film of the first attempted free climb of the longest vertical rock face in Europe - some 3,500ft on a mile-high mountain (See Personal Choice)
10.00 Wimbledon 81: Highlights from today's play.
10.45 Newsnight: Bulletins and analysis of the main news stories of the day. Linda Alexander is the news reader.
11.30 The Outer Limits*: The Inheritors. Part one of a science-fiction yarn about some soldiers who, though dying, miraculously recover, develop super brains, and then vanish. With Robert Duvall, Steve Ihnat. Ends at 12.25.

Thames

9.30 The Northwest: Mountains to the Sea. Canadian plant and animal life.
9.58 For Schools: Sex roles; **10.15** French lesson; **10.38** Historical fieldwork; **11.02** Slimbridge Wildlife Trust; **11.14** Reading, with Lenny the Lion; **11.26** Maths magazine; **11.43** Eating (for the deaf).
12.00 The Magic Ball: The Story of the Comic Book; **12.10 Once Upon a Time:** The story of Brer Rabbit's Children.
12.30 Super Savers: Taking the risk element out of buying second-hand goods.
1.00 News from ITN; 1.20 Thames area news.
1.30 Take the High Road; Scottish estate serial. A surprise for Brian Blair when he applies for the sawmill job.
2.00 Houseparty: How to make your home a nicer place to live in.
2.25 Best Sellers: Beggarman, Thief. Part 2 of this family saga starring Jean Simmons and Glenn Ford. Terrorism plan at the Cannes Film Festival (r).
4.15 Watch It! Road Runner cartoon; **4.20 The Adventures of Black Beauty:** Will Dr Gordon (William Lucas) and the smallholders buy Parsons Field?; **4.45 Get it Together:** Pop music show. With Modern Romance, After the Fire, XTC and Richie Close and Band.



Bridget Turner and Alun Armstrong in the comedy thriller Get Lost (ITV, 9.00 pm)

5.15 Sale of the Century: Nicholas Parsons quiz show.
5.45 News from ITN; 6.00 Thames area news; **6.30 Thames Sport:** The prospects for the weekend. With Susan King and Simon Reed.

London Weekend

7.00 Winner Takes All: General knowledge quiz, hosted by Jimmy Tarbuck.
7.30 Return of the Saint: The Murder Cartel. Another Simon Templar story, starring Ian Ogilvy. Tonight, he sets out to unmask the head of an organization which calls itself the Murder Cartel. With Britt Ekland and Helmut Berger (r).
8.30 Misfits: Comedy series about two rootless men (Kevin Lloyd, Enn Reitel) and the divorcee (Anne Stallybrass) who gives them shelter. Tonight: a cool reception awaits the men at the local public house.
9.00 Get Lost! Comedy thriller about two teachers (Bridget Turner, Alun Armstrong) turned amateur detectives. On the trail of two missing husbands, they visit Filey and solve the riddle of the evil-looking yellow car.
10.00 News from ITN.
10.30 International Sports Special: The WBA Light-Middleweight Championship fight between Ayub Kalule (the champion) and Sugar Ray Leonard. From the Astrodome, Houston, Texas. Also, the WBA Welterweight Championship fight between Tommy Hearns (champion) and Pablo Baez. There is also athletics coverage: the Bislett Games, from Oslo, Norway.
12.00 Stars on Ice: Alex Trebek is the host for this spectacular show (r).
12.30 Close: Commander Catherine Bramwell-Booth, of the Salvation Army, with a reading from the Bible.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am News.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today.
8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Desert Island Discs (Giuseppe di Stefano) (r). †
9.45 Feedback (Tom Vernon).
10.00 News.
10.02 International Assignment.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Morning Story: Memorial (by Graham Birnie).
11.00 News.
11.05 Children of The Dead End (r).
11.50 Bird of the Week (linnet, redpoll). 12.00 News.
12.02pm You and Yours.
12.27 My Music.†
1.00 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour. Includes advice for people who sleep badly, and Phil Drabble among the herons.
3.00 News.
3.02 Afternoon Theatre. The Browning Version (see Personal Choice).
4.05 Down the Garden Path.
4.15 In the Gaslight's Glow.
4.45 Story Time: † Illyrean Spring (part 3).
5.00 PM.
6.00 News.
6.30 Going Places.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Pick of the Week.†
8.10 Profile (Shimon Peres).
8.30 Any Questions? with Robert Kee, Dick Taverne, Patricia Hewitt, Dominic Le Foe.
9.15 Letter from America.
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
10.00 The World Tonight.
10.35 Week Ending.†
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: My Brother Tom.
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
11.45 John Ebdon.
12.00 News.

VHF
9.35 am For Schools. 10.30-10.45 Listen with Mother. 11.00-11.40 For Schools. 2.00-2.20 For Schools. 11.00-12.00 Study on 4. Alternative medicines.
11.30 Euromagazine II.

Radio 3

6.55 am Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning concert: Benedetto Marcello, Scheidt, Tippett, Pezel, Vivaldi; records†
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning concert (continued): Strauss, Haydn, Schumann, Saint-Saens, Strauss.†
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composers: Roy Harris and Virgil Thomson; records. †
10.00 Choral Music of Bach and Mendelssohn recital.†
10.30 Berne String Quartet recital: Haydn, Bartok, Beethoven.†
12.05 BBC Symphony Orchestra in the Far East concert, part 1: Stravinsky, Tippett (see Personal Choice). †
1.00 pm News.
1.05 Concert, part 2: Bartok, Stravinsky.†
2.10 Mikhail Pletnyev piano recital: Bach, Beethoven, Prokofiev.†
3.40 BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra concert: Williamson's "Mass of Christ the King". †
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.†
6.55 Play it Again preview.†
7.00 Third Opinion: talk by Mary Midgley.
7.30 BBC Northern Symphony Orchestra, concert direct from Ripon Cathedral; part 1: Bach.†
7.50 Birdy.
8.10 Concert, part 2: Bruckner.†
9.25 Earth-numb: Ted Hughes.
9.45 Schubert Impromptus, piano recital.†
10.05 Evening Magic, music for chorus and horn by Weber, Schumann, Tcherepnin, Stravinsky, Schubert, Mendelssohn.†
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 Rossini on record.†

VHF
5.55 am-6.55 Open University: and 11.15 pm-12.55 am Decorative Arts; Music of Christianity; "The Grand Inquisitor" (2); 11.15 pm to 12.55 am Differentiation in Action; Chemical Cycles in the Ocean; The Classical Symphony; Linear Maths; Principals of Chemical Processes.

Radio 2

5.00 am Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 John Dunn.† 2.00 Wimbledon 81. 7.00 Join Radio 2 vhf. 8.00 Friday Night is Music Night. 9.55 Sports Desk. 10.00 The Grumbleweeds. 10.30 Fiesta! 11.00 Brian Matthew with Round Midnight† from 12.00. 1.00 am Truckers' Hour.† 2.00-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.00 Andy Peebles. 12.30 pm Newsbeat. 12.45 Paul Burnett. 2.30 Dave Lee Travis. 4.30 Peter Powell. 5.30 Newsbeat. 5.45 Roundtable. 7.30 Anne Nightingale. 10.00 The Friday Rock Show.† 12.00 Close.

VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 2.00 pm The Ed Stewart Show. 4.00 David Hamilton.† 5.45 News. 6.00 David Symonds.† 10.00 With Radio 1. 12.00-12.05 am With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz, 463m) at the following times (GMT):
6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 7.45 Merchant Navy Programme. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 The Maid of the Mill. 8.30 Act One. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Music Now. 10.30 Assignment. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 In the Meantime. 11.25 Ulster Newsletter. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 pm Jazz for the Asking. 12.45 Sports Round-up. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 What If. 2.15 Letterbox. 2.30 Cricket. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Wimbledon '81. 7.45 About Britain. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 8.30 Act One. 9.00 Network UK. 9.15 Wimbledon Report. 9.30 Time off. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 The Week in Wales. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Round-up. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 From the Weeklies. 11.30 The Adventures of Harry Richmond. 12.00 World News. 12.09 am News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 About Britain. 12.45 Sarah and Company. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 The Maid of the Mill. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 People and Politics. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 50 Years of the Royal Ballet. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Review of the British Press. 5.15 About Britain. 5.45 The World Today.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152kHz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TV

ATV
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 ATV News. 2.45-4.15 Best Sellers: The Word (4). 6.00-7.00 ATV Today. 12.00 News. 12.05 am Closedown.

Southern
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Southern News and Weather. 6.00 Day by Day. 6.00 Scene South East. 6.30-7.00 University Challenge. 12.00 Southern News Extra. 12.05 am Film: War Waifs (Juozas Budraitis). 1.50 Weather forecast and Closedown.

Granada
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.30-7.00 Doctor Down Under. 7.30-8.30 Vegas. 12.00 Film: Prudence and the Pill. 1.35 am Closedown.

Tyne Tees
As Thames except: Starts 9.20 am The Good Word. 9.25-9.30 North East News. 1.20 pm-1.30 North East News and Lookaround. 2.25-4.15 Film: Before Winter Comes (David Niven). 5.15-5.45 Clapperboard. 6.00 North East News. 6.02 Sportstime. 6.30-7.00 Northern Life. 8.00-9.00 Friday Live. 12.00 Welcome Back, Kotter. 12.30 am Countryside Christian. 12.35 Closedown.

Westward
As Thames except: 12.27 pm-12.30 Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 1.20-1.30 Westward News Headlines. 6.00-7.00 Westward Diary. 7.30-8.30 Vegas. 12.00 Faith for Life. 12.05 am Weather and Shipping Forecast. 12.06 Closedown.

HTV
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 HTV News. 6.00 Report West. 6.30-7.00 W.K.R.P. in Cincinnati. 7.30-8.30 Vegas. 12.00 Weather and Closedown.
HTV CYMRU/WALES: As Thames except: 9.35 am-9.50 Mwy Neu Lai. 12.00-12.10 pm Ffalabalam. 4.15-4.45 Bywyd Sychdir Cras. 6.00-6.15 Y Dydd. 6.15-6.30 Report Wales.

Channel
As Thames except: 12.00-12.30 pm Closedown. 1.20-1.30 Channel News. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30 What's on Where. 6.35-7.00 Brown Study. 7.30-8.30 Vegas. 10.34 Boxing. 12.00 News and Weather in French.

Anglia
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Anglia News. 2.25 Film: "For the Love of Ada" (Irene Handl). 5.15-5.45 Winner Takes All. 6.00 About Anglia. 7.00-7.30 Sale of the Century. 12.00 Film: Jigsaw John. 1.30 am Your Choice.

Scottish
As Thames except: 1.20 pm News & Road & Weather. 1.30-2.00 Andy's Party. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30-7.00 Ways & Means. 7.30-8.30 BJ & The Bear. 12.00 Late Call. 12.05 am Closedown.

Yorkshire
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Calendar News. 6.00 Calendar. 6.30 Calendar Summer Sport. 7.30-8.30 Hawaii Five-O. 12.00 In Concert: Gillan. 12.30 am Closedown.

Ulster
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 4.13-4.15 Ulster News. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.30 Welcome Back Kotter. 7.30-8.30 Vegas. 12.00 Witness. 12.05 am Bedtime.

Border
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Border News. 6.00 Lookaround Friday. 6.30-7.00 Out of Town. 7.30-8.30 Vegas. 12.00 Border News Summary. 12.03 am Closedown.

Grampian
As Thames except: 9.25-9.30 First Thing. 1.20 pm-1.30 North News. 2.25-4.15 Best Sellers: The Word (4). 6.00 North Tonight. 6.30-7.00 Treasures in Store. 7.30-8.30 Vegas. 12.00 North Headlines and Weather. 12.05 am Closedown.

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MPs seek divorce law reform to protect children

By Nicholas Timmins

More than 100 MPs have called for reform of the divorce laws to put the needs of children before those of the separating marriage partners.

Mr Leo Abse, Labour MP for Pontypool, whose private member's Bill led to simpler divorces as the 1969 Divorce Reform Act, said that the way the Act had been applied meant that children had become the real victims of divorce, lost in the battle for possessions and maintenance.

He is principal sponsor of an early day motion, signed by more than 100 MPs, calling for a committee of inquiry to bring forward firm proposals to change the law and to establish local conciliation services to make divorces more amicable.

The aim was to prevent children being treated as "weapons in a fight, as pawns, spies and as possessions to be won or lost when the final decree is granted", Mr Abse said.

Custody and maintenance for the children should be the first issue to be decided in divorces, not the last, he said. Changes in the provision of maintenance for wives might well be needed to go with that. A former wife with small children clearly needed the maximum protection, but the automatic right of a former wife to permanent maintenance was being challenged.

"Many women today would regard it as demeaning to treat marriage as a meal or indeed cake ticket for life, and today the working wife becomes the rule and not the exception."

Mr Abse said that Britain had the highest divorce rate in Western Europe and that between 150,000 and 200,000 children aged under 16 were affected by divorce each year. Second marriages were failing at an alarming rate, many because of the financial burden imposed by first marriages.

The MPs were concerned with broken families rather than broken marriages. "Healthy divorces are as important as healthy marriages. If you allow children to be part of the brawl there is no hope of the child seeing both parents", he said.

The responsibility for a new initiative lay between the Lord Chancellor's department, the Law Commissioners, the Department of Health and Social Security, the Home Office and the family court. "It is everybody's business and nobody's business", Mr Abse said. The committee of inquiry was needed to get some action.

Carlisle plans massive university cuts

Continued from page 1

expected that the financial provision for engineering will be trimmed slightly in some areas, whereas student numbers are expected to remain about the same.

On the same day as Mr Carlisle's announcement, letters will go out to each university giving it details of its grant and student numbers, and giving quite specific advice on where cuts should fall, in faculties, departments and in individual subjects. A half of the total cut for the three-year period will fall in the first year, a quarter in the second, and a quarter in the third.

The UGC has no power to "instruct" universities what to do. Its advice will be offered as suggestions. It has made clear that those suggestions will be open to discussion and possible amendment over the coming months, but too great a divergence could result in the recalcitrant institution having its grant further docked next year.

In a letter last month to Mr Christopher Price, chairman of the Commons Select Committee on Education and Science, Dr Edward Parkes, chairman of the UGC, said: "There will undoubtedly be some departures from the UGC recommendations; we are not setting out to provide a detailed blueprint for each establishment.

"But I would stress that the national balance of subject provision which we shall be recommending would be vitiated if it were replaced by numerous different decisions without knowledge of the national scene." The threat is clear, and institutions that have "disobeyed" earlier advice on student members have already been penalized.

The UGC will not be giving explicit advice to universities on whether they should cease postgraduate teaching and research in some subjects, though assumptions on that will have been made in deciding what grant to give.

University results, page 18

BBC set to tap home video sales boom

By David Hewson

Some of the BBC's most popular programmes will be available on video cassettes in High Street stores from next August.

The corporation plans to launch its entry into the fast-growing home video market on Monday with details of an expensive advertising campaign and a list of about 20 initial takeaway programmes.

BBC Enterprises, the corporation's marketing arm which is handling the project, refused to give any details yesterday. But fans of *Fawlty Towers* and *The Two Ronnies* who have not yet illicitly taped their favourites at home will probably find them among the first in the BBC's video lists.

A number of educational programmes and Mrs Barbara Woodhouse's lessons on how to bring up a dog are also likely to be included in Monday's lists.

The corporation clearly sees the booming video market as an important source of income, even if it succeeds in winning a £50 licence fee.

It hopes to expand its list of video programmes to more than 100 titles within a year. It has been hoping to step into the market for some time but has been delayed by protracted negotiations with the entertainment unions over royalty payments.

The BBC programmes will be available in both of the most popular cassette formats, VHS and Betamax, and, though the corporation would not quote retail prices yesterday, they are expected to be competitive against films and programmes from other sources which are already available. This would put the price of a three-hour programme, in the case of comedy shows at between £35 and £40.

Pre-recorded video cassette sales are expected to more than double to the £50m mark this year.

£½m sought to save schools

Britain's fee-paying independent schools are seeking to raise half-a-million pounds from parents and supporters, to combat the latest Labour Party plan to scrap them.

Mr Tim Devlin, director of the Independent Schools Information Service, warned parents in a speech at Bromsgrove School, near Birmingham, yesterday that the attack on independent education was now a major plank in Labour Party policy.



Photograph by Keith Waldegrave

Five months after she took up violin lessons to help restore her health, Jane Niewczasinski's dream of her own instrument came true yesterday when Itzhak Perlman gave her an instrument donated by Musical Heritage, watched by André Previn.

New inquiry into Civil Service pay

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

The Government is to announce on Monday the form and terms of reference of an independent inquiry into future pay bargaining in the Civil Service.

The Prime Minister made that clear yesterday after she had received the resignations from the members of the Civil Service Pay Research Unit Board. Th resignations follow government indications that the unit's work is to be wound up.

The unit's board is convinced that whatever the outcome of the inquiry, a body such as the Pay Research Unit (PRU) will still be needed. The announcement, which is expected to include the name of the inquiry's chairman, has been awaited for some weeks.

In his resignation letter to Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Lord Shepherd, the board's chairman, said: "I very much regret that the necessity for this step has arisen. I believe an opportunity was lost of creating a new system which would have commanded public credibility on the basis of proposals which you put forward last August."

The letter implies criticism of the nine Civil Service unions who were hostile to the proposed changes, which included relating civil servants' pay to performance, greater flexibility in the pay system to reflect more closely salaries in private industry, and consideration of regional variations in pay.

Board members believe that while changes in the pay system would probably not have prevented the current four-month pay dispute, they would have done much to reduce the climate of hostility in which negotiations have been conducted.

The annual report of the board, which supervises the operations of the PRU, suggests wide ranging improvements to the system, which were agreed by the five of the board's independent members. But Mr Leif Mills, general secretary of the Banking Insurance and Finance Union, dissented.

The voting members of the board, besides Lord Shepherd and Mr Mills, were until their resignations Professor J. R. Crossley, of Leeds University, Mr R. E. Holland, chief general manager of Pearl Assurance Ltd, Lady Pike, former chairman of the Women's Royal Viluntary Service and chairman of the Broadcasting Complaints Commission, and Mr George Russell, chairman of Alcan Lynemouth Ltd and director of Alcan Aluminium UK Ltd.

Lord Shepherd yesterday defended the PRU's work and said in his letter to Mrs Thatcher that the unit had been "unfairly associated" with the defects in the pay research system as a whole.

Among further modifications suggested are that economic and market forces should be considered as well as pay comparability. The board should be given full responsibility for the pay surveys conducted by the unit and give guidance on the interpretation and use of the information gathered.

The board expresses "considerable concern" at the loss of the unit. "We feel sure that whatever new system might be established, sooner or later a body like the unit would have to be recreated."

The Council of Civil Service Unions said last night that the Government had never made any attempt to offer serious negotiations on changes in the pay system. "We did not like the proposals; but the fault is with the Government for not following them up around the table", the coucil said.

Background, page 3

Threat to stop Tube first test for GLC

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Reporter

A complete shutdown of the London Underground from July 20 was threatened yesterday unless an 8 per cent pay offer to 15,000 manual workers is improved.

The National Union of Railwaymen's executive approved plans for an indefinite strike, the first unlimited stoppage since the 1926 General Strike.

While the decision leaves almost a month for peace moves, it poses the new Labour-controlled Greater London Council with its first serious industrial relations conflict. The GLC is not directly involved in negotiations, but it is responsible for financial support for the Underground, projected to total between £350m and £360m over the current financial year.

Mr Sidney Weighell, general secretary of the NUR, was quick to seize on the point yesterday, accusing Mr Kenneth Livingstone, leader of the GLC, or reneging on "understandings" which he said had been made with the union during the run-up to the local council elections.

Although the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen has not taken a decision, it is thought likely to support industrial action. However the NUR, the biggest union on the Underground, is confident that it can bring the system to a halt on its own.

London Transport maintained that its pay offer was broadly similar to that already accepted by London's 20,000 busmen. London Transport said it found it surprising that the NUR had decided to back a strike against an eight per cent pay offer coupled with proposed further productivity-related increases, when it had agreed to go to arbitration on British Rail's seven per cent offer.

Mr Weighell said that Mr Livingstone had made it clear to the union after the election that it would not consider the Government's intended limit of six per cent on public sector pay rises as binding on the council.

Mr Livingstone later denied suggestions by Mr Weighell that he had avoided attending a meeting with the NUR. He said that the strike call had come as a surprise and that the negotiating procedures had not been fully exhausted.

The 8 per cent offer would mean an additional £5 a week on the lowest basic rate of £62.68. According to LT, the current 40-hour rate for an train driver is £93.85, with average earnings for a 44-hour week of £142.42 a week. For a guard the rate is £73.09 with estimated average earnings of £112.86.

The strike threat comes on the eve of a meeting between the general secretary of the three rail unions which is expected to discuss the decision by ASLEF leaders to press for a joint strategy of industrial action against cuts in BR services.

London ambulancemen on second all out strike

By Our Labour Reporter

London's ambulancemen will today stage their second all out 24-hour strike. Union leaders have called on the country's 17,000 ambulance service members to ban all work except emergency calls.

The nine-man conveners' committee representing London's 2,300 ambulancemen yesterday called on their members to stop work altogether from 7 am, just one hour before the official 24-hour "emergencies only" action is due to begin.

The London Ambulance Service yesterday immediately renewed the appeal it made before the strike in the city on June 15 for the public and doctors only to make 999 calls in cases of real emergency.

Mr Bob Walton, the service's chief officer, said last night that he welcomed the decision by the committee, which had previously said it would give no prior warning of the next walk-out, to give officers 16 hours notice of today's stoppage.

He added, however: "Make no mistake. This is still a very serious situation and I want to appeal most strongly to the people of London and to doctors to think twice before ringing for an ambulance."

The London service is again hoping to rely on police and voluntary services to provide emergency cover. Together with St John Ambulance Brigade and the Red Cross, police were able to cope on June 15 without having to call on military ambulances standing by at three barracks in the city.

Police are also expecting to have to provide cover in some other parts of the country, including main Scottish cities and towns, where ambulancemen may again defy official union advice by banning emergency as well as other work.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh visit Royal Fleet Auxiliary Austin, Portland, 10.30.

The Duke of Gloucester lunches with 1st Battalion, Irish Guards, Chelsea Barracks, 11.

Talks:

St Katharine's Dock and Thomas Telford, Malcolm Tucker, Museum of London, Barbican, 1.10.

Crivelli, Audrey Tyndall, National Gallery, 1.

Korean ceramics, Margaret Somervil, 11.30; Turner: Mountain, sea and sun, Audrey Wilton, 1.15, British Museum.

Degas: Impressionist sculptor, Sarah Reid, Tate Gallery, 1.

Festival of flowers, Hexham Abbey, 10 am-9 pm.

Exhibitions:

Mezzotints by David Lucas (1802-1881), Charrington Print Room, Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, 2-5.

John Piper Exhibition, Dorchester Abbey, Oxfordshire, 10 am-7 pm.

Fashion and fantasy in modern jewelry, Arnolfini Gallery, Bristol, 11 am-8 pm.

Arts Council touring exhibition, Giacometti's Paris, Thomas Sumpter Comprehensive School, Scunthorpe, 9.30 am-3.30 pm.

Robert Colquhoun (1914-1962), St Enoch Exhibition Centre, Glasgow, 10 am-5 pm.

La Belle Epoque, etchings and drypoints, Lumley Cazalet gallery, 24 Davies Street, Westminster, 10 am-6 pm.

Poetry:

Dermot Healy, 8, and traditional Irish music and dancing, Irish Club, 82 Eaton Square, 8.30.

Music:

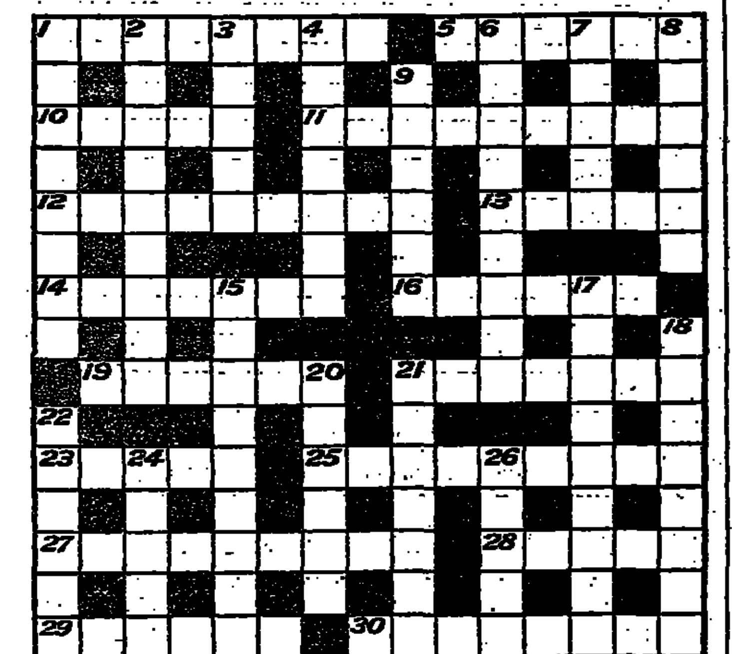
Musica Sacra of London, conducted by Gregory Rose, St Paul's Church, Covent Garden, 7.30.

Recital by British Song Class, directed by Michael Pilkington, Guildhall School of Music and Drama, Barbican, 1.10.

Richard Stalker, piano, St Martin-within-Ludgate, 1.15.

The Times Crossword No 15,562

This puzzle, used at the Chester regional final of the LANGS SUPREME Times-National Crossword Championship, was solved within 30 minutes by 4 per cent of the finalists.



ACROSS
1 Barrier in Oxford Street area of London (8).
5 City smoke in the West (6).
10 Bowler happy with a duck? (5).
11 Careless way to get into debt ... (9).
12 ... and having done so, nothing prevents ruin (9).
13 Clubs more than one goose? But they're not geese! (5).
14 Sharp punishment, such a clue without 4 (7).
16 More like a sure-footed one than a slipper (6).
19 Change partners to put things right (6).
21 Play could be this, or Journey's End (7).
23 Noah so exhausted when the animals were? (3, 2).
25 Fantastic idea of editor in paper I'm reforming (4-5).
27 Soldier in Highland action? (3, 6).
28 Conservative leader does, perhaps, reverse set of opinions (5).
29 Pour scorn on some wilder ideas (6).
30 Fool as evil as religious fanatic (8).

DOWN
1 Low-lying places? Horrible round end of August (4-4).
2 Rumour providing material for press (9).
3 Horses feed, as you can hear (5).
4 Place of Charles the First? Just the opposite (4-3).
6 They have what's necessary to aid fliers (9).
7 Whence came Roman eagle, from the start (2, 3).
8 Fix amount for Jenny? (6).
9 Reduction in amount raised for defence (6).
15 Gilpin's men give musical instruction (5-4).
17 Sort of fruit dieter would like to get? (9).
18 Hired ruffian? Right—held by my man in field (8).
20 Fame of true eccentric holding record (6).
21 Amorphous, lacking head and heart—so unlucky (7).
22 For horizontal drinker? So hurtful a remark (6).
24 Material put inside ship (5).
26 Yes—Russian tea may be found here (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,561

Emergency passports

Travellers to the following countries who are experiencing delays in the issue of passports do not need "blue book" passports, but can travel on British Visitors Passports.—Andorra, Belgium, Bermuda, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, West Germany, Gibraltar, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, West Berlin (air only), Yugoslavia.

The following countries say they will accept BVPs during the present dispute, although there is still no official agreement.—Antigua, Barbados, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Hongkong (passengers should carry proof of United Kingdom residence, eg, driving licence or birth certificate), Jordan, Romania, Tunisia, South Africa, Jamaica.

United States: BVPs are valid travel documents for entry, provided they have been stamped with a valid visa at a United States consulate, until August 25, 1981, when the position will be reviewed. Because it is a temporary arrangement, those applying for BVPs at post offices will not be able to indicate the United States as their travel destination on the application form. Applicants should therefore indicate that they intend to travel to one of the other countries marked on the form (eg. Canada).

Australia: BVPs are acceptable only when you need to travel at short notice and cannot obtain a full passport. You should ask the Australian High Commission before obtaining a BVP.

EXPIRED PASSPORTS: The following countries have agreed that passports, which expired less than five years previously and have not been cancelled, will be regarded as valid travel documents.—Antigua (no specific time limit); Australia (until Aug 31, 1981); Barbados (until Sept 30, 1981); New Zealand (until Aug 31, 1981); Spain (until Aug 31, 1981); United States (until Aug 25, 1981); Hongkong (subject to normal immigration rules).

All these countries will review the situation again if the strike continues after the above dates.

Local Spanish consulates will issue children under the age of eight with a valid document for travel to Spain on production of a birth certificate.

Source: ABTA (Tel 01-637 2444).

The pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.77	1.70
Austria Sch	34.60	32.50
Belgium Fr	81.00	77.00
Canada $	2.42	2.33
Denmark Kr	15.13	14.43
Finland Mkk	9.00	8.60
France Fr	11.52	11.02
Germany DM	4.84	4.60
Greece Dr	115.00	109.00
Hongkong $	11.25	10.65
Ireland Pd	1.32	1.26
Italy Lit	2375.00	2275.00
Japan Yn	465.00	440.00
Netherlands Gld	5.37	5.11
Norway Kr	12.06	11.48
Portugal Esc	126.00	120.06
South Africa Rd	2.05	1.88
Spain Pta	188.50	179.50
Sweden Kr	10.31	9.76
Switzerland Fr	4.16	3.94
USA $	2.02	1.95
Yugoslavia Dnr	75.00	70.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

London: FT Index fell 3.6 to 544.8.

New York: The Dow Jones industrial average closed 2.56 down to 996.77.

The papers

The Daily Mirror today criticized Mr Nott's statement on defence, which it called "a dense smokescreen around the truth". The paper said the country could not afford conventional military forces and the Trident missile. The Daily Mail calls the Trident decision a ghastly mistake. The Tomahawk cruise missile would be far more cost effective. The Sun says that the cuts would not have been necessary, had the Government insisted on economies.

The Northern Echo supports MPs who have called for a reform of the divorce laws to protect children from being used as pawns between warring parents.

The Frankfurter Allgemeine said yesterday the Soviet system is incapable of making peace. The conflict with Moscow could only be made tolerable by a balance of power.

Classical best sellers

1. Sibelius: Symphony No 4—Ashkenazy (Decca SXDL 7517).
2. Elgar: Light of Life—Groves/Royal Liverpool PO (HMV ASD3952).
3. Pavarotti — Greatest Hits (Decca D236D2).
4. Mahler: Symphony No 9—Karajan (DG2707125).
5. Grieg: Symphony in C—Andersen/Bergen SO (Decca SXDL 7537).
6. Dinu Lipati—Last Recital (HMV RLS761).
7. Harty Orchestral Works—Thomson (Chandos ABRD1027).

Flights cancelled

A strike by West Drayton air traffic controller, from 7.30 am to 2.30 pm today means that domestic, shuttle and European flights from Heathrow will be affected. The following are a few of those cancellations: To Glasgow, 09.15 am and 4.15 pm; to Edinburgh, 9.40 am and 1.40 pm; to Belfast, 10.30 a mand 4.30 pm; to Aberdeen, 7.30 am; to Brussels, 7.45 am; to Amsterdam, 8 am. British Airways passengers using Heathrow airport should ring 759 2525. Gatwick users should check in as normal.

Gardens open

Saturday and Sunday.—The Moorings, Russell's Crescent, Horley, Surrey, rare plants, roses; plants for sale, 2-6 pm. 7 St Albans Grove, off Victoria Grove, Kensington, London, and other gardens nearby, 2.30-6.30 pm. West Garleton, Haddington, East Lothian; walled gardens, herbaceous borders, shrubs and scree garden, 2-6 pm.

Sunday.—Cowhill Tower, Holywood, north of Dumfries; walled garden, roses, herbs, topiary animals and birds, 2-6 pm. Allangrange, Munlocky, near Inverness; shrubs, trees, and woodland plants; exhibition of botanical paintings by Elizabeth Cameron; plants for sale, 2-6 pm. Dalgairn House, Cupar, Fife; old-fashioned flowers, threatened wild flowers and edible weeds, 2-6 pm. Clapper Cottage, Bondleigh, North Tawton, Devon; small garden with rockery and wild garden, 11 am-7 pm. Little North Court, Shorwell, near Newport, Isle of Wight; rose garden, walled fruit and vegetable garden, borders and woodland, 2.30-6 pm. 17 Queen Street, Geddington, near Kettering, Northamptonshire, and five other gardens nearby, 2-6 pm.

Auctions today

Sotheby's, Bond St: Good Continental furniture and tapestries, 11. Sotheby's, Belgravia: Cameras, viewers and optical amusements, 11. Christie's, King St: Important English pictures, 10.30. Christie's, South Kensington: Printed books, 10.30; cigarette cards, postcards, Baxter prints, Stevengraphs and associated material, 2. Phillips, Blenheim St: Silver plate 11. Bonhams, Montpelier St: Fine jewels and objects of virtu, 10.30; good European porcelain, 10.30.

VIEWING TODAY: Bonhams, Montpelier St: Jewels, portrait miniatures, objects of virtu and Russian works of art, 9-10 am; English and Continental ceramics and works of art, 9-10.30 pm; silver and plate, 2-5 pm.

Sporting fixtures

Tennis: Wimbledon, 2.

Cricket: Benson and Hedges Cup, quarter-final: Kent v Warwickshire (venue to be decided).

Racing: Doncaster, Lingfield Park and Newcastle.

Golf: European amateur team championship, St Andrews; Coral Classic, Porthcawl.

Hockey: England XI v Australians, Chalfont St Peter, 6.30.

Sport on TV

BBC1: 1.55, Wimbledon; 6.20, tennis and athletics; 8.50, international athletics.

BBC2: 2 and 10, Wimbledon.

ITV: 6.30, Thames sport; 10.30, international boxing and athletics.

Today's anniversaries

George Morland, painter, was born in London, 1763, and William Thomson, first Baron Kelvin, scientist, in Belfast, 1824.

Parliament today

Commons (9.30): Debate on report of committee on obscenity and film censorship. Lords (11): Private Members' Bills; Indecent Displays (Control) Bill, report and Horserace Betting Levy Bill, third reading.

Weather forecast

The general situation: A cool N airstream covers Britain.

Forecasts from 6 am to midnight.

London, SE England, Channel Isles: Mostly cloudy, occasional showers and some longer outbreaks of rain; wind NE, moderate, locally fresh; max temp 13 to 15C (55 to 59F).

Borders, East Anglia, E, NE and central N England, Edinburgh, Dundee, Central Highlands: Rather cloudy, occasional showers; wind mostly N, moderate, locally fresh; max temp 12 to 14C (54 to 57F).

Lake District, E Midlands, central S, SW and NW England, N Wales, Glasgow, SW Scotland, Isle of Man: Rather cloudy, some sunny intervals, scattered showers; wind mostly N, moderate; max temp 14 to 17C (57 to 63F).

Aberdeen, Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Rather cloudy, occasional showers; wind N, moderate to fresh; max temp 10 to 12C (50 to 54F).

Argyll, NW Scotland, N Ireland: Mostly dry, sunny intervals; wind N, moderate; max temp 13 to 15C (55 to 59F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Sunday: Continuing cool with occasional showers, and perhaps some longer outbreaks of rain in places.

Sun rises: 4.45 am. Sun sets: 9.22 pm.
Moon rises: 1.43 am. Moon sets: 2.35 pm.
New Moon: July 1.

Lighting up time

London 9.52 pm to 4.15 am
Bristol 10.01 pm to 4.25 am
Edinburgh 10.33 pm to 3.59 am
Manchester 10.12 pm to 4.12 am
Penzance 10.06 pm to 4.44 am

London

Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm 15C (59F); min 7 pm to 7 am 11C (52F). Humidity: 7 pm, 66 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 7 pm, trace. Sun: 24hr to 7 pm, 1.2hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm 1,016.4 millibars, falling. 1,000 millibars=29.53in.

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	13	55	Guernsey	c	13	55
Birmingham	c	13	55	Inverness	c	11	52
Blackpool	c	14	57	Jersey	c	13	55
Bristol	f	15	59	London	c	14	57
Cardiff	f	17	63	Manchester	c	13	55
Edinburgh	c	13	55	Newcastle	c	12	54
Glasgow	c	15	59	Ronaldsway	r	11	52

Satellite predictions

Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of setting.

LONDON: Del, 23.14-23.17; SSW; 25WNW; NW.
MANCHESTER: Del, 23.14-23.18; SSW; 35W; NNW.

Supplied by Earth Satellite Unit, Aston University, Birmingham.

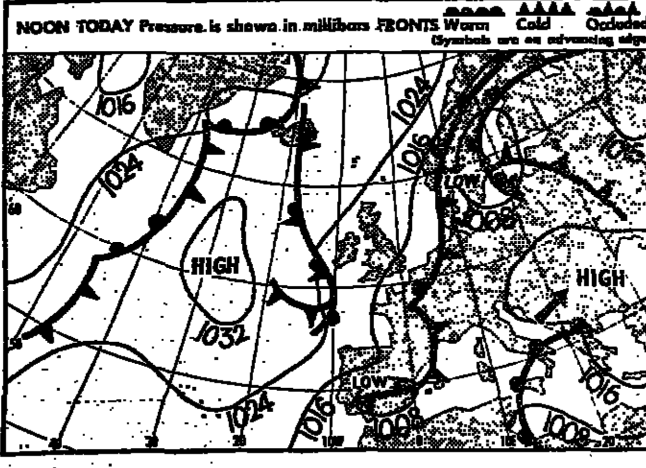
Best and worst

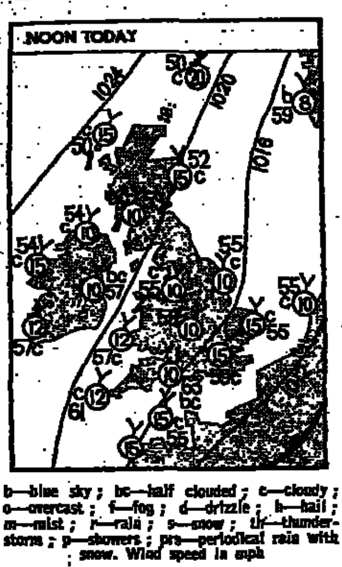
Highest day temp: Plymouth, Mumbles, Hayling Island, Bournemouth, Weymouth, Torquay, 19C (66F). Lowest day max: Lerwick, Fraserburgh, St Abbs Head, Cape Wrath, 11C (52F). Highest rainfall: Manston 0.39in. Highest sunshine: Falmouth 9.2hr.

Pollen count

POLLEN COUNT: 1. Issued by the Asthma Research Council.

Published daily except Sundays, January 1, December 25 and 26 and Good Friday by Times Newspapers Limited, London WC1X 8EZ.





b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	8.57	6.3	9.11	6.2
Aberdeen	8.34	3.7	9.35	3.6
Avonmouth	1.08	[illegible]	2.19	[illegible]
Belfast	6.08	3.3	6.58	3.1
Cardiff	1.32	10.3	2.04	9.9
Devonport	12.06	4.8	12.51	4.6
Dover	6.16	5.7	6.42	5.9
Glasgow	7.42	4.2	8.11	4.1
Harwich	7.03	3.6	7.37	3.5
Holyhead	5.28	4.9	6.18	4.7
Hull	1.18	6.2	1.32	6.4
Leith	9.51	4.8	10.40	4.8
Liverpool	6.19	8.2	7.08	7.9
Lowestoft	4.59	2.1	4.35	2.2
Margate	7.12	4.2	7.28	4.3
Milford Haven	1.07	5.8	1.43	5.6
Oban	1.04	3.2	1.16	3.0
Portland	1.25	1.5	2.15	1.4
Portsmouth	6.24	4.0	7.13	4.2
Shoreham	6.13	5.2	6.56	5.4
Southampton	6.06	3.9	6.55	4.1
Swansea	1.14	7.9	1.48	7.7
Tees	11.02	4.7	—	—
Walton-on-Naze	6.56	3.7	7.10	3.7

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

At the resorts

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
E COAST					
Scarborough	2.4	—	14	57	Cloudy
Bridlington	2.4	.04	15	59	Shwr pm
Cromer	3.8	.22	14	57	Sun ints
Clacton	0.3	.21	15	59	Rain am
Thanet	—	.26	13	55	Rain
S COAST					
Folkestone	—	.18	13	55	Rain
Hastings	—	.19	13	55	Rain
Eastbourne	—	.04	15	59	Rain
Worthing	5.7	—	18	64	Sun ints
Littlehampton	5.8	—	18	64	Sun ints
Bognor	5.8	—	17	63	Sun ints
Hayling Island	4.5	.02	19	66	Sun ints
Southsea	—	—	17	63	
Ryde	3.1	—	17	63	Cloudy
Sandown	3.4	—	17	63	Sun ints
Ventnor	2.4	—	17	63	Cloudy
Bournemouth	3.5	—	19	66	Sun ints
Swanage	2.7	—	17	63	Cloudy
Weymouth	3.3	—	19	66	Sun ints
Exmouth	6.1	—	18	64	Sun ints
Teignmouth	5.1	—	18	64	Sun ints
Torquay	5.7	—	19	66	Sun ints
Falmouth	9.2	—	17	63	Sun ints
Penzance	6.2	—	18	64	Sun ints
Jersey	2.7	—	16	61	Cloudy
W COAST					
Douglas	0.1	.05	14	57	Rain
Morecambe	2.8	—	16	61	Cloudy
Blackpool	3.5	—	15	59	Sun ints
Southport	3.8	.01	15	59	Sun ints
Anglesey	2.3	.05	14	57	Shwr pm
Ilfracombe	5.0	—	16	61	Sun ints
Newquay	5.3	—	16	61	Sun ints
SCOTLAND					
Lerwick	0.5	.05	11	52	Shwr am
Wick	1.2	.06	12	54	Shwr pm
Stornoway	0.5	—	12	54	Shwr am
Dunbar	1.4	.02	12	54	Cloudy

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	c	22	72	Cologne	s	23	73
Akrotiri	s	28	82	Copenhagen	c	17	63
Alexandria	s	29	84	Corfu	s	29	84
Algiers	c	21	70	Dallas			
Amsterdam	c	16	61	Dublin	r	14	57
Athens	s	29	84	Dubrovnik	s	24	75
Bahrain	s	24	93	Faro	f	23	73
Barbados				Florence	f	24	75
Barcelona	c	20	68	Frankfurt	f	23	73
Beirut	s	27	81	Funchal			
Belgrade	f	24	75	Geneva	c	20	68
Berlin	c	16	61	Gibraltar	s	23	73
Bermuda				Helsinki	r	23	73
Biarritz	c	17	63	Hongkong	c	29	84
Boulogne	r	12	54	Innsbruck	c	18	64
Bordeaux	c	18	64	Istanbul	s	28	82
Boston				Jeddah	s	34	93
Brussels	c	17	63	Johannesburg	s	17	63
Budapest	f	22	72	Las Palmas	s	24	75
Cairo	s	34	93	Lisbon	s	25	77
Cape Town	r	12	54	Locarno	r	16	61
Casablanca	c	23	73	Los Angeles			
Chicago				Luxembourg	f	20	68

		C	F			C	F
Madrid	f	26	79	Rome	f	24	75
Majorca	f	24	75	Salzburg	f	20	68
Malaga	s	24	75	Sao Paulo			
Malta	c	26	79	San Francisco			
Melbourne	f	10	50	Santiago			
Mexico City				Seoul	f	24	75
Miami				Singapore	f	26	79
Milan	f	22	72	Stockholm	r	15	59
Montreal				Strasbourg	f	24	75
Moscow	s	29	84	Sydney	s	16	61
Munich	f	19	66	Tangier	s	24	75
Nairobi	f	24	75	Tel Aviv	s	26	79
New York				Tenerife	c	20	68
Naples	c	22	72	Tokyo	r	23	73
Nice	f	21	70	Toronto			
Oslo	s	24	75	Tunis	c	25	77
Ottawa				Valencia	r	18	64
Paris	r	16	61	Vancouver			
Prague	c	16	61	Venice	f	22	72
Reykjavik	s	13	55	Vienna	c	21	70
Rhodes	s	31	88	Warsaw	c	19	66
Riyadh	s	41	106	Washington			
Rio de Janeiro				Zurich	s	21	70